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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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On the evening of January 12, at the national headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association on West Fifty-seventh street, there will be held an Efficiency Rally for Men of New York and Vicinity at which Edward Earle Purinton, The Independent's Efficiency Expert, will be the principal speaker of the evening. He will discuss "How to Study Efficiency." Dr. Walter L. Hervey, member of the Board of Examiners of the New York City Board of Education, will speak on "Efficiency in Everyday Life," and Mr. George P. Barber, the Efficiency Director of the West Side Y. M. C. A., will discuss "Efficiency Applied to Your Work."

The Third Efficiency Number of The Independent will bear date of January 25. The subject of Mr. Purinton's article will be "Play and Efficiency." Mr. Purinton believes that relaxation is absolutely necessary and that there is some one game or sport or form of recreation which is best suited for each person. In this article he shows how to find what that is for the individual and how to make up a personal schedule to show the comparative values of tennis, golf, billiards, dancing, card playing, mountain climbing, etc.

In sending in four new subscriptions, a Michigan reader writes: "While I am glad to help along, I think I am doing these next door neighbors and warm personal friends a greater service than I am you. I missed my first number of your great paper this week in the past several years. I am completely 'lost at sea' without it. It is par excellence the best busy man's broadening friend published, in my opinion. At least it fills my needs to a T."

A reader in Canton, Ohio, writes: "I have been a subscriber to The Independent almost ever since I became a man, and I have learned to rely upon it for the clarifying of the frequently conflicting news items in the daily press. The Independent doesn't print as much 'news' as the dailies, but it certainly prints a much smaller proportion of what 'ain't so.'"

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY

San Diego Exposition, San Diego, California. *January 1-December 31.*

Automobile Show, New York, Grand Central Palace, *January 2-9.*

Sportsmen's Show, New York, Madison Square Garden, *January 2-9.*

Centennial of the Battle of New Orleans and the making of peace, celebration at New Orleans arranged by the Louisiana Historical Society, *January 8, 9, 10.*

Automobile Show, Philadelphia, *January 9-16.*

National Automobile Show, Chicago, *January 22-30.*

Automobile Show, Minneapolis, *January 30-February 6.*

Motor Boat Show, New York, Madison Square Garden, *January 30-February 6.*

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1915 NUMBER 3448

MR. ROOSEVELT AND PEACE

IN his article, "Utopia or Hell," which we are privileged to publish this week, Mr. Roosevelt elaborates three lines of thought. He urges in definite detail the formation of a League of Peace. He attacks the Administration for sundry sins of omission and commission. He damns the peace movement.

In our opinion Mr. Roosevelt is right in his first contention. He is partly right in his second contention. He is wrong in his third contention. A few words as to each:

Mr. Roosevelt's League of Peace may be reduced to the following four proposals:

1st. The nations of the League shall mutually agree to respect and guarantee the territory, vital interests and national honor of each other.

2nd. All other questions shall be arbitrated in an international court, the judges of which shall be chosen by lot, excluding from any given arbitration the judges from the powers whose interests are concerned.

3rd. The force of the League shall be used against any nation within or without the League in order to maintain the territory, vital interests or national honor of the contracting powers or to carry out the decisions of the International Court.

4th. No civilized nations unable to help execute the decrees of the International Court or uncivilized nations shall be members of the League tho they may be given the right to appeal to the International Court of the League.

It will be seen that this scheme agrees very closely with that of the Editor of The Independent published in our issue of September 28. Except for the fact that Mr. Holt provides for automatic and gradual disarmament and does not exclude questions of national honor from arbitration, the two plans are practically alike.

MR. ROOSEVELT is right in excluding vital interests from arbitration providing he defines what they are. Otherwise vital interests may be made to include almost anything, no matter how trivial. As a matter of fact the only two things that are vital to a nation are its territory and the untrammeled exercize of sovereignty within that territory. All other questions, even those including national honor, are justiciable.

Mr. Roosevelt should modify his League of Peace so that only questions of territory and sovereignty shall be reserved from arbitration. Then he will have drawn a definite and scientific distinction between what questions are proper for arbitration and what are not. Otherwise there is too great a loophole left for the employment of arms in settling differences inside and outside the League.

Mr. Roosevelt has two main grievances against Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan.

1st. They have negotiated all-inclusive "arbitration" treaties.

2nd. They have failed to attempt to enforce the Hague Conventions, to which the United States is a signatory power.

MR. ROOSEVELT is not quite fair in repeatedly designating Mr. Bryan's peace pacts as "arbitration" treaties. They are not arbitration treaties, but treaties for investigating disputes between nations in which it is agreed to postpone hostilities until the investigation is completed. There is no agreement whatsoever to arbitrate.

But Mr. Roosevelt is evidently incensed because Mr. Bryan proposes that any and all disputes that may arise shall be settled by the provisions of a treaty. "Does Mr. Bryan," he asks, "or does he not mean to arbitrate, if Japan should so desire, the question whether Japanese laborers are to be allowed to come in unlimited numbers to these shores?" At first blush this is a poser. But if we stop and think a minute it is evident that Japan does not want her laborers to come here—all she wants is not to be discriminated against on account of race. But even if she did want them to come she would not have the faintest idea of bringing such a question before any international court or commission, for no court or commission could for a moment entertain the plea. For otherwise Japan would have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States Government in American territory, which is contrary to all law and morals. Mr. Roosevelt is absolutely right when he says no nation ought to enter into a treaty when the probability is that it would not arbitrate every question that might arise under it. But the probability that Japan or any other nation would bring up such a question as Mr. Roosevelt suggests is negligible or at least infinitely less than the chance that a court or commission would decide in their favor. And if they so decide, then there is nothing in Mr. Bryan's treaties that compels the governments to adopt the recommendations of the investigation commission. If Japan after such an investigation insisted on dumping her hordes on California, we could with all propriety, if we so desired, fight.

Mr. Roosevelt finds Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan derelict in their duty for not enforcing the Hague Conventions, which are being violated with impunity by some of the belligerents in the present war.

He says on this point:

I took the action I did in directing these conventions to be signed on the theory and with the belief that the United States intended to live up to its obligations and that our

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people understood that living up to solemn obligations, like any other serious performance of duty, meant willingness to make effort and incur risk.

Does this mean that if Mr. Roosevelt were President now, he would, for instance, have used the army and navy of the United States to compel Germany to evacuate Belgium, England to cease strewing the high seas with mines, and Japan to make reparation for violating China's neutrality? We have ourselves urged that even at this late date Mr. Wilson should protest in broad terms against all violations of international law by whomsoever committed and give notice that the United States intends to bring them up for judicial consideration at the close of the war. But to go beyond that and have the United States enter the European conflagration in order to punish international promise breakers is like burning the house down to roast the pig.

As to Mr. Roosevelt's assertion that the Hague conventions "have accomplished only a small amount of good," we would remind him of the Hague Court, which has already peacefully settled sixteen cases that have come before it, some of which might have led to war. The Hague Court cannot be expected all at once to stop all wars and bring about the millennium. Even the Supreme Court of the greatest "League of Peace" known to history, the United States of America, did not prevent our great Civil War, despite the many disputes between the various states it had previously and amicably settled. We would also remind Mr. Roosevelt of the institution known as the commissions of inquiry, which have already settled two serious disputes—one between England and Russia in 1904 and one between France and Italy in 1912. We would also remind him of the rules perfected at The Hague for good offices and mediation, whereby he himself was enabled to step in between Russia and Japan and end the bloodiest war in all history up to August 1, 1914, and whereby Argentina, Brazil and Chile, less than twelve months ago, mediated between the United States and Mexico and prevented war on this continent.

As to the peace congresses, they have done all they could have been expected to do in the way of disseminating sound and progressive peace ideas in advance of governmental action. Their function is limited strictly to this field.

It was a delegation from the North Carolina Peace Society, for instance, that waited upon Mr. Roosevelt in the White House on April 2, 1908, and suggested to him that "effective arbitration necessitates treaties between our country and all other governments, by which the contracting powers mutually agree to respect each other's territory and sovereignty in said territory, and to arbitrate all other questions of law and fact." To which Mr. Roosevelt replied in part that "The North Carolina Peace Society is to be congratulated upon its position. . . . Effective arbitration necessitates agreements between all the powers to respect each others' territory and sovereignty in said territory, and to arbitrate all other questions." This was the first time the head of a great nation ever made such an advanced declaration, and the North Carolina Peace Society and Mr. Roosevelt are both to be congratulated upon it. It was likewise the resolutions of the Interparliamentary Union, at its session at St. Louis in 1904, that suggested to Mr. Roosevelt, as he publicly acknowledged, the calling of the Second Hague Conference; while the plank of the resolution urging the nations to convert the Hague conferences into something approaching a permanent and periodic assembly was afterward made one of the frontispieces of America's proposals at The Hague in 1907.

It was likewise the Third American Peace Congress, held in Baltimore in May, 1911, that made one of its chief planks a League of Peace almost identical with that now so ably and enthusiastically championed by Mr. Roosevelt.

It would not be difficult to quote many other ideas first advanced by peace congresses and afterward taken up by statesmen and governments and translated into international action, but enough instances have been given to prove the point.

Let us say in conclusion that the pacifists are human, like everybody else. Tho most of them are high-minded and sensible folk, they have their weak and foolish brothers and sisters. But we venture to prophesy that if Mr. Roosevelt's admirable League of Peace is ever to be realized, he will find the peace workers his chief allies in bringing it into existence.

As to the "ultra-pacifists," against whom Mr. Roosevelt thunders his heaviest artillery, it is in order to say that no "ultra" anything or "ultra" anybody ever helped or hindered a genuinely great cause to any appreciable extent. Mr. Roosevelt's hammer is too big to be used in crushing egg-shells.

Nevertheless, these points on which we find ourselves in disagreement with Mr. Roosevelt are after all the less important ones. With him in his broad proposal of a League of Peace we are in heartiest concord. It is in this direction that the world must move for the abolition of war through the establishment of the peace of righteousness. It is a great thing that a man who has held the highest public office in the world proposes such a far-visioned plan of world statesmanship.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO A LIVING WAGE

THE Supreme Court of the United States has before it a case of fundamental importance. It is a vital case, for it deals not with governmental machinery, nor with legal distinctions, nor with artificial relationships, but with life itself.

The court has to answer a single question: Does the American Constitution forbid the government of a state to demand for women in industry a living wage? Or, to reverse the statement for the sake of increased clarity: Does the Constitution permit a state government to prevent employers from paying to women wages inadequate for living and the maintenance of health?

The case is briefly known as the Stettler case, tho there are actually two, one brought by Frank C. Stettler, an employer, the other by Elmira Simpson, one of his employees, against the members of the Oregon Industrial Welfare Commission. The facts are these.

The Legislature of Oregon has declared it unlawful to employ women "for wages which are inadequate to supply the necessary cost of living and to maintain them in health." It has created an Industrial Welfare Commission to enforce this provision. The commission has forbidden any employer in a manufacturing establishment in the city of Portland to employ any adult

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woman worker at a smaller wage than $8.64 a week. The plaintiffs, Stettler and Simpson, employer and employee, brought injunction proceedings to prevent the enforcement of this prohibition, alleging that it offended against both the State and the Federal Constitutions. The Supreme Court of Oregon decided against them. The United States Supreme Court of the United States must now determine whether the minimum wage law violates the Federal Constitution.

The case against the law is based mainly on the contention that it offends against the Fourteenth Amendment. That amendment provides that "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law."

The law on the case is clear; it is in its application to the facts that room for argument, according to the contention of the plaintiffs as well as of all those who oppose such legislation, is to be found. By decisions of the highest court it is established, that the "liberty" protected by the Fourteenth Amendment includes the right to purchase or to sell labor; that this liberty is, however, subject to reasonable restraint under the police power of the state for the protection of health, safety, morals and the general welfare; that a law imposing restrictions upon the right of the individual to enter into labor contracts will not be sustained unless it has a real and substantial relation to public health, safety or welfare, and is not an unreasonable and arbitrary interference with individual liberty; that the burden of proof rests upon those who assail such a law; and that the validity of the statute must be sustained unless the court finds that there is no fair and reasonable ground to say that there is material danger to the public health or safety or to the general welfare, if the conditions of labor be not restricted.

Such is the law. It remains for the court to determine whether the facts in relation to the work of women for wages lower than the minimum establish such a material danger to the public health and the general welfare. It is not, therefore, a question of law which the court must decide, but a question of fact.

In arguing the case before the Supreme Court, Louis D. Brandeis, as counsel for the Industrial Welfare Commission, has presented an impressive brief. In it little space, appropriately enough, is devoted to the law, and much space to the facts. In the preparation of the brief, which comprizes a printed volume of nearly four hundred pages, Mr. Brandeis has had the able and expert assistance of Miss Josephine Goldmark, Publication Secretary of the National Consumers' League.

The brief is not made up of argument; it is composed of evidence. Its body consists of significant quotations from many works written by close students of industrial and social problems. The quotations are grouped under three general heads, The Evils of Low Wages, The Benefits of an Adequate Wage, and The Benefits of the Legal Minimum Wage.

Under the first head it is shown, by the testimony of those who have given time and care to the study of the problem, that insufficient wages compel working women to cut down their food to a point where health inevitably suffers, and compel them to spend too little on health, altho their need, because of the hardships to which their mode of living exposes them, is the greatest. A single quotation from the report of an actual investigation drives this point home:

> Another little girl of twenty, who is getting $6.50 a week in the millinery workroom of a large department store, laughingly said: "I buy my suits with my lunches Usually I have rolls and coffee for breakfast—that's ten cents—then a sandwich and a glass of milk—that's fifteen cents—for lunch, and then a real good twenty-five cent treat for dinner. But, of course, when I have to pay for a suit or a hat or a pair of shoes it's different. Then I have one meal and perhaps two a day until the bill's paid."

If such an experience is typical, and there is ample evidence that it is, who can doubt that a wage so low is detrimental to the health of the worker?

It is further shown that insufficient wages for women mean not only impairment of the working efficiency of the community, but deterioration for the health of the race. All female workers are potential mothers; mothers insufficiently nourished and with their health insufficiently conserved mean weakened offspring; weakened offspring mean race deterioration. "We cannot expect a race of healthy nor of well-governed children if the mothers-to-be are permitted to grow anemic in their young womanhood."

Insufficient wages lower the general standard of living by bringing about overcrowding in housing with the consequent loss of all privacy, a hard struggle to obtain necessary clothing, and the lack of all legitimate recreation. Of 1568 women whose expenditures were investigated at one time sixty-two per cent reported that they spent no money for pleasure—that it took all their earnings to meet their daily expenses.

It is the consensus of opinion among authorities on social questions that while low wages for women and the consequent struggle to live may not be the primary cause for entering upon an immoral life, it is inevitably one of the most important contributing factors. When wages are too low to supply nourishment and other human needs, temptation is more readily yielded to.

Turning to the economic aspect of the subject, it is shown that the wages of women are fixed only by supply and demand. Wages are fixed neither by the value of the service rendered nor by what the industry can afford. Rates of pay are not standardized and there is no protection for women workers from the exploitation that is found in many occupations and localities.

Women workers are particularly subject to loss of earnings thru seasonal fluctuations in the trades in which they are employed and thru other causes on the economic side of industry. It has been conclusively shown that only a negligible proportion of wage-earning women are working for "pin-money." In the main they are working to support themselves and in many cases to assist substantially in the support of their families.

Lastly on the economic side it is demonstrated that an industry that is paying less than a living wage is receiving a subsidy from some source. The workers in such an industry are supported partly by the earnings of some other class. Such an industry is parasitic.

On the benefits of an adequate wage the evidence presented in the brief supports the contentions that the payment of higher wages is an incentive to increasing efficiency on the part of both employers and employees; that in many cases high wages mean lowered cost of production; and that with an increase in wages, the standard of living rises.

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The final section of the brief sets forth the benefits of the legal minimum wage. Minimum wage legislation has been enacted in New Zealand, Australia and Great Britain, and in seven American states, California, Colorado, Minnesota, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. The experience of those countries and states shows that the effect has been to raise wages, to tend to create industrial peace, and to benefit the enlightened employer by relieving him from the competition of the unscrupulous employer of underpaid labor.

The brief taken as a whole is an impressive document. It presents a picture of a phase of our industrial life that must arrest the attention and enlist the sympathy of any one interested in the problems of human existence. The plight of thousands of women workers who are ill nourished, insufficiently clad, housed in discomfort and lamentable lack of privacy, deprived of wholesome recreation and subjected to merciless temptation, is a reproach to our industrial system. The community which permits their continued exposure to such conditions is not only callous to human suffering, it is indifferent to its own interests. The nation owes it to itself to protect its women, potential mothers of its future citizens, from such exploitation.

We confidently expect the Supreme Court to find in the array of evidence gathered together by Mr. Brandeis and Miss Goldmark solid ground for the conviction that the public health, the public safety and the general welfare will find in such legislation as the minimum wage law needed protection and a proper means of defense. The decision of the court will be of widespread application. If it should be in the negative, it would wipe from the statute books of seven states similar pieces of legislation and set up the Constitution of the United States as a formidable barrier to this great movement for social and industrial justice to women and, more distantly, to all workers in industry. An affirmative decision will give encouraging proof that the Federal Constitution is not to be made a fetter to progress but an instrument of human advancement.

THE CONTROL OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

THE resolution for submitting to the states a constitutional amendment establishing national prohibition failed of the necessary two-thirds vote in the House. But it received more than a majority vote. This is significant of the growing sentiment in favor of the suppression of the liquor traffic. Tho one cannot forbear to wonder if the vote would have been so large if members of the House had thought the resolution had any real chance of passage.

We cannot regret the failure of the resolution. Not because we are not keenly alive to the evils that the unbridled use of liquor brings in its train. We know that drunkenness leads to poverty, misery and crime. Not because we begrudge the great revenue brought in from the manufacture and sale of liquor. Not because of any fetich worship of personal liberty.

What primarily concerns us is the dignity and the efficiency of the law. A law that cannot or will not be enforced is a disgrace to the community and a menace to all law and order.

It is hard to the point of impossibility to enforce prohibition in any community where the weight of public opinion is not against the sale of liquor. The danger in state prohibition is that in certain districts, notably the large cities, the law will be ignored and defied. If prohibition were nation-wide, the danger would be immeasurably increased. The suppression by law of the liquor traffic can best be carried out in such community units as have a uniform preponderance of public opinion against the business.

This is the strength of local option. This is the weakness of prohibition. It is this that produces such scandals as the open and flagrant violation of the law in large cities in prohibition states.

It is not because national prohibition would put an end to the liquor traffic that we do not favor it. It is because it would pretend to put an end to it and would not succeed that we look to other ways of minimizing the liquor evil. We should welcome a prohibitory law in any community where the weight of public opinion is in favor of it. In such a community the law would be a success. In any greater unit it would tend to be a failure.

A MORAL TRUSTEE

A CORRESPONDENT courteously suggests that in describing Henry Siegel, the merchant-banker whose depositors lost practically all their deposits because of the failure of his stores, as a "fiduciary" we were not speaking by the legal card. He reminds us that the relation of banker and depositor is not that of trustee and *cestui*, but that of debtor and creditor.

He is undoubtedly right. That is, we believe, the law. But we were not assessing Siegel's responsibility in any legal sense. We were assessing his moral responsibility, and regretting that the law did not recognize it.

A banker who invites and accepts the savings of the people as deposits in his bank is a moral trustee for those savings. A banker who uses those deposits for his own purposes, and, because he is an unsuccessful merchant, causes his depositors to lose them, has violated a moral trust. When the law finds itself unable to punish such a use of the money of others as it would punish it if it were done by more direct methods, it is, to say the least, inadequate.

Such law runs counter to the moral sense of the community. It is bad law.

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

A NEW YORK court has ruled that the adage, "A penny saved is a penny earned," is not true. At least, not in married life, as viewed by the law.

A wife saved money from her allowance for housekeeping expenses, and deposited it in the joint savings bank account of her husband and herself. Her husband tried to draw out the money for his own purposes. She tried to prevent him. The court refused to let her do it.

Mr. Justice Blackmar, in deciding against the wife, said, "I regret to say that our law has not reached the point of holding that property which is the joint result of the earnings of the husband and the economies of the wife is their joint property."

Sometimes, the law is an ass.

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THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

December 21—French gain in Peronne region. Russians invade East Prussia near Thorn.

December 22—Hard but indecisive fighting between Russians and Germans on Pilica River, Poland. General Joffre retires twenty-four French generals.

December 23—Germans repulsed in attempt to cross Bzura and Ravka rivers. French gain in Argonne Forest.

December 24—On Nida River Russians take 4000 Austrian prisoners. Near St. Hubert Anglo-Indian troops lose 3000 killed and 837 taken prisoners by Germans.

December 25—Seven British seaplanes attack German naval base of Cuxhaven. Austrians recapture Uszok Pass in Carpathian Mountains.

December 26—British submarine enters Dardanelles and destroys mines. Russians claim victory at Krosno in Galicia and capture of 10,000 Austrians.

December 27—Germans regain Mlawa in northern Poland. French aviators drop bombs in Metz.

The French Army

On December 17 General Joffre, commander-in-chief of the French armies, issued a general order to the troops announcing that the time had come to take the offensive all along the line. This order was accompanied by the stipulation that it should not be published in the press, but the Germans, when they heard of it, promptly sent it out to the world. During the three months that the Germans have been on the defensive the French have been engaged in reorganizing and strengthening their army where experience had disclosed weaknesses. In particular the manufacture of ammunition and new guns has been rushed until now the army is reported to be well equipped. The French light artillery has had the reputation of being equal to the German, if not superior, but the war showed that the Germans had the advantage in heavy field guns. This deficiency is said to have been made up, altho it does not appear that the French have attempted to match the 42-centimeter guns with which the Germans surprized their foes.

The skill which General Joffre showed in saving his army from overthrow or capture by retreating in good order before the advancing Germans, and then, as soon as their onrush slackened, turning to attack them, has secured for him the unlimited confidence of the French Government and people. This position of authority he is using to weed out incompetents in the army without fear or favor. On December 22 he issued an order retiring from active service twenty-four generals, including ten commanders of divisions. Some are stated to have been removed for "reasons of health," others for "convenience," while for the rest no explanation is proffered.

The French army has doubtless been much in need of such a shaking up, for political influences have for many years had a demoralizing effect upon it. First the Dreyfus case showed that the army was dominated by a narrow clique of officers, of aristocratic or royalist proclivities, quite out of sympathy with the republic and willing to corrupt the courts to secure their ends. But the consequent attempt to democratize the army soon led to scandals quite as great on the other side, for a secret spying system was disclosed by which Catholic officers were discriminated against. Then, too, the needlessly offensive way in which the troops were employed at the time of the separation of Church and State

THE ATTACK ON THE GERMAN ENTRENCHMENTS

The Allies have assumed the offensive and all along the line from the North Sea to Switzerland they are trying to dislodge the Germans from the positions they have held, with little change, since the middle of September. The attack is directed chiefly against that part of the German line that extends almost straight northward from the Aisne near Soissons into Belgium, and against the German semicircle about Verdun. The French have for a second time invaded lower Alsace from Belfort and are half way to Mülhausen. The shaded area represents in a general way territory held by the Germans the last week in the year

caused the resignation or deposition of certain Catholic officers. General Joffre is believed to be promoting or removing officers solely with a view to increasing the efficiency of the army and without regard to whether they are clerical or anti-clerical, royalist or republican.

Other scandals in the army, such as corruption in the contracts, sabotage in the arsenals, anti-militarism in the ranks, and incompetency in the maneuvers, led to a general but evidently fallacious impression at home and abroad that the French army was unprepared for war and would make as poor a showing as in 1870. A committee appointed by the Senate to investigate military affairs brought in, just before the war, a very unfavorable report, and this may have contributed to the belief of the Germans that French resistance would quickly collapse. But put to the bitter test of war the French army has proved very capable and has displayed a courage in attack and a steadiness of purpose under defeat that have won the respect of their enemies.

The war has had the effect of unifying the French people and raising them above the pettiness of partisanship. The session of the Chamber of Deputies on December 22 was one of the most remarkable in the history of the country in the fine spirit shown by all parties. Three of the seats were draped in black for deputies killed at the front, and others were vacant for those who had been captured. Premier Viviani, who, as a former socialist and anti-clerical, would have under other circumstances been interrupted by the jeers of the opposition, was heartily applauded on all sides as he praised General Joffre and spoke of the war in the following language:

> Since despite their attachment for peace France and her Allies have been compelled to go to war they will carry it to the very end. The Allies are determined to continue the fight until outraged right has been avenged, until the stolen provinces have been regained, heroic Belgium restored, Prussian militarism crushed and Europe regenerated and reconstructed according to every ideal of justice.

The Chamber unanimously voted an appropriation of $1,700,000,000 to cover the cost of the war and other expenses for the next six months.

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TRENCHES WHERE EVEN LETTER-WRITING IS POSSIBLE

A British dug-out at the front, well protected from bombs, in which Tommy can write home—what he is allowed to write

The French Attack

No striking victories have rewarded the Allies since they took the offensive, but in various places all along the line from Belgium to Belfort gains of a few hundred yards c several miles are reported. Altogether these amount to a considerable success, altho at a heavy cost, since the Germans have had time to fortify their entrenched positions as strongly as possible and to arrange successive lines of defense. The activity of the Allies in the west has, it is said, compelled the Germans to bring back to France some of the troops which had engaged in the advance on Warsaw.

In Flanders the chief gains of the Allies were made near the coast, where the troops have the support of the British fleet and are pushing forward near Nieuport, with the aim of reaching Ostend and Zeebrugge, where the Germans have established a naval base.

South of the Belgian border the Germans claim to have successfully held their ground and to have captured 750 "British and colored" soldiers and five machine guns.

Further south the French have succeeded in pushing back the German line in front of Peronne. Rheims is still within range of the German positions a few miles to the northeast, and an intermittent bombardment reminds the few remaining inhabitants that their city and cathedral are at the mercy of the invader.

The greatest activity, however, is manifested where the German line circles about the stronghold of Verdun at a distance of ten miles or more. The numerous detached forts and concealed batteries around Verdun have kept the Germans at bay for six months, and on the other hand, the utmost efforts of the French have not sufficed to dislodge either the German right wing, which is fixed in the forest of Argonne on the west, or the left wing, which holds St. Mihiel, on the Meuse, to the southeast. The woods of this region prevent the use of aeroplanes and the batteries are concealed by branches and protected by fallen timber, so as to make them difficult of discovery or approach. It is chiefly by the slow process of undermining and blowing up the enemy's entrenchments that the French are making progress here. East of St. Mihiel they have forced their way across the German border and reached a point only about ten miles south of Metz, one of the most important of the German fortresses on the western frontier.

The campaign in Alsace goes slow-

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ly, for the French army from Belfort has only got about seven miles inside the German boundary in the direction of Mulhausen.

The Campaign in Poland

The German advance toward Warsaw has been checked about thirty miles west of the Polish capital. Here three rivers run together, the Ravka emptying into the Bzura, and the Bzura into the Vistula, and in the angle formed by them Marshal von Hindenburg had concentrated his forces. A crossing of the Bzura was made near its confluence with the Vistula by means of a pontoon bridge after the Russian batteries on the eastern side had been silenced by shelling. This force got to within fifteen miles of Warsaw, but was driven back with heavy losses. The force that crost the Ravka River near Skierniewice met with a similar fate. According to the Petrograd account, more than two thousand Germans were left dead upon the field and no points on the eastern side of these rivers remain in German hands. The town of Sochaczew is said to have been demolished by the German bombardment of five days, and thousands of men, women and children who were trying to flee to Warsaw lost their lives from the explosion of shells or the falling of buildings.

On the other side of the Vistula the detachment of the Russian army which defeated the Germans at Prasanysz and Mlawa continued on toward the northwest and invaded West Prussia near Thorn. The Germans, however, returned in force and are now again trying to clear the Russians from that part of Poland which lies north of the Vistula and south of the German border.

South of Warsaw the Pilica is the scene of conflict, for the Germans from the neighborhood of Pilitrkow are striving to move down the valley of this river to the Vistula, which would then give them access to Warsaw from another direction.

Further to the south and near the Galician border the Austrian general Dankl assumed the offensive in an endeavor to free Cracow from the danger of Russian attack from this quarter and to make connections with the German forces in the Pilica Valley. The Russians, however, took up a strong position on the left bank of the Nida River near where it enters the Vistula, and here, according to the Petrograd report, the Austrians, on December 24, suffered a severe defeat, with the loss of 68 officers and 4000 men as prisoners. Vienna, on the contrary, claims the capture of 2000 Russians in this field.

FIGHTING ON FIVE RIVERS

The map of the seat of war on the Russian frontier shows the value of natural obstacles for defense. The German onset, which the Russians were not able to withstand in the open, has been checked at the swamps and watercourses of Poland. The Germans are said to have sacrificed 85,000 men in the vain attempt to cross the comparatively insignificant streams which keep them from Warsaw, the Bzura and the Ravka. Their troops north of the Vistula were badly beaten because those south of that river could not come to their aid. In the south the Austrian attack has been halted at the Nida River, which is a tributary of the Vistula. The shaded portion of the map shows the territory held by the Russians and the arrows indicate the chief points of German or Austrian attack

The Campaign in Galicia

Both sides claim successes in Galicia and it is hard to say which has the best of it. The Austrians have certainly succeeded in relieving Cracow of any immediate danger of attack, for they have driven the Russians eastward beyond Tarnow, a distance of over fifty miles. South of this, along the slope of the Carpathians, they have advanced still further and have dislodged the Russians from the mountain passes leading over the range into Hungary.

On the other hand, the Austrians have not succeeded in again raising the siege of Przemysl, and the efforts of that garrison to get in touch with the relieving force by means of sorties have been disastrous. The Russians have gained possession of a section of the railroad used to connect parts of the

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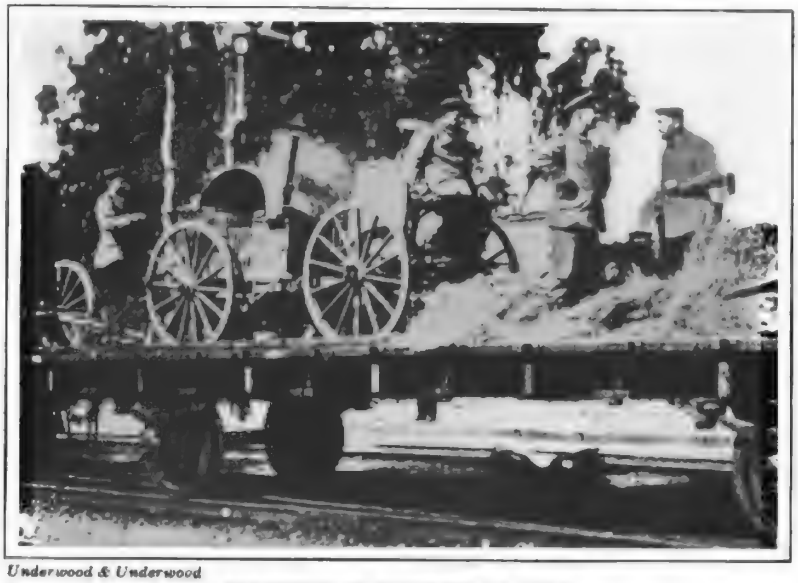

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EFFICIENCY IN HANDLING AN ARMY

A German field kitchen in full career on a troop train. While the movement from one position to another is in progress the food for the first meal at the new base is already being prepared

fortress. The Austrian movement on the south seems to have been checked if not turned back by the vigorous attacks of the Russians, who waded across a river up to their necks in spite of the cold, swift current.

The War in the Air

Christmas Day was celebrated by an attack in three dimensions upon the German naval base of Cuxhaven. This is the first time in history that warships, submarines, aeroplanes and dirigibles have been engaged in combat altogether. The attack does not appear to have accomplished much, but it demonstrated the possibility of the British being able to reach the mouth of the Elbe at any time they choose, in spite of the German mines. Seven seaplanes were conveyed by British cruisers to a point near Heligoland, the fortified island which stands in front of the German naval base, and were launched at daybreak. As soon as they were seen the Germans sent out two Zeppelins and several seaplanes. The Zeppelins were kept off by the guns of the light cruisers "Undaunted" and "Arethusa," which remained for three hours in the neighborhood of Heligoland, avoiding the attack of the German submarines by swift maneuvering. The rising of a thick fog prevented the British aeroplanes from accomplishing their purpose of inflicting injury upon the German fleet and harbor works.

Three of them returned to the cruisers, but four were wrecked. The British submarines, however, which stood by, were able to pick up the pilots of three of the aeroplanes as they sank. The seventh aeroplane, which was lost, was in charge of Flight Commander Hewlett. He was the only son of Maurice Hewlett, the novelist, and had received his instruction in the art of flying from his mother. The German account of the raid states that bombs dropt from their aeroplanes hit two destroyers and a convoy.

The German airmen also paid a Christmas visit to their foes. A biplane from Ostend crost the Channel and attempted to reach London, but did not succeed in getting any farther than Rochester, twenty-eight miles from St. Paul's, where it dropt a bomb harmlessly in the road. The biplane was flying at a hight of about four thousand feet, yet it is said to have been winged by a shell from one of the British aerial guns. It was not brought down, however, and made its escape closely pursued by three British biplanes, with which it exchanged shots for some minutes. This unique battle in the air was watched with interest by crowds of people at Southend-on-Sea.

On December 24 a German airman flew over Dover and dropt a bomb intended to hit the castle. The bomb fell, however, in the garden in the rear of St. James' rectory, in front of the castle, and there exploded without doing any other damage than breaking the windows of the rectory and other buildings.

On the same day Squadron Commander Davies, in a Farnham biplane, attempted to destroy the hangar of a German Parseval at Brussels. He dropt twelve bombs, of which several are supposed to have hit, tho it is not known what damage has been caused.

The German fortress at Metz was attacked by French aeroplanes from Verdun on December 26, a distance of about forty miles. The airmen past over the city and dropt a number of bombs with intent to hit the hangars, railway stations and barracks at that place. The amount of damage is not known.

The German airmen have also been active. A dirigible passing over Nancy dropt a dozen bombs in the center of the city, and a hydroplane from the sea dropt two bombs in Calais, both of which exploded harmlessly, one on the sea and the other on the sand. An air raid by night was attempted for the first time by French and British aviators who, starting from Dunkirk and sailing up the coast at a low altitude, dropt bombs upon the German positions.

The Senate Against Mr. Wilson

The President and the Senate are sharply at variance concerning several appointments to office. Some time ago, the incumbent's term having expired, Senator O'Gorman and three Democratic Representatives from the western part of New York recommended the appointment of Thomas E. Boyd, of Buffalo, to be district attorney for the western district of the state. No action was taken until December 3, four days before the opening of the present session of Congress, when the President appointed John R. Lynn, of Rochester, who had been recommended by Secretary McAdoo and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt. When the nomination was sent to the Senate, ten days later, it was promptly rejected by unanimous vote. It has been the custom to honor the recommendation of a Senator in selecting a postmaster for the town in which he lives. Senator Reed, of Missouri, asked for the appointment of Robert O'Malley at Kansas City, his home, and this candidate had the support of the state's Democratic organization. But the President, two days before the beginning of the present session, gave a recess appointment to W. N. Collins. The appointment or nomination was sent to the Senate, where, on the 18th, by unanimous vote, it was rejected. As in the other case, this action was taken upon the adverse report of a committee.

Four days before the session, Mr. Wilson gave a recess appointment to Ewing C. Bland, making him United States Marshal of western Missouri. Bland had not been recommended by either Senator Reed or Senator Stone. They had another candidate.

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In due time the Senate was asked to confirm this appointment. Its committee made an adverse report, and Bland was to be rejected after the holidays. Senator Martine asked for the appointment of his chosen candidate for the office of internal revenue collector in the Camden district of New Jersey. A few days before the session, however, another man, George Hampton, was appointed. It is thought that this appointment will be rejected. In North Dakota, on the recommendation of Cabinet officers, John H. Bloom was made postmaster at Devil's Lake. At once more than 400 patrons of the postoffice protested, and submitted charges against him. The appointment was rejected by the Senate. Then Mr. Wilson appointed Bloom's wife. This nomination the Senate rejected in October. During the recent recess Mr. Wilson appointed her again, and the nomination was sent again to the Senate last week. These candidates were opposed by Senator Gronna.

It is reported that the President will insist upon his appointments and will keep Lynn and Bland in office, intending to give them new recess appointments after the adjournment in March. Questions concerning pay may arise. At times Senators O'Gorman, Reed and Martine have not supported the President's policy. Mr. Reed successfully attacked the nomination of Thomas D. Jones, Mr. Wilson's friend, for the Federal Reserve Board. What is called Senatorial courtesy is involved, with other considerations. The controversy recalls similar contests during the terms of President Garfield and President Cleveland.

Bain

A FIELD TELEPHONE IN USE

This is a piece of the wonderfully complete equipment of the German army

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EFFICIENCY IN KILLING

Kitchener's recruits training at Beeton Park, Grantham, for service on the continent in the spring. Bayonet practice with dummies

Prohibition in Congress

In the House, on the 22d, after a day of debate, a vote was taken on a resolution for a proposed amendment to the Constitution "forever prohibiting the sale, manufacture for sale, transportation for sale, importation for sale, or exportation for sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes." For it 197 were counted, and 189 were in opposition. As a two-thirds vote is required, the resolution was rejected. Party lines were broken. Both the floor leaders —Mr. Mann, Repbulican, and Mr. Underwood, Democrat—spoke and voted against the proposition. In the affirmative were 114 Democrats, 68 Republicans, 11 Progressives, and 4 Progressive Republicans. On the other side were 141 Democrats, 46 Republicans, 1 Progressive and 1 Independent. To those who predict a larger majority in the next Congress, it is pointed out that 138 of the 189 who voted "no" have been reelected, and that only 8 more from the 134 new members are needed to prevent the required vote of two-thirds. Mr. Mann's amendment providing for submission of the proposition to state conventions was lost, 176 to 210, and Mr. Morrison's substitute, forbidding interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors, had only 41 votes. In the crowded galleries were the representatives of many temperance organizations, and on the walls were the petitions of thousands of anti-saloon societies.

All the familiar arguments were set forth in the debate. Those in opposition held that the proposed amendment was a blow at state rights, that it would impair the police power of the states, or that the public interest would be served by leaving the question to local authorities. Some spoke of a loss of $325,000,000 of revenue. Mr. Vollmer, remarking that George Washington was a brewer and Thomas Jefferson a distiller, deplored a "wave of hysteria" that threatened to destroy five billions' worth of property. Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri, defended the saloon as an institution. He knew of saloons to which a gentleman would not hesitate to take his wife and daughters. Mr. Hobson, author of the resolution, said that in his unsuccessful campaign for a Senatorship he had been opposed by the National Liquor Trust, a Wall Street fund, the Governor of his state, and President Wilson.

There will be an attempt to get a vote on the amendment in the Senate. The supporters of it will also try to make Washington a "dry" city. This can be done by a majority vote. It is also their purpose to make prohibition a prominent issue in the national campaign of 1916.

Disorder in the Philippines

Some time ago the officers of the army in the Philippines were warned that several thousand Filipinos living in or near Manila were preparing for a revolutionary attack upon the authorities. News of the plot came from members of the constabulary who had joined secret societies whose members were followers of Artemio Ricarte, a fugitive revolutionist living in Hong Kong. Careful preparation was

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made, especially on the strongly fortified island of Corregidor. Two companies of scouts were disarmed there. Rifles and ammunition were sent to American residents in isolated places. The attack was begun on the 24th, but it came to nothing. Followers of Ricarte fired upon the Manila police in the Botanical Gardens. They were soon subdued and fifty prisoners were locked up. At Navotas, six miles north, there was an unsuccessful attack upon the municipal building and guards. The police and constabulary took twenty-five prisoners. Press reports say that documents have been found which prove the existence of a widespread conspiracy, and that 30,000 Filipinos have been drilling for an uprising.

The Executions in Mexico Reports published by Carranza's agents in this country that Provisional President Gutierrez had quarreled with Zapata and left the Mexican capital proved to be without foundation, but there were indications that Gutierrez's relations with both Zapata and Villa might soon become strained on account of the long and growing list of executions or official assassinations. These have taken place at the capital and in the north. Hundreds of men have been shot at the capital, and among them are said to have been ten who were delegates in the Aguascalientes convention. At dawn on Christmas day victims were falling before a firing squad commanded by Colonel Fierro, Villa's friend and bodyguard, who killed Benton, the English ranchman, months ago, near Juarez. In the northern state of Chihuahua this bloody work is called a housecleaning. It is reported that for some time past there have been from fifty to seventy-five executions a day. When Villa came up from the capital, not long ago, he brought several victims with him. Among those executed in Chihuahua are said to have been General Delgado, General Garcia and Gulielmo Terrazas. By Villa's orders, it is said, Castula Baca, the richest resident of Parral, has been held for a ransom of $1,000,000.

The case of General Iturbide has excited much interest. Against his will, Huerta made him governor of the capital district. He protected American lives and property, and continued to make a good record after the departure of Carbajal. He delivered the city to Carranza and was useful after Carranza fled. Knowing that Zapata and Villa sought his life, he procured the protection of the British Legation. Our Government asked Gutierrez to give him safe passage out of the country, and Gutierrez consented. John R. Silliman, Mr. Wilson's special representative, detailed Leon J. Canova, an agent of our State Department, to accompany Iturbide, and they started for Texas. Then Manuel Palafox, representing Zapata in Gutierrez's cabinet, publicly asserted that Silliman and Canova had been bribed with $250,000 to get a passport for Iturbide. Both were "knaves," he said. He complained to Villa, and the latter telegraphed orders for the interception and arrest of Iturbide.

Gutierrez then published and sent to all the generals a long statement, explicitly forbidding all summary executions. He denounced the kidnapping of prominent men and the assassination of them. In all cases "there must be trials, with the formalities required by law." Only by good behavior could the Government win recognition by foreign powers and prove that the supporters of it were civilized people. "The right to punish," said he, "should never be left to private persons, military leaders or armed groups." He gave warning that all his power would be used to procure even for enemies of the revolution the protection of the laws. In an authorized interview, his secretary protested against Villa's order for the arrest of Iturbide.

BURLESQUING THE IRON CROSS
These satirical imitations of the Kaiser's ubiquitous decoration are being sold on the Strand. On the reverse of the cross marked "liar" are the words "For Brave Deeds"

Relief at Naco After some delay, due to the heavy rains which have caused floods in Arizona, General Scott, in conferences with General Hill and General Maytorena, was successful in his attempt to raise the siege of Naco. His conference with Hill, the Carranza commander, was held in the bullet-scarred American custom house, and bullets struck the building while they were talking. On the 26th, General Maytorena withdrew his forces and moved southward. The siege had continued for seventy-seven days. On American soil five persons had been killed and forty-seven wounded. Hill's soldiers say they found 238 bodies on Maytorena's lines. They picked up and carried back to Naco a shrapnel shell. While they were examining it there it exploded, killing five men and wounding eleven. General Scott proposed that there should be a border neutral zone ten miles wide. But it is expected that Naco's experience will be duplicated at Douglas, Arizona, because the Villa forces are preparing to attack a Carranza garrison at Agua Prieta, which is separated from Douglas by only the boundary line. Salazar's small independent army menaces Palomas, just across the line from Columbus, New Mexico, and is raiding cattle ranches near at hand, owned by Americans.

The defeat of Carranza's forces at Puebla was a crushing one, and the army of Zapata and Angeles is approaching Vera Cruz. There has been fighting in the outskirts of that city, and transports have been ready to carry Carranza's men to Tampico. Reports about the results of engagements in the vicinity of that port are conflicting. Villa says that Torreon is now safe. The cities of San Luis Potosi, Monterey and Saltillo have agreed to be neutral. The assertion of Gutierrez's secretary that recognition of his Government has been offered by our Government, upon certain conditions, is denied at Washington.

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UTOPIA OR HELL

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SHERMAN'S celebrated declaration about war has certainly been borne out by what has happened in Europe, and above all in Belgium, during the last four months. That war is hell I will concede as heartily as any ultra-pacificist. But the only alternative to war, that is to hell, is the adoption of some plan substantially like that which I have advocated and which has itself been called utopian. It is possible that it is utopian for the time being; that is, that nations are not ready as yet to accept it. But it is also possible that after this war has come to an end the European contestants will be sufficiently sobered to be willing to consider some such proposal.

The proposal is not in the least utopian if by utopian we understand something that is theoretically desirable but impossible. What I propose is a working and realizable Utopia. My proposal is that the efficient civilized nations—those that are efficient in war as well as in peace—shall join in a world league for the peace of righteousness. This means that they shall by solemn covenant agree as to their respective rights which shall not be questioned; that they shall agree that all other questions arising between them shall be submitted to a court of arbitration; and that they shall also agree—and here comes the vital and essential point of the whole system—to act with the combined military strength of all of them against any recalcitrant nation, against any nation which transgresses at the expense of any other nation the rights which it is agreed shall not be questioned, or which on matters that are arbitrable refuses to submit to the decree of the arbitral court.

PUT FORCE BACK OF RIGHTEOUSNESS

In its essence this plan means that there shall be a great international treaty for the peace of righteousness; that this treaty shall explicitly secure to each nation and except from the operations of any international tribunal such matters as its territorial integrity, honor and vital interest, and shall guarantee it in the possession of these rights; that this treaty shall therefore by its own terms explicitly provide against making foolish promises which cannot and ought not to be kept; that this treaty shall be observed with absolute good faith—for it is worse than useless to enter into treaties until their observance in good faith is efficiently secured. Finally, and most important, this treaty shall put force back of righteousness, shall provide a method of securing by the exercize of force the observance of solemn international obligations. This is to be accomplished by all the powers covenanting to put their whole strength back of the fulfillment of the treaty obligations, including the decrees of the court established under and in accordance with the treaty.

ASSAULT AND ARBITRATION

This proposal, therefore, meets the well-found objections against the foolish and mischievous all-inclusive arbitration treaties recently negotiated by Mr. Bryan under the direction of President Wilson. These treaties, like the all-inclusive arbitration treaties which President Taft started to negotiate, explicitly include as arbitrable or as proper subjects for action by joint commissions questions of honor and of vital national interest. No such provision should be made. No such provision is made as among private individuals in any civilized community. If in private life one individual takes action which immediately jeopardizes the life or limb or even the bodily well-being and the comfort of another, the wronged party does not have to go into any arbitration with the wrongdoer. On the contrary, the policeman or constable or sheriff immediately and summarily arrests the wrongdoer. The subsequent trial is not in the nature of arbitration at all. It is in the nature of a criminal proceeding. The wronged man is merely a witness and not necessarily an essential witness. For example, if, in the streets of New York, one man assaults another or steals his watch, and a policeman is not near by, the wronged man is not only justified in knocking down the assailant or thief, but fails in his duty if he does not so act. If a policeman is near by, the policeman promptly arrests the wrongdoer. The magistrate does not arbitrate the question of property rights in the watch nor anything about the assault. He satisfies himself as to the facts and delivers judgment against the offender.

LET US HAVE PLAIN SPEAKING

A covenant between the United States and any other power to arbitrate all questions, including those involving national honor and interest, neither could nor ought to be kept. Such a covenant will be harmless only if no such questions ever arise. All the worth of promises made in the abstract lies in the way in which they are fulfilled in the concrete. Mr. Bryan's arbitration treaties are to be tested in this manner. His theory is, of course, that these treaties are to be made with all nations, and this is correct, because it would be a far graver thing to refuse to make them with some nations than to refuse to enter into them with any nation at all. The proposal is, in effect, and disregarding verbiage, that all questions shall be arbitrated or settled by the action of a joint commission—questions really vital to us would, as a matter of fact, be settled adversely to us pending such action. There are many such questions which in the concrete we would certainly not arbitrate. I mention one, only as an example. Does Mr. Bryan, or does he not, mean to arbitrate, if Japan should so desire, requesting whether Japanese laborers are to be allowed to come in unlimited numbers to these shores? If he does mean this, let him explicitly state that fact—merely as an illustration—to the Senate committee, so that the Senate committee shall understand what it is doing when it ratifies these treaties. If he does not mean this, then let him promptly withdraw all the treaties so as not to expose us to the charge of hypocrisy, of making believe to do what we have no intention of doing, and of making promises which we have no intention of keeping. I have mentioned one issue only; but there are scores of other issues which I could mention which this Government

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would under no circumstances agree to arbitrate.

WORTHLESS PEACE CONGRESSES

In the same way, we must explicitly recognize that all the peace congresses and the like that have been held of recent years have done no good whatever to the cause of world peace. All their addresses and resolutions about arbitration and disarmament and such matters have b en on the whole slightly worse than useless. Disregarding the Hague conventions, it is the literal fact that none of the peace congresses that have been held for the last fifteen or twenty years—to speak only of those of which I myself know the workings — have accomplished the smallest particle of good. In so far as they have influenced free, liberty-loving and self-respecting nations not to take measures for their own defense they have been positively mischievous. In no respect have they achieved anything worth admiring; and the present world war proves this beyond the possibility of serious question.

The Hague conventions stand by themselves. They have accomplished a certain amount—altho only a small amount—of actual good. This was in so far as they furnished means by which nations which did not wish to quarrel were able to settle international disputes not involving their deepest interests. Questions between nations continually arise which are not of first class importance; which, for instance, refer to some illegal act by or against a fishing schooner, to some difficulty concerning contracts, to some question of the interpretation of a minor clause in a treaty, or to the sporadic action of some hot-headed or panic-struck official. In these cases, where neither nation wishes to go to war, the Hague Court has furnished an easy method for the settlement of the dispute without war. This does not mark a very great advance; but it is an advance, and was worth making.

THE CULT OF COWARDICE

The fact that it is the only advance that the Hague Court has accomplished makes the hysterical outbursts formerly indulged in by the ultra-pacificists concerning it seem in retrospect exceedingly foolish. While I had never shared the hopes of these ultra-pacificists, I had hoped for more substantial good than has actually come from the Hague conventions. This was because I accept promises as meaning something. The ultra-pacificists, whether from timidity, from weakness or from sheer folly, seem wholly unable to understand that the fulfilment of a promise has anything to do with making the promise. The most striking example that could possibly be furnished has been furnished by Belgium. Under my direction as President, the United States signed the Hague conventions. All the nations engaged in the present war signed these conventions, altho one or two of the nations qualified their acceptance, or withheld their signatures to certain articles. This, however, did not in the least relieve the signatory powers from the duty to guarantee one another in the enjoyment of the rights supposed to be secured by the conventions. To make this guarantee worth anything, it was, of course, necessary actively to enforce it against any power breaking the convention or acting against its clear purpose. To make it really effective it should be enforced as quickly against non-signatory as against signatory powers; for to give a power free permission to do wrong if it did not sign would put a premium on non-signing, so far as big, aggressive powers are concerned.

I authorized the signature of the United States to these conventions. They forbid the violation of neutral territory, and, of course, the subjugation of unoffending neutral nations, as Belgium has been subjugated. They forbid such destruction as that inflicted on Louvain, Dinant and other towns in Belgium, the burning of their priceless public libraries and wonderful halls and churches, and the destruction of cathedrals such as that at Rheims. They forbid the infliction of heavy pecuniary penalties and the taking of severe punitive measures at the expense of civilian populations. They forbid the bombardment—of course including the dropping of bombs from aeroplanes — of unfortified cities and of cities whose defenses were not at the moment attacked. All of these offenses have been committed by Germany. I took the action I did in directing these conventions to be signed on the theory and with the belief that the United States intended to live up to its obligations, and that our people understood that living up to solemn obligations, like any other serious performance of duty, meant willingness to make effort and to incur risk. If I had for one moment supposed that signing these Hague conventions meant literally nothing whatever beyond the expression of a pious wish which any power was at liberty to disregard with impunity, in accordance with the dictation of self-interest, I would certainly not have permitted the United States to be a party to such a mischievous farce. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan, however, take the view that when the United States assumes obligations in order to secure small and unoffending neutral nations against hideous wrong, its action is not predicated on any intention to make the guarantee effective. They take the view that when we are asked to redeem in the concrete promises we made in the abstract, our duty is to disregard our obligations and to preserve ignoble peace for ourselves by regarding with cold-blooded and timid indifference the most frightful ravages of war committed at the expense of a peaceful and unoffending country. This is the cult of cowardice. That President Wilson and Mr. Bryan profess it and put it in action would be of small consequence if only they themselves were concerned. The importance of their action is that it commits the United States.

FORSAKING THE CAUSE OF PEACE

Elaborate technical arguments have been made to justify this timid and selfish abandonment of duty, this timid and selfish failure to work for the world peace of righteousness, by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. No sincere believer in disinterested and self-sacrificing work for peace can justify it; and work for peace will never be worth much unless accompanied by courage, effort and self-sacrifice. Yet those very apostles of pacificism who, when they can do so with safety, scream loudest for peace, have made themselves objects of contemptuous derision by keeping silence in this crisis, or even by praising Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan for having thus abandoned the cause of peace. They are supported by the men who insist that all that we are concerned with is ourselves escaping even the smallest risk that might follow upon the performance of duty to any one except ourselves. This last is not a very exalted plea. It is, however, defensible. But if as a nation we intend to act in accordance with it, we must never promise to do anything for any one else.

The technical arguments as to the Hague conventions not requiring us to act will at once be brushed aside by any man who honestly and in good faith faces the situation. Either the Hague conventions meant something or else they meant nothing. If in the event of their violation none of the signatory powers were even to protest, then of course they meant nothing; and it was an act of unspeakable silliness to enter into

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them. If, on the other hand, they meant anything whatsoever, it was the duty of the United States, as the most powerful, or at least the richest and most populous neutral nation, to take action for upholding them when their violation brought such appalling disaster to Belgium. There is no escape from this alternative.

THE BAD FAITH OF THE UNITED STATES

The first essential to working out successfully any scheme whatever for world peace is to understand that nothing can be accomplished unless the powers entering into the agreement act in precisely the reverse way from that in which President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have acted as regards the Hague conventions and the all-inclusive arbitration treaties during the past six months. The prime fact to consider in securing any peace agreement worth entering into, or that will have any except a mischievous effect, is that the nations entering into the agreement shall make no promises that ought not to be made, that they shall in good faith live up to the promises that are made, and that they shall put their whole strength unitedly back of these promises against any nation which refuses to carry out the agreement, or which, if it has not made the agreement, nevertheless violates the principles which the agreement enforces. In other words, an international agreement that is to produce peace must proceed much along the lines of the Hague conventions; but a power signing them, as the United States signed them, must do so with the intention in good faith to see that they are carried out, and to use force to accomplish this, if necessary.

To violate these conventions, to violate neutrality treaties, as Germany has done in the case of Belgium, is a dreadful wrong. It represents the gravest kind of international wrongdoing, but it is really not quite so contemptible, it does not show such short-sighted and timid inefficiency, *and, above all, such selfish indifference to the cause of permanent and righteous peace*, as has been shown by the United States (thanks to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan) in refusing to fulfill its solemn obligations by taking whatever action was necessary in order to clear our skirts from the guilt of tame acquiescence in a wrong which we had solemnly undertaken to oppose.

It has been a matter of very real regret to me to have to speak in the way I have felt obliged to speak as to German wrongdoing in Belgium, because so many of my friends, not only Germans, but Americans of German birth and even Americans of German descent, have felt aggrieved at my position. As regards my friends the Americans of German birth or descent, I can only say that they are in honor bound to regard all international matters solely from the standpoint of the interest of the United States, and of the demands of a lofty international morality. As regards Germany, my stand is for the real interest of the mass of the German people. If the German people as a whole would only look at it rightly, they would see that my position is predicated upon the assumption that we ought to act as unhesitatingly in favor of Germany if Germany were wronged as we would act in favor of Belgium when Belgium was wronged. There are in Germany a certain number of Germans who adopt the Trietschke and Bernhardi view of Germany's destiny and of international morality generally. These men are fundamentally exactly as hostile to America as to all other foreign powers, and I call the attention of my fellow Americans of German origin who wish this country to act toward Belgium, not in accordance with American traditions, interests and ideals, but in accordance with the pro-German sympathies of certain citizens of German descent, to the statement of Trietschke that "to civilization at large the [Americanizing] of the German-Americans means a heavy loss. Among Germans there can no longer be any question that the civilization of mankind suffers every time a German is transformed into a Yankee."

I do not for one moment believe that the men who follow Trietschke in his hatred of and contempt for all non-Germans, and Bernhardi in his contempt for international morality, are a majority of the German people or even a very large minority. I think that the great majority of the Germans, who have approved Germany's action toward Belgium, have been influenced by the feeling that it was a vital necessity in order to save Germany from destruction and subjugation by France and Russia, perhaps assisted by England. Fear of national destruction will prompt men to do almost anything, and the proper remedy for outsiders to work for is the removal of the fear. If Germany were absolutely freed from danger of the least aggression on her eastern and western frontiers, I believe that German public sentiment would refuse to sanction such acts as those against Belgium. The only effective way to free it from this fear is to have outside nations like the United States in good faith undertake the obligation to defend Germany's honor and territorial integrity if attacked, exactly as they would defend the honor and territorial integrity of Belgium, or of France, Russia or England, or any other well behaved, civilized power, if attacked.

PEACE WITHOUT RIGHTEOUSNESS

This can only be achieved by some such world league of peace as that which I advocate. Most important of all, it can only be achieved by the willingness and ability of great, free powers to put might back of right, to make their protest against wrongdoing effective by, if necessary, punishing the wrongdoer. It is this fact which makes the clamor of the pacificists for "Peace, Peace," without any regard to righteousness, so contemptible and so abhorrent to all right-thinking people. There are multitudes of professional pacificists in the United States, and of well meaning but ill-informed persons who sympathize with them from ignorance. There are not a few astute persons who wish to take sinister advantage of the folly of these persons, in the interest of Germany. All of these men clamor for immediate peace. They wish the United States to take action for immediate peace or for a truce, under conditions designed to leave Belgium with her wrongs unredressed and in the possession of Germany. They strive to bring about a peace which would contain within itself the elements of frightful future disaster, by making no effective provision to prevent the repetition of such wrongdoing as has been inflicted upon Belgium. All of the men advocating such action, including the professional pacificists, the big business men largely of foreign birth, and the well-meaning but feeble-minded creatures among their allies, and including especially all those who from sheer timidity or weakness shrink from duty, occupy a thoroly base and improper position. The peace advocates of this stamp stand on an exact par with men who, if there was an epidemic of lawlessness in New York, should come together to demand the immediate cessation of all activity by the police, and should propose to substitute for it a request that the highwaymen and burglars cease their activities for the moment on condition of retaining undisturbed possession of the ill-gotten spoils they had already acquired. The only effective friend of peace in a big city is the man who makes the police force

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thoroly efficient, who tries to remove the causes of crime, but who unhesitatingly insists upon the punishment of criminals. Pacificists who believe that all use of force in international matters can be abolished will do well to remember that the only efficient police forces are those whose members are scrupulously careful not to commit acts of violence when it is possible to avoid them, but who are willing and able, when the occasion arises, to subdue the worst kind of wrongdoer by means of the only argument that wrongdoer respects, namely, successful force. What is thus true in private life is similarly true in international affairs.

A WORKABLE PEACE PLAN

No man can venture to state the exact details that should be followed in securing such a world league for the peace of righteousness. But, not to leave the matter nebulous, I submit the following plan. It would prove entirely workable, if nations entered into it with good faith, and if they treated their obligations under it in the spirit in which the United States treated its obligations as regarded the independence of Cuba, giving good government to the Philippines, and building the Panama Canal; the same spirit in which England acted when the neutrality of Belgium was violated.

All the civilized powers which are able and willing to furnish and to use force, when force is required to back up righteousness—and only the civilized powers who possess virile manliness of character and the willingness to accept risk and labor, when necessary to the performance of duty, are entitled to be considered in this matter—should join to create an international tribunal and to provide rules in acordance with which that tribunal should act. These rules would have to accept the *status quo* at some given period; for the endeavor to redress all historical wrongs would throw us back into chaos. They would lay down the rule that the territorial integrity of each nation was inviolate; that it was to be guaranteed absolutely its sovereign rights in certain particulars, including, for instance, the right to decide the terms on which immigrants should be admitted to its borders for purposes of residence, citizenship or business; in short, all its rights in matters affecting its honor and vital interest. Each nation should be guaranteed against having any of these specified rights infringed upon. They would not be made arbitrable, any more than an individual's right to life and limb is made arbitrable; they would be mutually guaranteed. All other matters that could arise between these nations should be settled by the international court. The judges should act not as national representatives, but purely as judges, and in any given case it would probably be well to choose them by lot, excluding, of course, the representatives of the powers whose interests were concerned. Then, and most important, the nations should severally guarantee to use their entire military force, if necessary, against any nation which defied the decrees of the tribunal or which violated any of the rights which in the rules it was expressly stipulated should be reserved to the several nations, the rights to their territorial integrity and the like. Under such conditions —to make matters concrete—Belgium would be safe from any attack such as that made by Germany, and Germany would be relieved from the haunting fear its people now have lest the Russians and the French, backed by other nations, smash the empire and its people.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE PLAN

In addition to the contracting powers, a certain number of outside nations should be named as entitled to the benefits of the court. These nations should be chosen from those which were as civilized and well behaved as the great contracting nations, but which, for some reason or other, were unwilling or unable to guarantee to help execute the decrees of the court by force. They would have no right to take part in the nomination of judges, for no people are entitled to do anything toward establishing a court unless they are able and willing to face the risk, labor and self-sacrifice necessary in order to put police power behind the court. But they would be treated with exact justice; and in the event of any one of the great contracting powers having trouble with one of them, they would be entitled to go into court, have a decision rendered, and see the decision supported precisely as in the case of a dispute between any two of the great contracting powers themselves.

CIVILIZATION A PREREQUISITE

No power should be admitted into the first circle, that of the contracting powers, unless it was civilized, well behaved and able to do its part in enforcing the decrees of the court. China, for instance, could not be admitted, nor could Turkey, altho for different reasons, whereas Germany, France, England, Italy, Russia, the United States, Japan, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Uruguay, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Belgium would all be entitled to go in. If China continues to behave as well as it has during the last few years it might perfectly well go into the second line of powers which were entitled to the benefits of the court, altho not entitled to send judges to it. Mexico would, of course, not be entitled to admission at present into either circle. At present, every European power with the exception of Turkey would be so entitled; but sixty years ago the kingdom of Naples, for instance, would not have been entitled to come in, and there are various South American communities which at the present time would not be entitled to come in; and, of course, this would at present be true of most independent Asiatic states and of all independent African states. The council should have power to exclude any nation which completely fell from civilization, as Mexico, partly with the able assistance of President Wilson's administration, has fallen during the past few years. There are various South and Central American states which have never been entitled to such consideration as civilized, orderly, self-respecting powers as would entitle them to be treated on terms of equality in the fashion indicated. As regards these disorderly and weak outsiders, it might well be that after a while some method would be devised to deal with them by common agreement of the civilized powers; but until this was devised and put into execution they would have to be left as at present.

Of course, grave difficulties would be encountered in devising such a plan and in administering it afterward, and no human being can guarantee that it would absolutely succeed. But I believe that it could be made to work and that it would mark a very great improvement over what obtains now. At this moment there is hell in Belgium and hell in Mexico; and the ultra-pacificists in this country have their full share of the responsibility for this hell. They are not primary factors in producing it. They lack the virile power to be primary factors in producing anything, good or evil, that needs daring and endurance. But they are secondary factors, for the man who tamely acquiesces in wrongdoing is a secondary factor in producing that wrongdoing. Most certainly the proposed plan would be dependent upon reasonable good faith for its successful working, but this is only to say what is also true of every human institution. Under the proposed plan there would be a strong likelihood of bettering world

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conditions. If it is a Utopia, it is a Utopia of a very practical kind.

FATUOUS INDIFFERENCE TO FACTS

Such a plan is as yet in the realm of mere speculation. At present the essential things for each self-respecting, liberty-loving nation to do is to put itself in position to defend its own rights. Recently President Wilson, in his message to Congress, has announced that we are in no danger and will not be in any danger; and ex-President Taft has stated that the awakening of interest in our defenses indicates "mild hysteria." Such utterances show fatuous indifference to the teachings of history. They represent precisely the attitude which a century ago led up to the burning of Washington by a small expeditionary hostile force, and to such paralyzing disaster in war as almost to bring about the break-up of the Union. In his message President Wilson justifies a refusal to build up our navy by asking—as if we were discussing a question of pure metaphysics—"When will the experts tell us just what kind of ships we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together? Who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build?" and actually adds, after proposing and leaving unanswered these questions: "I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no need to discuss it." If during its last ten years England's attitude toward preparedness for war and the upbuilding of her navy had been determined by statesmanship such as is set forth in these utterances of President Wilson, the island would now be trampled into bloody mire, as Belgium has been trampled. If Germany had followed such advice—or rather no-advice—during the last ten years, she would now have been wholly unable so much as to assert her rights anywhere.

Let us immediately make our navy thoroly efficient; and this can only be done by reversing the policy that President Wilson has followed for twenty-two months. Neither our foreign affairs nor our naval affairs can be satisfactorily managed when our President is willing to put in their respective departments gentlemen like Mr. Bryan and Mr. Daniels. President Wilson would not have ventured to make either of these men head of the Treasury Department, because he would thereby have offended the concrete interests of American business men. But as Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy the harm they do is to the country as a whole. No concrete interest is immediately affected; and, as it is only our own common welfare in the future, only the welfare of our children, only the honor and interest of the United States thru the generations that is concerned, it is deemed safe to disregard this welfare and to take chances with our national honor and interest.

Oyster Bay, Long Island

Underwood & Underwood

WHEN THE SNOW FALLS ON THE BATTLEFIELD

The coming of cold weather has added to the misery of war without checking its activity. The easy-going days when soldiers went home for the winter and rested for the summer campaign have gone forever and there is no relaxation of effort on either side. Now that fighting consists mostly of standing in trenches night and day waiting for a charge, the heavy snow in both France and Poland has made the strain more painful than before, for the trenches fill with freezing water and the men are kept in perpetual chill. The wounded who lie between the lines, sometimes for days, since truces are rare, must suffer the most excruciating torture. The airmen, who have to ascend a mile or more to get out of range of the guns, drop to earth because their frozen feet and hands cannot control the aeroplane. When the ground is frozen hard the soldiers cannot dig shelters quickly enough to protect themselves from the leaden hail. And whenever the ground thaws the wheels of the heavy guns sink deep into the mud and they have to be left behind. Russia's chief reliance has always been on "General January," and Field Marshal von Hindenburg in Poland is now being taught the lesson that Napoleon learned to his sorrow a hundred years ago

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1870 OR 1915?

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A FRENCH BATTERY SHELLING THE GERMAN LINES IN THE ARGONNE DISTRICT

These pictures—even tho they were made in a war of the new order—smack strongly of conventional battlefield scenes

© *International News*

FRENCH INFANTRY TAKING UP A NEW POSITION ON A ROLLING TERRAIN

The traditional colors are carried here and only the bicycle scout at the right is noticeably new

© *International News*

BACK FROM THE PARADE GROUND

Spades and guns over the shoulder, mud and desolation about them, these troops are going back to the business of war after being reviewed by the King of England, who visited British and Belgian headquarters early in December

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HOW THEY LIVE AT THE FRONT

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THE VILLAGE OF GOOD HOPE

These tha[illegible] have been put up as winter quarters for the French who are holding the intrenched lines. With chill-proof optimi[illegible] they have named the colony *Bon Espoir*

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WHERE BURROWING SOLDIERS CAN BATHE

A shower bath-room in the French trenches north of Soissons, only a hundred yards from the German lines, where under bomb-proofs cleanliness becomes possible

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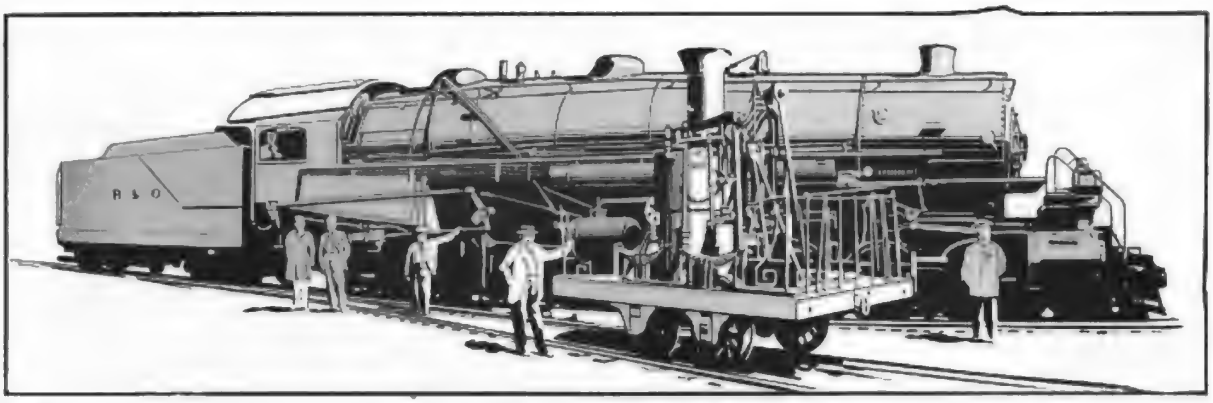


Travel

AN EPITOME OF THE LOCOMOTIVE'S PROGRESS

The tremendous advance from the grasshopper *Atlantic* to the 800-ton mountain grade locomotive would have been impossible if improvement in rails and roadbed had not paralleled the development of the locomotive

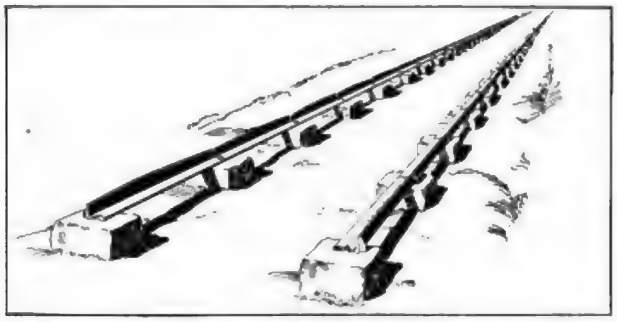
THE ROAD AND THE CAR

BY HENRY B. JOY

PRESIDENT OF THE LINCOLN HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

TO accomplish much worth doing one must have an ideal. The prevision which foresaw the motor carriage coming into reality out of the haziness of experimental thought was laughed at by the wiseacres. Those who scoffed at the horseless carriage "dreamers" have lived to see the ideal realized in the greatest revolution of all time in industrial transportation, a forward step that means almost if not quite as much to the human race as the steam engine, the locomotive, the steamboat, or other wonders of the century.

First a dreamer must dream, and afterward some one must make those dreams into practical realities. Then follows a wonderful industrial development—years of evolution in manufacturing methods and refinement of the invention itself toward the perfection of its economic usefulness. Within the lives of the living, the first crude steamboat has grown into the "Aquitania," the "Imperator," and those marvelous mechanisms, the fighting dreadnoughts of modern navies.

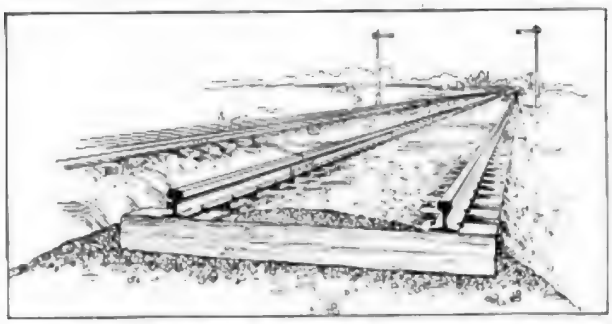


WHAT THE LOCOMOTIVE HAD TO GROW AWAY FROM

The original track upon which Trevithick's first locomotive ran in 1804. Now in the United States National Museum. England continued to supply rails for America long after railroads had been widely developed in this country

Some of the ideals are never reached—some are wonderfully surpast, and as wonders are accomplished further vistas of possibilities are opened to the imagination and the ideal recedes further and further.

It is an interesting fact that in 1744 C. T. Ludolf, of Berlin, succeeded in igniting the vapor of ether by an electric spark, thus beginning the development of the modern explosive engine. Truly evolutionary processes are slow. The ideals of motor vehicle students have progressed laboriously, but in the next twenty years we believe we can see an ideal condition practically accomplished—individual transportation by an economical and convenient power.



THE SINE QUA NON OF MODERN RAILROAD SERVICE

A section of rails and roadbed of the sort that make express service and monster freight trains possible. To-day we are producing considerably more than 3,000,000 tons of steel rails per year

Just as steamships developed and grew too large before details of design permitted such size, as in the case of the steamship "Great Eastern"; just as the locomotive developed to meet varieties of service, took too great a step and halted, because rails and bridges and other details were not fitted for it—so the motor vehicle has crawled on and up thru successive advances and recessions, until it has become classified into types and varieties for pleasure, utility and commercial purposes. It has developed far more rapidly and completely than did the steamship, locomotive or harvesting machine, or other similarly complicated inventions.

But what the motor vehicle may mean to the people of the United States—this country of great distances—is today unrealized. For a quarter of a century, and much more, after the locomotive was an accomplished fact, and recognized as a great, revolutionary industrial force, it stood hampered and fettered. The steel rails had not come; the genius of Stephenson had in the '20's of the last century harnessed steam so that the means of rapid conveyance of freight and passengers was at hand, but the metallurgist was still in the age of *iron;* we had the locomotive but not the roadbed rails that were essential to the coming locomotive.

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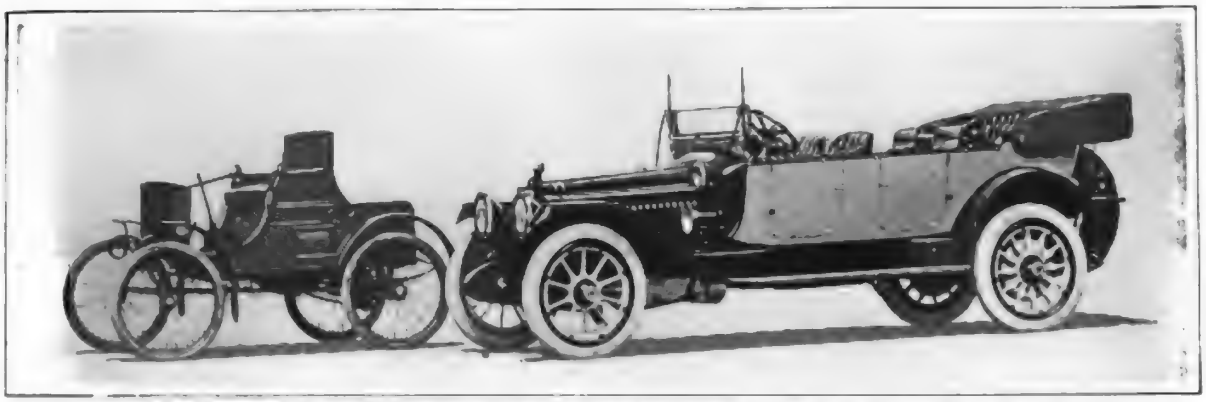

A GREAT STRIDE HAS BEEN TAKEN ALREADY IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY—THERE'S MORE TO COME

From the primitive runabout to the touring car of the present day there is an amazing development. But even now when there are a score and more of distinct types of motor vehicles serving diverse functions the adaptation of the automobile to the requirements of business is only begun. It cannot reach its maximum till the roads are ready

Even in 1876 we read in the first annual report of the Michigan Central Railroad Company as follows:

"Contracts have been made for the purchase of 18,500 tons of iron (rails) at an average cost of $73 per ton deliverable in Detroit."

Later on by several years that same railroad, still struggling to get a road on which its locomotives could operate, bought steel rails of the best quality obtainable, in England. Think of it, steel rails from England and at a price of about $125 per ton, to relay the entire road from Detroit to Chicago!

The railroad reaching from Detroit half-way to Chicago—actually to Kalamazoo—had been built by the state of Michigan, but it had failed of success and faced the necessity of reconstruction thruout, when it was sold to private parties. In the first seven months and eight days of private ownership it earned net $123,-132.61. The then very large sum of $1,350,500 worth of iron rails of the heaviest and best kind were ordered and laid. The evolution was onward and upward. As better and larger iron rails were obtainable, and then later on steel rails from England, the locomotives and cars increased in load capacity and the train speed increased.

It took years to unfetter the locomotive and free it to the service of the public by providing suitable rails to carry the burden.

Can we draw any parallel with motor vehicle conditions today? Is it not true that we have the dreams of a hundred centuries realized in the modern motor vehicle? And is it not also true that our roads—the nation over—are impossible and impassable and inappropriate to the era?

Are not our highways today to the motor vehicle as the soft iron rails of the '40's were to the locomotives of that day?

Did iron rails at $73 per ton, and later steel rails at $125 per ton, repay those who bought them?

What did good railroads mean to the public then, when our population was 23,191,876?

What do good highways mean today with a population of 100,000,000 to be served?

It cost the public for the rails only, in those days, from $8000 per mile for iron to $15,000 per mile for steel, and yet I venture to say the railroads at that day would not carry in traffic volume per mile what our main arterial highways would carry today were they traversible in an economical manner.

Is the value of good roads measurable alone in dollars? Is not the social welfare of a nation valuable beyond measure? But consider if you will only the broad proposition that by far the greater part of the freight which the railroads carry has first to be moved to the railroad over the highways at an average expense which, it is estimated, is greater than the entire railroad charges to its destination.

Is it conceivable that such a condition should continue to burden us as a nation, while the good roads of every other civilized country give their people so great an advantage over us?

Detroit, Michigan

Courtesy Automobile Club of America

THIS HALTS THE AUTOMOBILE'S PROGRESS

This is not the worst road we might picture: it could be traversed without the greatest difficulty, just as the old iron rails *could* be used and were used till something better was found. But we will never realize the possibilities of the automobile till roads like this—and worse—are replaced by adequate highways

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HOW TO THINK OF GOD

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—SEVENTEENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

IT is impossible by any arguments absolutely to demonstrate the existence of God. Some may doubt. Those only who believe they have in their souls a consciousness of God can therein find the demonstration which the rest of us must lack. It is the privilege of the few, and it is not easy to convince others that this conscious apprehension of God as something other than themselves is not, or at least may not be, the product of a longing which finally creates within the mind the apparent fulfilment of its own desire. To be sure, we also have in our own Sacred Books, and in the sacred books of all religions, accounts of the intervention of God, or the gods, in a way that would be conclusive of the divine existence; but no such interventions appear now, and questions inevitably arise as to the trustworthiness of such accounts. Miracles have ceased to be a convincing proof of God; they need proof; and we are and must be satisfied to depend for our faith in the existence of God on those proofs which we have considered, and on such as have satisfied the searchers after God.

The common consent of mankind gives us the belief that there are one or more non-material superior existences, spiritual in their nature, which have power over material forces and over mankind. Those existences, called gods, or God, have knowledge of us, and can be appealed to, placated or provoked, and can do us good or harm. They may have passions, as do we, good or bad, or the one God may be infinitely and changelessly wise, powerful and good. Mankind conceives of its deities or Deity as like itself, only far superior, its highest ideal of what is noble and worthy, or even as the spiritual impersonation of its evil passions. As humanity grows in ethical sense out of savagery its gods gain quality until we reach the conception of a single God, with no rival or competitor, infinitely wise and powerful, but also infinitely good. To him is ascribed the creation and the rule of the universe. In a sense it is true that man creates his God. His idea of God is of his own conception, and it grows in spirituality and moral quality with his own spiritual and moral growth.

WHAT IS THE FIRST CAUSE?

Christendom possesses this highest conception of God, first reached by Judaism. But we have not seen God walking in our gardens. We have no such physical evidence of him as we have of each other, and it is impossible that we, or at least most of us, should have. We must be content, as in so many of our beliefs, with evidence of the probable sort. But that probability may be enough to depend upon, enough for practical purposes; and such appears to me the evidence in support of God's existence drawn from the universe of nature. To me it seems clear that there must have been a great First Cause, that the world of matter did not create itself, but had a Creator, and equally that its coördinated laws had a Contriver. Equally, the evidence presented in earlier chapters make me believe that the world of life and the world of mind were guided by a Superior Intelligence rather than that they happened to develop without intelligence or guidance.

If in this conclusion I am right, I must have already learned from his works what is the nature and what the qualities, attributes, of God. What are his attributes?

I do not see that this question need raise any great difficulty. We need not flounder about in self-made mazes wondering about the Absolute, or refuse to cross in thought an unbridged gulf betwen our finite and his infinite. Why create the gulf? We have bodies and souls; we know matter and mind, not relationless and absolute, but related to time and space. We know nothing else; we have no reason to believe there is anything else. If our minds cannot comprehend the infinite they can at least apprehend it, and can understand that it is like what we know outside of us, and are conscious of within ourselves, only more of it. We can know something of what God is, and be positive of it.

HE IS ALL-POWERFUL AND ALL-WISE

And, first, all power is embraced in the first Great Cause. The whole course and force of nature came out from him. To be sure, we have not been able to find any evidence in the ether of space that it is not coterminal and cotemporal with time and space, boundless and eternal as God; but we have also found that it has been subject to an exterior Power which out of this ether has created all things. Ether was the formless and the void, the darkness upon the face of the deep, out of which God made light and the heaven and the earth. He that made all things is God. This is what we call Omnipotence, for he that can do all this can do all things. This does not imply that he can do what in the nature of things it is impossible to do. Thus can God now cause that Woodrow Wilson, who was inaugurated President on March 4th, shall have been inaugurated on March 3d? Can God cause that March 4th shall have come before March 3d? Or that March 4th should be skipt, and there be no March 4th? Can he abolish time?

Equally the Intelligence which knew how to contrive the numberless multiformities of nebulæ and stars and solar systems, and equally the laws and forces of their constituent atoms; and, further, the vital powers which create plants and animals, and could distribute intelligence and instinct to bee or man as needed, all appearing in due course under a system of law and a plan of development—that intelligence must be without limit. It must cover all that can be known. It may not cover anything which in the nature of the case cannot be known, if such a thing there be; just as the divine omnipotence cannot do what is in essence impossible, as to make the three angles of a plane triangle equal to more than two right angles. Whether God, after giving freedom to a creature, can foresee what his every choice will be I am not sure. Nor is it important to decide that he can, for his wisdom is enough to meet any imaginable emergency; or he may choose to leave all things without interference to the operation of his wise laws and the free choices of his creatures. All that can be known he does know. This we call Omniscience.

HE IS GOOD

Another even more important quality or attribute assigned to the Infinite Power and Intelligence whom we call God is Goodness. Yet there are those, like John Stuart Mill, who have found in nature the evidences of a God of might and wisdom, but who could not, seeing the sin and suffering in his world, be assured of his stainless goodness. The assumed problem of a good God and a world of evil does not seem to me to need solving. That God is good is, I think, involved in his infinite wisdom. God would not be wise if he were not good. I do not need to argue this to myself; nor am I affected by the fact

*Thru error this paper, which should have been the fifteenth in the series, was omitted from its place at the end of the articles on theism.—THE EDITOR.

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that for us prudence and goodness seem sometimes to conflict, that to do right sometimes causes suffering and wrong. But the elements of our little arc are insufficient to compute and describe his infinite circle. Our temporary loss may be swallowed up in a larger gain. The hermit thrush may be killed by the hawk, but it had a busy, blissful life of sweet song, and it was best that thrush and lark and hawk and deer and wolf and man should die and make room for others of their kind; and the sum of their happiness was good. It was best that the law of life and death should rule, without exception for suffering's sake. The suffering was incidental; it was good to live. It is the drift of life we must consider when we think of suffering, not its eddies; the whole orbit, not its epicycles; the rule, not its exceptions; and the prevailing rule and drift of life is not suffering, but enjoyment, so that life is sweet. The chief appeal of both religion and ethics is to well folks. And I hold that *moral* evil is not predominant. Even bad people are likely to do more good things than bad. To be sure, they do many bad things; much sin is in the world, and a good God cannot be pleased with it; but I am not sure that he can help it. He cannot make a thing to be and not to be at the same time; and I am not clear that he can make men who shall be free and yet not free to sin. It would hardly be worth while to have a world and yet no place planned in it for free moral beings; not worth while to create man, and not let him sin as he chose. That is, as many have said before me, while it is clear that God might have refused to create, it is not clear that if he created beings with moral natures and possest of free will, he could have excluded sin. And equally it is not clear that if God gave rules of law to the world of matter and the world of life, a reign of law that we can depend upon, he could have excluded suffering. The sum of enjoyment, and equally the sum of goodness, may be—I doubt not it is and will be—much greater than the by-products, the remnants, the offal, the slag and cinders of suffering and sin. The bad is sad, very sad, I know, but the good in fatherhood and motherhood and childhood, in love and fellowship and help, in health and useful work, is much greater; and I do not feel the need to solve studied riddles and "justify the ways of God to man." I find no difficulty in believing that God is good beyond limit, as well as powerful and wise.

These qualities of Power, Wisdom and Goodness belong not to matter, but to mind. When we then formulate our belief as to the nature of God we have already thought of him as a spirit, a real personality possest of the same kind of mind as is ours, with intellect to know, feeling to love, and will to create. God is a spirit; there is no question of that.

HE IS SPIRIT, AND INFINITE

But can he be more than a spirit? We have both spirit and body; can God have both? He is not matter as known to us, and in his activity he transcends and embraces all matter. Yet one exception to this statement we have observed. So far as we can judge, his infinity does not transcend the infinity of ether in space and time. Ether appears to be infinite in extent and infinite in past and future duration. Then it is conceivable that it may have a special relation to the Infinite Spirit. We may conceive of ether as the agency thru which God works, just as our souls work thru our bodies; or we might even, for the moment, ask whether ether can of itself be spiritual and of the nature of God. It will not be easy to accept the latter view if we allow the conclusion of most physicists at present that matter in its ultimate elements is simply a modification of ether. All the present studies of ether, with its various waves for transmitting force, tend to make it clear that its alliance is not with mind, but with the familiar forms of matter. We may, to be sure, possibly think of ether as having special relations to the Supreme Spirit, but not as itself the Supreme Spirit; not, as Haeckel would have it, that ether is God. God's nature, shown by his attributes, is plainly that of Spirit.

It is obviously of the nature of God as a self-existent being that his existence should be infinite in time. The necessity of his existence always has been and always will be. That is, he is the eternal God.

He would also of his own nature be universal in his being, in one place as well as another, covering all space. We know very little as to the way in which Spirit localizes itself; but in whatever way, in whatever sort of consciousness or intelligence it acts, no place is exempt from the activity of a necessarily existent Spirit. The necessity of his existence is universal. That is what we call the divine omnipresence.

HOW TO THINK OF GOD

How, then, am I to think of God? I think of him as the original substratum of the universe, the self-existent, co-eternal of eternity, that from which all came; yet not as an abstract, non-relationed essence, but as a real, concrete Intelligence and Will, that stands behind all material things which he has devised, created and rules. How he rules them we may not know, except that he does it in accordance with the laws of nature. We see no exception to those laws, and to every appearance nature has been put under them and automatically obeys them. So I do not think of God as the constantly active volitional agent in every smallest and largest attraction and repulsion of nature, but as author of its laws and presiding over them. I think of those laws as securing the beneficence of the seasons, and also the paroxysms of tornado and earthquake, and I do not think of these as separate and individual choices and volitions of God.

I think of God as infinitely good, as an intensely moral Being, loving the right and by his nature pledged to its victory, and equally hating the wrong and pledged to its defeat. I think of him as faultlessly and redundantly good, actively so whether that activity is exercized by the process of his laws or by his supervision over them. Suffering is but the necessary and undesired by-product of his wise and good laws. Only sin is the alien act of man's hostile free will.

Thus I think of God as a Spirit eternal, universal, pervasive, and active, as a personal Being, in his power, wisdom and goodness. But the question must still arise as to the way of his relation to the world he rules. The mind constantly recurs to that other infinity apparently as pervasive as God, as eternal as God, which we call ether. What, then, is its relation to God?

IS ETHER THE BODY OF GOD?

I cannot know; but when I think of ether as the probable source of everything, of every atom of matter in the universe, of earth and stars as made out of ether; and of every sort of force, not of light only, but of electricity and gravity as well, as depending on the strain of ether; the earth carried by ether about the sun, as well as the apple drawn to the ground; of every physical or chemical or vital activity resting in the eternal force of ether; of ether never displaced by matter but identified with it as the air is identified with its eddies or the ocean with its waves, it seems not unlikely that the infinite Spirit somehow works in and thru ether as our souls act thru our bodies. Would it be illegitimate to think of ether as in a sense the body of God, God the Spirit, and yet at the same time the universe God? I

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think not. I do not believe such to be the fact, nor do I disbelieve it, for I have no evidence—it is a mere conjecture. Yet it seems somewhat plausible. At least we know that God does nothing outside of ether and its modifications. In ether he is omnipresent.

The conjecture is not pantheistic. It would be if God were not thought of as also a controlling Spirit, as with us the mind rules the body. It is—is it not?—a fact that God lives and works in ether, as we live and work in our physical bodies. It would thus follow that other spirits and our own souls may yet live and act in a direct sense in God, in the same space, the same ether, the same God who fills all things.

SPIRIT AND ETHER-STRAIN

And may we not wonder, and perhaps learn some day, whether the ether is not the medium in its strain by which our spirit, our will, acts on our physical structure? We know that it is thru strain in the ether that physical movements are secured; why may not the mind act on and thru ether? Are we quite sure that the mind is not itself a modification of ether, just as the electron is? Thus we might conceive of the beasts as having an ether soul to be compared with the low combining weight of hydrogen, while the human soul is complex, like an organic molecule, and the vital soul of the tree is inert, like argon. We do not know, but at least the conjecture is plausible that, as the ether is only semi-material, it may be that my mind creates a current, a wave, in the ether, and this semi-immaterial ether is the conducting link between my immaterial mind and my material body. It is as good a conjecture as any, and is in line with phenomena not yet explained, in which, if a multitude of apparently well authenticated tales are true, telepathic influence has been conveyed from one mind to another far distant, wireless telegraphy thru ether. I do not accept it as based on any real evidence, but I am allowed the conception of God as an infinite Spirit, residing in infinite ether, acting in it, working thru it, ether as really himself, as our bodies are ourselves, converting it into matter or mind, and controlling it by his will. Thus I may dare to conceive of ether as in a sense the body of God, and may conjecture that when God made all things out of ether he made them not out of nothing, as men have been wont to say, but out of himself; and yet I would conceive of the ether out of which everything is made, as God only in the lower sense in which I speak of

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my body as myself, when it is only the organ by which the *I*, that is, my mind, reaches its purposes.

But who by searching can find out God? His infinity dazes us; his power and his wisdom awe us; and at the vision of his dread holiness we cry, "Wo is me," till the live coal from off the altar glows with his goodness, his boundless, endless mercy and love. Then the spaciousness of his existence, the mystery of his wisdom, and his resistless power all appear but as the serving satellites of his regnant goodness; and we, finite souls, dust in his balance, can only praise and pray. Thus it is, that when we would try in thought to compass God, thought rises to worship.

INTERNATIONALISM IN TOKYO

When His Majesty the Emperor of Japan makes a gift of fifty thousand yen ($25,000) to an American institution several conclusions may be drawn. Obviously behind such a grant there is a desire to show friendliness in no small measure to this country. So generous a gift to a Christian project is unprecedented, and, coming as it does after a series of indications of friendship—not mere pronunciamentos but concrete acts—it is a notable proof of Japan's cordiality. That is the first implication. Furthermore the institution so honored must have proved its worth. It has. Fourteen years' service have transformed St. Luke's Hospital in Tokyo from a small, ill-housed medical mission station to an eighty-bed hospital commanding the services of Japan's foremost surgeons and physicians, and have demonstrated its right to grow into something much more useful. And the third implication is that Americans ought to share at least as heartily as the Emperor of Japan in the upbuilding of this international enterprise.

Readers of The Independent have already learned of the work of this hospital, which offers to Japanese, rich and poor, and to American and European travelers and residents the best possible care. The time has come when its scope should be greatly enlarged by erecting on a new site where expansion is possible a plant which will accommodate many more patients, do a broader work, and take its place as one of the chain of international hospitals—already including Panama, Honolulu, Manila and Colombo (Ceylon)—which extend the area in which Western men and women may live comfortably and safely. For even in the best native hospitals—where Japanese surgery is unimpeachable—there is a great gulf between Oriental and Occidental methods of caring for the sick which hampers their usefulness for such patients.

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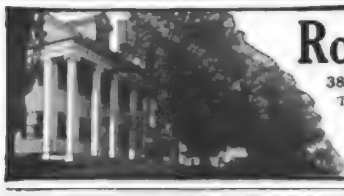

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be charged, and fifty which will be ready for well-to-do Japanese and foreigners; a force of trained visiting nurses, a research laboratory, and the usual subsidiary buildings will complete the plant. Of this only the land, one pavilion for paying patients, and a nurses' home and service building need be provided for at once. In Japan Count Okuma heads a council, of which a number of distinguished public men are members, which is supporting the hospital and has engaged to raise yen 200,000. In this country Lloyd C. Griscom, ex-Ambassador to Japan, is president and John S. Rogers, 27 Cedar street, New York, treasurer of the American Council; and a Woman's National Council has also been formed, with Mrs. Charles Rodman Pancoast of Germantown, Pennsylvania, as treasurer.

With the endorsement and coöperation of the British Ambassador at Tokyo the project takes on a still more thoroly international aspect, and in furtherance of Japanese-American friendship the International Hospital should speedily realize its hopes.

PEBBLES

All men are born free and equal, but the majority of them marry at the age of twenty-five or so.—*George Ade in the London Opinion.*

Inquisitive Motorist—Hey, Bub, what do you get for hoeing those weeds?

Bub—Nothin' ef I do, and hell ef I don't.—*Puck.*

"But your fiancé has such a small salary, how are you going to live?"

"Oh, we're going to economize. We're going to do without such a lot of things that Jack needs."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Bashful Youth—I want a present for a young lady.

Saleswoman—Sister or fiancée?

Bashful Youth—Well—er—she hasn't said which she would be yet.—*Judge.*

The Mistress—I shall take one of the children to church with me this morning, Mary.

The General—Yes'm; which?

The Mistress—Oh, whichever will go best with my new mauve dress.—*London Sketch.*

"Going to hang up your stocking on Christmas eve?" asked Harold's uncle.

"I suppose so," replied the young man patronizingly. "Father and mother seem to expect that sort of thing, and it would be a pity to disappoint them."—*New York Evening Post.*

Perhaps the reason George Ade and Will Levington Comfort have not been sent to Europe as war correspondents, along with the other gifted writers, is that it is contrary to the rules of neutrality to extend Ade and Comfort to a belligerent nation.—*Kansas City Star.*

The war was being discussed from all angles at the regular Saturday night meeting of the Gin and Possum Colored Gentlemen's Social Club.

"Yas, suh!" announced Pomp Dawson, with a wise look in his rolling eyes. "Dem Guhmans has got guns dat'll shoot, an' shoot tuh kill at twenty-fi' miles."

"Huh?" asked Brother Jackson, cocking his head.

"Yas, suh!" went on Pomp. "Dey not on'y shoot twenty-fi' miles, but dey *kill* at twenty-fi' miles."

"Great Lawd!" gasped Jackson. "Nigger'd run all day an' git killed 'bout suppertime, wouldn't he?"—*Life.*

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THE PUBLIC BUSINESS

A committee has been appointed to prepare plans to give New York City an entirely new sewer system at a cost of $100,000,000.

In order to cut down the budget for the year, the Pittsburgh councilmen reduced their own $6500 annual salaries by $1000 each.

Chicago is to install a municipal laundry in one of the municipal bath houses, where the poor may wash and dry their clothes for a low fee.

By legalizing a $400,000 bond issue, the aldermen of Minneapolis, Minnesota, have authorized the city to go into the business of manufacturing ice.

Philadelphia is showing its citizens a "Know-Your-City-Better" exhibit in which all the city departments are telling of their work and their dreams for the future.

Hibbing, Minnesota, has completed the installation of its municipal heating system. The waste steam from the power plant will be utilized and sold at a rate of sixty cents for one thousand pounds.

The municipal saloon of Lemmon, South Dakota, is proving a profitable investment for the city. The saloon began last July, and the manager now announces that the resources are $7142 and the liabilities $1835.

The Police Department and Children's Playgrounds Association of Baltimore, Maryland, is coöperating with the city engineer in setting aside certain streets during specified hours for the children who wish to skate.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods of New York City intends to make a social worker out of the policemen in dealing with the unemployed this winter. Policemen will inquire into cases and try to connect the men out of work with the proper aid agency.

Chicago has opened five municipal dance halls, the council having granted Mayor Harrison's request for $5000 for the project. Admission prices will be low, light refreshments served and all the modern dances permitted—under the supervision of social workers and club women.

One of the strongest forces for fire prevention has been given impetus by a recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in a New York City case, by which an owner of a building must pay the costs of fighting a fire if he has neglected to comply with previous warnings and orders of the fire department.

Sixty municipalities, nearly one hundred civic organizations and 100,000 school children are banded together to make the city and county of Los Angeles, California, a veritable floral paradise in 1915. The county alone has appropriated over $500,000 for beautifying public property. Two hundred miles of asphalt boulevards will be lined with roses. A series of elaborate open-air entertainments will begin on New Year's Day with a Carnival of Roses in which forty cities will join.

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AN increasing popular demand for a piano adapted to the modern home or apartment has led to the manufacture of two new Steinways. These are Style M, the smallest Steinway Grand, and Style V, of the Upright type. They have the incomparable tone and the long life of the most costly Steinway. Yet, as a result of the smaller frame and case, enabling a saving in manufacturing cost, they are offered at prices lower than ever asked for this supreme piano. They make it possible for you to own the ideal piano—a Steinway—at a price you would expect to pay for many so-called "good" instruments.

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The New Books

THE CRUMBLING EMPIRE

The two foci of the great Ottoman empire that has been slowly crumbling to pieces for a century or more are Cairo on the Nile and Constantinople on the Bosphorus. In these regions the peoples of the East and of the West have met and mingled for ages. The forces of incoherent and antagonistic civilizations have there been in continual conflict, producing a life so complex that it is difficult to analyze its elements or grasp its significance.

The new trend of the Great War brings into prominence these Moslem centers, upon which much welcome light is thrown by a recent volume on *The Real Turk*, and two books upon Egypt as it is today.

It is characteristic of the confusion of the Sultan's empire that less than half the people of the capital are Turks, the majority being composed mainly of Greeks and Armenians. In Cairo one hears principally the Arabic tongue, altho French and English are heard with growing frequency.

There is no unity of language, race, educational systems, or even form of government under Turkish sovereignty. The unifying principle of the past has been religion supported by a ruling warrior caste. The inroads of western civilization have been breaking down this binding force and Turkey is fast disappearing as a political entity. The many fine qualities in the Turk, as Mr. Cobb points out, will doubtless thrive when cultivated under more natural relations and a freer civilization.

The real Turk, however, is still in the dark ages as regards sensitiveness to suffering. He is a man of contradictions. Tho affable and dignified, he is subject to violent fits of temper. Kind, gentle, and of winning personality, he is yet capable of the utmost cruelty. Mr. Cobb gives a very sympathetic picture of Turkish life and customs, and much valuable information about business, educational, and religious institutions and tendencies.

A similar picture of Egypt has been given by Mr. Cooper in his *The Man of Egypt*, altho most of his attention is devoted to the government and the history and results of the English occupation. If Egypt remains true to Great Britain in the present crisis, it will be largely due to the fact that the far-sighted plans of Lord Cromer and the efficient administration of Lord Kitchener are beginning to bear their legitimate fruit. Just courts, sanitation, agricultural schools and experiment stations, new canals and irrigation systems make possible the statement that

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"the country of the Nile is witnessing the most satisfactory government she has seen for many centuries and probably in her entire history." Such evidences of grateful change conducive to universal prosperity are bound to overcome even religious and racial prejudice.

Out of Egypt, by Miss Crouse, combines in a delightful way descriptions of the present life and its natural surroundings with some account of Egypt's past glories, suggested by the beautiful ruins scattered along the banks of the Nile.

These volumes leave one with the impression that the collapse of Turkish rule will lay bare tremendous problems of political, racial, educational and religious adjustments which may well give great concern to those upon whose shoulders must fall the task of smoothing the way for social progress among these heterogeneous peoples who recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan.

The Real Turk. By Stanwood Cobb. Pilgrim Press.
The Men of Egypt, by Clayton S. Cooper. Hodder & Stoughton.
Out of Egypt, by M. Elizabeth Crouse. The Gorham Press. $1.50.

A POET OF THE OPEN

It has been said by his friends that Harry Kemp should keep away from the studios of the pseudo-artistic class. Certain it is that in his published poems, *The Cry of Youth*, a collection, and *The Thresher's Wife*, a narrative poem, a sharp contrast can be drawn between the inspired and the artificially respired. Few poets since Whitman have more thoroly understood and sympathized with the worker and the man who will not work because he cannot.

In "The Box-car," which is average Whitman improved or spoiled by a Keatian sense of form, "The Breadline," "The Harvest Fly," "The Tramp's Confession," Kemp's vividness of phrase is warmed into surer life by a sympathy that understands, very thoroly, the Christ best exemplified in "Joses, the Brother of Jesus."

On the unpleasant side of the contrast are found such strainings for effect as the various short efforts which have to do with dead men's grave woes. Yet "The Hymn of the Star Folk in Heaven" and "Lilith" and "The Song of Israfel" have naught to do with labor and naught to do with labored writing. The most unique and one of the most beautiful poems in the collection is the "Star of God's Malison." A sensitive, strong poetic spirit is Harry Kemp's. May his strength curb his sensitiveness and keep him in the ways which lie open.

The Cry of Youth. The Thresher's Wife. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.25—40c.

THE MARCH OF THE BEAR

Of all great regions of the earth the average American is probably most ignorant of the history of the Russian Empire in Asia, and Professor F. A. Golder has done a real service in writing a history of *Russian Expansion on the Pacific, 1641-1850*, with a full bibliography, sources translated from the Russian and an interesting series of

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old maps. The author informs his readers with engaging candor that he had started out to write a history of Alaska, but as his materials accumulated for the period of early Russian exploration he turned aside to write the story of eastern Siberia and the explorations in the northern Pacific instead of completing his original task. The conquest of Siberia and Alaska, which added so much to the wealth and prestige of the Tsar's empire and to the geographical knowledge of the civilized world, is a fascinating story of daring and achievement altho marred by the cruelty which always occurs when bands of half-barbarous adventurers forcibly subjugate wholly barbarous native races.

Russian Expansion on the Pacific, 1641-1850, by F. A. Golder. Arthur H. Clark Co. $6.

HOW THE WEST WAS WON

With war, the thoughts of war, and a reawakened public interest in history, Professor Robert McN. McElroy's latest contribution to the history of our western states will be gratefully received. *The Winning of the Far West* is announced as a continuation of Theodore Roosevelt's *Winning of the West*, and gives a most vivid and intimate account of the stormy days when Texas was annexed, of the Oregon Controversy, the purchase of Alaska, and the Mexican war. Professor McElroy has found letters of Jackson, which have never been published, and the great spoilsman is here shown in a brighter light than usual. The work combines value as a reference book with bright narrative quality.

The Winning of the Far West, by Robert McN. McElroy. New York: G. P. Putnam Sons. $2.50.

AMONG BRITAIN'S IMMORTALS

Himself a member of the Royal Academy, and son of C. R. Leslie, R. A., George Dunlop Leslie in his *Inner Life of the Royal Academy*, gives an intimate account of the art schools of the famous British institution, together with many new anecdotes of Millais, Leighton, Turner, and a brief description of Whistler at work and play. Mr. Leslie's work is an admirable source for historical data, and has, moreover, a chatty charm which reveals unconsciously the spirit of the Academy.

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settlement school in the heart of the Kentucky mountains has to contend and its splendid results. The little story, as unpretentious as *Mothering on Perilous*, is slipt in between an appreciative introduction by Ida M. Tarbell and an afterword by the author telling of some of the work that has been done for these "little sons and daughters of the Revolution."

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THE MARKET PLACE

MINIMUM PRICES AND SPECULATION

For four months the Stock Exchange was closed. It is now open with the unusual restriction upon trading of a minimum price barrier below which stocks and bonds may not be sold on the floor. It is an interesting experience for Wall Street—tho perhaps a painful one—and out of it may come valuable light upon some vext questions that are perennially subjects for debate. Stock speculation has always been condemned by many who looked at it from only one point of view, and that a limited one, as an unmitigated evil practically identical with gambling. On the other hand, free speculation in securities has been adjudged by most serious students of the subjects as an indispensable and thoroly useful accompaniment of an open security market. The financial world is now having an opportunity to see what a stock exchange without speculation is like. For the minimum price barrier makes speculation practically impossible.

The writer in the New York *Times Annalist* who uses the signature The Onlooker has set forth some interesting thoughts on this subject, which we cannot forbear reprinting. It is not that we agree with all that he says. But what he says is stimulating to thought. And what we need more than anything else in our consideration of the problems of the financial world is thought. Prejudices, feelings, sentiments, impressions are easy to acquire. Thinking is hard work. Any one who can help us to think is doing a service. This we believe The Onlooker does:

"Wall Street's experiment with a minimum price schedule below which transactions on the Stock Exchange shall not take place has yet to justify itself by results; but when it has done so, as it probably will do, it will be all the more a text for those who in the future may seek to attack the economic desirability of unrestricted stock market fluctuations. It is a subject that has been very little discussed, because, for one reason, nobody is sure of what will happen. There are certain definite facts, however, which cannot by any subsequent circumstances be altered in the least. One is that by putting up their shutters all over the world, the Stock Exchanges openly confest that the convertibility of securities in large quantities without notice is like nearly everything else in the world, a limited convenience, so that only provided the emergency be great enough, securities are not convertible at all. Another fact is that the use of free speculation as an infallible corrective has been denied in the house of its friends.

"There is probably nobody thoughtfully interested in the phenomena of stock market speculation who, on reviewing at the end of a year the violent rise and fall in a few stocks, has not contrasted the sum of their fluctuations with the net result, and asked himself the use of it. On rumors, on expectations, on disappointment of those expectations, by reason of manipulation and the cupidity and necessities of speculators, a stock may have had a rise during the year of thirty points, a fall of twenty-five points, with a great variety of minor fluctuations, and may then have ended the year at a net price change of only five points, as if nothing had happened. And in many instances nothing has happened really to change the value of the stock. Its dividend may have remained the same, its earning power may have been unimpaired, and the proportion of the shares owned outright by investors may have only a little increased or decreased. But for all that, the stock has been a vortex of speculation; many millions of dollars have been staked, and won and lost, on the hazard of its going up or down. And for what use? The answers are well known. Stock Exchange speculation, says Wall Street serves a very useful purpose, and, notwithstanding its abuse, it is worth all it costs. Evil is inseparable from good And the greatest use of speculation is that it keeps a market for securities in changes of eighths and quarters between transactions, on which at any time you can buy or sell very large amounts without notice. That is, on one side, convertibility, and, on the other side, the way of finding instant employment for large sums of idle money.

"That Stock Exchange speculation does serve that purpose none will deny That it is worth what it costs will be disputed by many, and that, under certain exceptional conditions, speculation not only is not worth what it costs but cannot be afforded at all is now the testimony of the financial world itself Everybody knows that if the Stock Exchanges of the world had not closed at the beginning of war last August there would have been a general panic, in which prices would have fallen headlong, and in which quotations would have represented not values at all but the necessities and unreasoning fears of the sellers. Equally, everybody knows that the liquidation, if unrestricted, would have run its course in a little while, that whatever had been sold had also been bought, and that the sellers' loss would have been the buyers' gain. Indeed, there were some who had the courage of that logic and opposed the closing of the New York Stock Exchange, arguing: 'Let Europe sell out if she will; the American investor and speculator together will take care of

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DIVIDENDS

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 and 130 BOWERY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1914.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent.** per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, and will be payable on and after Monday, January 18, 1915.

Money deposited before January 10 will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(Incorporated 1833.)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND SIX MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31, 1914

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of **THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.** per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000 payable on and after JAN. 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before JAN. 9 will draw interest from JAN. 1, 1915.

JAMES QUINLAN, President
CHARLES M. DUNCHER, Treasurer
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (111th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent

per annum. Credited January 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, January 21, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 11 draws interest from January 1, 1915.

ALEX. P. W. KINNAN, President
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

127th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 8, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 9, 1915, draw interest from January 1, 1915.

JOSEPH BIRD, President
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary
ARTHUR STILES, Ass't Secretary

LA ROSE CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has today declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2½%, payable January 20, 1915, to shareholders of record of December 31, 1914. The transfer books of the Company will close December 31, 1914, and reopen January 18, 1915.

S. J. LeHURAY, Secretary and Treasurer.

the liquidation. The foreigner cannot afford to sell our stuff back to us at less than we can afford to pay him for it. . . . And, indeed, American speculators and investors would have acquired in that way some rare bargains, provided the desire of Europe to sell was as great as was supposed to be the case, as it probably was not. The reasoning was flawless, but the corrective was too heroic. It simply couldn't be thought of seriously.

"Speculators, of course, could afford to see a four per cent bond sell at fifty and a seven per cent railroad stock at eighty, and investors would have bought them greedily, no doubt; but in the meantime, what of the banks that had loaned, respectively, eighty on the bonds and perhaps one hundred on the stock? What of the savings banks and insurance companies who would be unable to make their books balance, with their investments quoted at such prices? There is no telling what would happen. Therefore the Stock Exchange closed up. And when, in time, it came to open again, speculation still couldn't be trusted to apply the corrective, liquidation in excess of the ability of speculation to maintain reasonable prices was still doubted, and so the invention of a minimum price schedule, which is to say to the European holder of a four per cent bond, 'You may sell it to us at eighty, but no cheaper,' or to the holder of a seven per cent stock, 'We will buy that back from you at 105, but if you offer it at 100 we will not take it.' That sounds extremely irrational, and yet it was a very practical thing to do. And that it is a restraint upon professional speculation in a large way only adds to its practical value, as you will be told in Wall Street, where formerly you could hear only that speculation, free and unrestricted, under all conditions, was the infallible corrective and, with all its evils, was worth what it cost.

"There are two reasons why the minimum price schedule is a restraint upon large speculation. If a speculator buys stocks for a rise, and the price sinks to the minimum, trading ceases and his market is gone. He cannot sell out; therefore, he cannot protect himself. If, instead, he sells stocks for a fall, his profit is limited by the minimum price. . . . Nobody is anxious to assist speculation for the present. If the conditions are unfavorable to the speculator, then he will have to wait. That may be all right; but it is denying much that has been said in the past in defense of the speculator's right of access to bank funds and the use of violent fluctuations in the stock market."

The following dividends are announced:

Bank of America, semi-annual, 14 per cent, payable January 2.

Merchants' Exchange National Bank, semi-annual, 3 per cent, payable on and after January 2.

United States Realty & Improvement Company, coupons on Twenty-year Debenture 5 per cent bonds, payable January 2.

Bowery Savings Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent, payable on and after January 18.

La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 2½ per cent, payable January 20.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all accounts entitled thereto from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after January 15, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President
CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York.

December 22, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 26, 1914. E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, December 18, 1914.

The Board of Directors have today declared a semi-annual dividend of fourteen (14) per cent., free of tax, payable January 2, 1915, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1915.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON.
Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable January 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record December 24, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric & Manufacturing Company

A quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the PREFERRED stock of this Company will be paid January 15, 1915.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1914, will be paid Jan. 30, 1915.

Both dividends are payable to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1914.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer

New York, Dec. 23, 1914.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

6%

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The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

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THE aim of the Service is to increase health, energy, productivity, opportunity, for ambitious men and women; to educate employees in better, quicker and easier methods of work; to spread scientific optimism; to solve personal problems and surmount personal difficulties; to raise the standards of American life and labor thruout the world.

Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet.

When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

Mr. A. C. D., Arizona. "How to save money systematically?"

You are already efficient—you put your whole message into five words, and brevity is the brains of efficiency. Thank you. The five words were typewritten—thank you again. We have had five-page letters, written with sea-sick fingers and a discouraged pen. Would that all our friends might learn from you.

In the science of money-saving there are at least seven fundamentals: (1) a regular, stated income; (2) a tabulation of minimum expenses to keep you well and comfortable; (3) a strong, sustained motive for economy; (4) a specific object; (5) a safe, permanent and growing investment; (6) a weekly or monthly apportionment of salary as received; (7) a friendly understanding and system of coöperation on the part of your family and others who may now be only too glad to help you waste your money.

Check up on this analysis. Find where you are weak, or absent. Having rated yourself, set yourself to strengthen the weak spots and to fill in the empty places. Saving is almost wholly a question of deliberate determination, careful planning, and rigorous adherence to your plan.

Prof. A. H. D., Iowa. "Will you do me the favor of giving me a bibliography on Efficiency?"

Such a work is now in preparation, but requires the utmost care. The field is so vast, the branches are so many, and the reliable texts are so few, that the whole range of publishing houses must be covered. You will be notified when our Efficiency Book List is ready for distribution.

A college student, California. "Can you suggest a system of exercises that will make me a prize-winning athlete? Especially, how can I develop my biceps—is there any quick, guaranteed, method?"

Why do you wish an overgrown biceps? Are you studying to become a blacksmith? Or do you merely want to "show off?" The youth who boasts of his biceps does so because he hasn't any brains to boast of.

You ask for a "quick, guaranteed, method." There is no such thing, in athletics or any other field of worthy endeavor. The guaranteed method is always slow, usually hard, often ugly and painful.

As for muscular development, aim at the torso—you haven't time, as a student of Efficiency, to bother much with the biceps. Your lungs and heart and stomach and liver and solar plexus make your health—and a large degree of your mentality. The muscles that surround these organs—not the superficial muscles of arms and legs—will improve your circulation, digestion, vitality and longevity. The rowing-machine, parallel bars, flying rings, punching bag, and other gymnasium devices for strengthening the torso muscles are superior to all biceps-beautifiers.

Ask the Editor of *Physical Culture*, Flatiron Building, New York City, for a method of muscle-building to suit your case.

Rev. H. S., Wisconsin. "You have a vital gospel to preach, one that I thoroly appreciate. I am especially interested in the phase of inefficiency caused by the use of alcohol. The treasurer of the largest factory in this city tells me than 75 per cent of all their accidents have been due directly to drink. Where can I get statistics on this subject? I have been putting up temperance posters in our mills and factories once a month."

Congratulations on your enterprise and wisdom—you are beginning a temperance reform in the right way, by getting *facts* on the *money-loss* due to liquor. Your leaflet, enclosed, on "Making Prohibition Sentiment," is a masterly document—I wish that every temperance advocate might read and profit by it. Hard-headed men have no use for soft-hearted theories; and the teaching of temperance will become a part of the welfare work in business corporations when we establish temperance on a basis of logic, science, and *pecuniary gain*.

The statistics you require may probably be had from the National Civic Federation, Metropolitan Tower, Twenty-third Street, New York City. Write Mr. Ralph M. Easley, organizer and executive head. Be sure to mention The Independent, and to enclose stamped, self-addrest envelope. A book, "The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," by Earnest Gordon, Fleming H. Revell & Co., 158 Fifth Avenue, New York City, may contain useful information. A pamphlet, "Can Insurance Be Applied to Lengthen Life?" recently prepared by Arthur Hunter, chairman Mortality Investigation, New York Life Insurance Company, 346 Broadway, New York City, offers eloquent facts on temperance. The Anti-Saloon League, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, should be able to give you valuable data. The American Magazine for October, 1912, published an article on the scientific cure of alcoholism being employed at the Charles B. Towns Hospital, 273 Central Park West, New York City. Alcoholism is a disease more than a crime. In the saloon there are factors of psychology, food, fatigue, heredity, sociability, and other symptomatic causes which "drive a man to drink." These must be changed or removed.

Intolerance is a form of intemperance—do not be intemperate yourself. And remember that the saloon is "the poor man's club"; your problem is not merely to enact its abolishment, but more to provide a satisfying substitute. Where shall workingmen gather, and talk and joke and make friends, if not in the saloon? Figure this out—then close the saloon!

Miss A. J. S., South Dakota. "I would like to get material for an oration on Efficiency; or if you know where I could get one already written, I should be very glad to pay for it."

You do not want an oration somebody else wrote—you want the benefit of writing it yourself. We will suggest books containing material, when we know exactly what you need. Is the oration to be on general efficiency, industrial efficiency, educational efficiency, domestic efficiency, social

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efficiency, or any other special kind of efficiency? There are as many kinds as there are trades and professions.

Among the standard books available for your purpose may be mentioned: "The Education of Self," by Dr. Paul Dubois, Funk and Wagnalls; "The Efficient Life," by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Doubleday, Page & Co.; "The Human Machine," by Arnold Bennett, George H. Doran Company; "Human Efficiency," by Dr. Horatio W. Dresser, G. P. Putnam's Sons. All these publishers have New York City headquarters.

Would it not be a good idea for your class to present to your school, on graduation day, a real Efficiency library? You could buy for $12 or $15 ten or more valuable works on the subject. Then you could order a neat shelf or rack from a local cabinet-maker; and thus leave a most useful reminder of your class for all the classes yet to come. We should be glad to prepare a message for you to read on graduation day, at the presentation ceremonies. Might not this be made a unique and enjoyable occasion, reflecting honor and credit on the enterprise of your class? May we not help you plan such a program?

Mr. J. H., New York City. "I am anxious to know all there is to know about Efficiency. However, it must necessarily take a long time before your series of articles can be completed: are there no more direct means to bring about the desired result?"

I have studied and experimented fourteen years—and am only beginning to understand the subject. You hope to master it in a few weeks. Your enthusiasm is fine—follow it. But your clock is fast—regulate it. Efficiency means a long, steady pull toward a great life-purpose. We could tell you of institutions that claim to work marvels of health and wealth overnight—but we will not do it. Such a service would be neither honest nor efficient.

A series of talks and lectures, for members of schools and corporations in Greater New York and vicinity, has been planned, is now being prepared, and will be put in effect as soon as possible.

The first of these talks will be given at the West Side Y. M. C. A., of New York City, on Tuesday evening, January 12th, the subject being "How to Study Efficiency." All our men readers in the city are invited. As other meetings are held, you will be advised. Meanwhile, follow closely and regularly the articles and the Question Box; you will see here many ways of reaching sooner the goal of your ambition.

"Well, the New York Stock Exchange is open again, Mrs. Nurich." "I'm so glad. Now those poor men can go off the curb."—*Buffalo Express.*

Robby—Elsie, I—I l-love you!
"Oh, Robert!"
"Well, Skinny Adams dared me to say it."—*Life.*

Bix—I see there's a report from Holland that concrete bases for German cannon have been found there.
Dix—Don't believe a word you hear from Holland. The geography says it is a low, lying country.—*Boston Transcript.*

Mrs. Henpeck—Is there any difference, Theodore, do you know, between a fort and a fortress?
Mr. Henpeck—I should imagine a fortress, my love, would be harder to silence!—*London Opinion.*

Faint heart ne'er won fair lady; but fair lady has occasionally won faint heart.—*Puck.*

"Dad," said the small boy, "I hear Tom Morse is going to be married one day this week."
"Yes," answered the father. "Mr. Morse has only three days more."
The boy sighed. "The last three days," he said, "they give them everything to eat that they ask for, don't they, dad?"—*New York Evening Post.*

INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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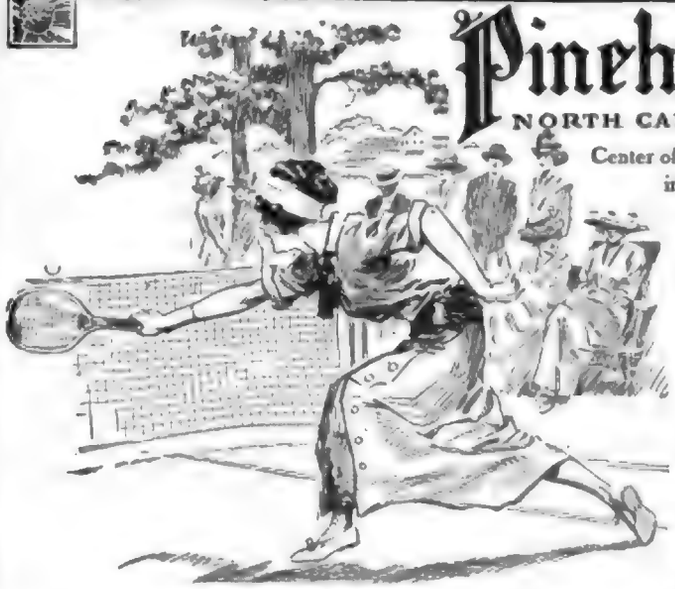
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BOTH SIDES A DEBATE

SHALL WE ENLARGE OUR ARMY?

***RESOLVED:** That the army of the United States should be enlarged and strengthened.*

A RESOLUTION introduced recently into the House by Representative Gardner and into the Senate by Senator Lodge calls for the creation of a National Security Commission "to make investigation into the question of the preparedness of the United States for war, defensive or offensive." This resolution has aroused widespread discussion, much of which centers about the question of enlarging the army.

BRIEF FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. The present position of the United States among the powers necessitates military preparedness.

A. Our desire to avoid war cannot guarantee us against it.

B. A single nation cannot safely reduce armaments.

C. The following may cause friction:

1. Our extended foreign policy.
2. The Monroe Doctrine.

If Germany wins the European war her South American trade and colonization may prove a menace; Japan may cause trouble if the Allies win.

D. We cannot tell what part we may have to take in the European war.

1. Our neutrality may be violated.
2. Our efforts at mediation will be better respected if we are in a position to enforce decisions.

E. In the end we shall probably have to intervene in Mexico. "Intervention . . . will prove the sole alternative to an indefinite state of anarchy." Sydney Brooks in *Nineteenth Century*, 75: 1194, June, 1914.

II. The United States army is not prepared for war.

A. It is smaller than the armies of Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Japan, Great Britain or Mexico.

B. It lacks a trained reserve.

C. Both the regular army and the militia are below war strength because of vacancies.

D. If attacked, we shall lack an adequate mobile force, which the European war has proved to be the only effective means of defense.

1. Too few men are left after provision is made for guarding our outlying possessions and our coast defenses.
2. The addition of untrained recruits to fill vacancies and make up for losses would destroy the efficiency of the regular force.

"Trained armies alone can meet trained armies." H. L. Stimson in *Harper's Weekly*, 56:12, Aug. 31, 1912.

3. Quick mobilization is impossible. Troops are widely scattered and unaccustomed to serving together.

E. Our supply of ammunition is insufficient for defense.

III. We cannot afford to have our army unprepared.

A. Any nation would be more apt to attack us if her chances of winning were strong. Belgium's neutrality was violated because she was thought unable to defend herself.

B. The financial risks of war are too great.

1. In cost of life.
2. In destruction of property and commerce.
3. In cost of ammunition.
4. In interest on war debt.
5. In pensions.

C. The moral risks of war are too great in endangering:

1. Our national honor.
2. Lives of our citizens.
3. Our standing as a force for peace.

IV. Recent proposals for strengthening the army are in accordance with our permanent military policy.

A. A reserve of regulars and militia will make a large standing army unnecessary.

B. Greater efficiency will be secured without increasing military expenditures.

1. There will be little additional cost for salaries in the regular army.
2. Ten men can be maintained in the reserve for the cost of one in the regular army.
3. Earlier retirements will lessen the number of high salaries.

C. Selling of useless and expensive military posts will more than offset any additional cost.

V. An enlarged army would be a great advantage to the country in time of peace.

A. It would train more citizens

1. In physical efficiency.
2. In prevention of disease.
3. In obedience, respect for authority and patriotism.

B. With shorter enlistments more men with military training could enter economic life.

C. The army could better continue such constructive work as the following:

1. Engineering feats such as the building of the Panama Canal and the building of roads in Alaska.
2. Work in sanitation and medicine such as sanitation of the Canal Zone and the testing of anti-typhoid vaccine.
3. Police work in the Philippine Islands and in strike districts in the United States.
4. Rescue work in time of floods or earthquakes.

VI. Tho our ideal may be international peace thru disarmament, we must meet conditions as they exist today.

BRIEF FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. There is no immediate possibility that the United States will engage in any war, offensive or defensive.

A. We have no reason to attack any nation.

B. Never have we been obliged to defend ourselves against invasion.

1. We have been the aggressors in all our foreign wars.
2. Any of these wars since the Revolution might have been settled by arbitration.
3. Many questions which might have caused war have been arbitrated.

C. Our geographical position makes invasion practically impossible.

D. No nation is now unfriendly to the United States.

E. None of the great European nations will be able to attack us for years to come.

F. The administration has demonstrated its ability to keep us from becoming involved in Mexico.

II. The United States should not now change her established military policy.

A. It has proved successful in the past.

1. We have never maintained a reserve.
2. We have always had the smallest standing army consistent with safety.
3. We have never been defeated in a war.

B. It is adequate for the present.

1. Absolute preparedness is never possible.
2. Our regular army and militia, when vacancies are filled, will be large enough for safety.

a. Successes of British troops in the European war show that a small trained force, reinforced by recruits, can be used against trained armies.

b. The strength of our navy and coast defenses make a large army unnecessary.

C. It is impossible to tell, at this stage in the European war, what means of defense will prove effective in modern warfare.

D. Enlarging the army would be extravagant.

1. Armed preparedness is more expensive than the financial losses thru wars it is meant to prevent.
2. The cost of living is already too high.
3. Money is needed for constructive work in education, in prevention of disease, in social betterment, etc.

III. Tho the army, in time of peace, is of great value in training for citizenship and in carrying on important public works, it does nothing which could not be accomplished at less cost thru other agencies.

IV. Enlarging the army is inconsistent with American ideals.

A. Establishment of a reserve is a step toward compulsory service and militarism.

B. The present European war has proved conclusively that military preparedness does not make for peace.

C. The influence of the United States in ending the European war and in furthering the cause of international disarmament would be destroyed if we should now prepare for war.

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JUST A WORD

The new subscribers added to The Independent's list on the thirtieth of December were a thousand and forty-nine in number, and the "stops" only thirty-seven, making the net gain for that day 1012. On the last day of the year the record of new subscribers was 658, and the "stops" twenty-nine, making the net gain 629. A proportionate gain for a whole year would make almost any circulation manager dizzy with delight. But of course it couldn't happen with The Independent—yet!

The third Efficiency Number of The Independent will bear the date January 25. Mr. Purinton's article in that issue will be entitled "Efficiency and Play," and the reader may be assured—for the writer knows—that it is as human, as stimulating, and as helpful for daily living as those which have preceded it. The "Efficiency Question Box" will appear next week. There has rarely been a more enthusiastic response to any feature of The Independent than has greeted the articles and replies to questions from Mr. Purinton's pen.

It is a really extraordinary coincidence that the Hundred Years of Peace should end almost simultaneously with the dispatch to Great Britain of a formal protest against her manner of exercizing the Right of Search, which had so much to do with bringing about the War of 1812. But another war with Great Britain is practically unthinkable, and we may confidently count on the wisdom of our statesmen, stimulated by the century-old friendship, to find the businesslike way to adjust this business question.

The advertising pages of The Independent are reflecting from week to week the growing confidence of the business world, and more particularly the recognition on the part of national advertisers of the rapid development of The Independent as an exceptionally profitable advertising medium.

The immigration which passed thru Ellis Island in 1914 was only a little more than half that of the preceding year—573,675, in comparison with 1,163,993 in 1913. And yet the population of the United States continues to increase with unabated rapidity.

Six hundred schools and more have used The Independent in their classrooms during the past three months. And for every Chautauqua Circle in the country The Independent is the exclusive periodical element in the course.

One in every seven of the subscribers to The Independent in New York City appears in "Who's Who." This is significant testimony to the prominence of our readers.

WHAT THE WOLVES SAID

Wolves came round after the battle, tearing the slain.—*Recent message.*

The wolves came round the Russian wounded slinking,
The wolves came nosing round the German slain;
Perchance they wearied of the river-drinking
And sought a richer beverage on the plain.

Perchance these shaggy cold-emboldened howlers,
By timorous mortals christened "beasts of prey,"
Felt kinship with the wounded human prowlers,
And marveled much what kind of wolves were *they.*

For wolves beyond a shade of doubt they *must* be—
These things that tore their fellows tooth and nail.
And Gray Coat howls to Gray: "What can the lust be
That drives these men beneath October's gale?

"To tear each other piecemeal in their trenches,
To pin each other down with teeth of steel,
To fill the air with death and deadly stenches,
And thunder-claps that make the forest reel?

"We wild four-footed hunters make no slaughter
To slake our thirst as do these bipeds grim
Who pour each other's blood like Dnieper water,
And rend their brethren madly limb from limb.

"There is no wood marauder lithe and savage
Would glut his greed upon his ravening kind,
Our pack will take its fill of bitter ravage
And leave a taint of blood upon the wind.

"But never do we leave such witness gory
As *these* do, piled on hill and slope and lea,
Where rages Man—the Wolf's a bygone story.
There is no need on Earth for such as We!" —*Sydney Bulletin.*

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Underwood & Underwood, from A. A. Porchet

THE GUARDIANS OF NEUTRALITY

SENTRIES ON DUTY ON THE FROZEN FRONTIER OF SWITZERLAND AND ALSACE

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1915 NUMBER 3449

ENGLAND AND AMERICA ON THE SEA

THE President of the United States has addrest to the Government of Great Britain a friendly but vigorous protest on the subject of the treatment by the British Admiralty of American shipping. It is an interesting coincidence that this action should have been taken just a hundred years after the close of a war begun by the United States because Great Britain would not respect the rights of American shipping on the high seas.

This protest deals with a much vext subject. Controversies between belligerents and neutrals over their respective rights upon the sea have been incidents of every considerable war of modern times. Such controversies do not mean hostility on the part of the belligerent toward the neutral nor on the part of the neutral toward the belligerent. They are merely the natural and logical outcome of the desire of each to preserve to the fullest extent its own national interests.

The fundamental rights in the case are perfectly plain. It is only when those rights come to be practically applied that conflict and confusion ensue.

THE two principles which are perfectly distinct in theory and often antagonistic in practise are these:

Neutral trade in time of war has a *prima facie* right to go on unmolested.

Belligerent nations have the right to prevent the traders of neutral nations from supplying the sinews of war to the enemy.

In the application of these principles to any particular ship and its cargo several questions must be answered.

Is the vessel in fact a neutral or an enemy ship? If the latter, it is *ipso facto* subject to seizure and confiscation or destruction. If the former, the nature and destination of its cargo are the determining factors.

Does the cargo in fact consist of sinews of war?

Is the cargo destined for the armed forces of a belligerent power?

These two questions are not in reality separate questions, but interlocked. For there are some things which are not in themselves sinews of war, and therefore not indubitably subject to seizure, which become such when definitely destined for a belligerent army or navy.

In order that these last two questions may be answered intelligently, it has been the endeavor of the nations of the world to draw up two lists of articles, known respectively as absolute contraband and conditional contraband. The first list contains articles of direct application to military or naval uses. Absolute contraband includes such articles as arms, explosives, military clothing, harness and equipment, armor plate and warships. The articles on this list are subject to unconditional seizure whenever they are shown to be destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy.

Conditional contraband includes such articles as foodstuffs, forage, money, fuel, barbed wire, railway materials. Conditional contraband is liable to capture when it is shown to be destined to the armed forces of the enemy or to an enemy government, but not otherwise. The lists of absolute and conditional contraband are not immutably fixed. It is the custom, honored by usage, but generally accepted by neutral nations under protest, for a belligerent, in time of war, to make its own lists of contraband, which may or may not agree in all points with the previously accepted practise of other nations. Great Britain, for instance, has notified the world during the past five months that many articles formerly considered as conditional contraband will henceforth be regarded by her as absolute contraband. Herein lies one ground for disagreement between belligerent and neutral nations.

A second ground for disagreement lies in the question of destination. There is a doctrine, known as that of "continuous voyages," almost exclusively developed and applied in the past by Great Britain and the United States, which declares that conditional contraband is liable to seizure even when the destination of the vessel carrying it is a neutral port, when its ultimate destination is shown to be the armed forces of the enemy.

THERE is one other principle that must be clearly understood in apportioning the right and wrong in such a controversy as the present one. A belligerent nation has the unquestioned right to stop and search neutral merchantmen in order to determine whether they are in reality neutral vessels and not enemy ships in disguise, whether there be contraband in their cargoes, and whether the contraband be in fact destined for the enemy's use.

In the light of these established principles, what is it that the United States has to complain of in the acts of the British navy?

We are protesting because the British navy is stretching the doctrine of continuous voyages to a tenuous thinness, in diverting, with too little regard for neutral rights, ships carrying American cargoes against which there is little evidence of illegality, and in general creating such a state of apprehension among well-intentioned American shippers as seriously to interfere with American commerce.

American ships, it is asserted, have been not only stopped and searched, but taken into British harbors on

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flimsy suspicion and held there for unwarrantable times, to the great detriment of the shippers' interests. A press dispatch gives an estimate of the value of American cargoes held in British ports pending a determination of their character and ultimate destination of more than ten million dollars.

Great Britain has also extended the doctrine of continuous voyages to what is declared to be a wholly unwarranted degree by holding up shipments not only of absolute but of conditional contraband to such neutral countries as Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Italy. The justification for such practises, in the British contention, lies in the fact that the territory of these countries has a common frontier with that of England's enemies, making it necessary for England to stop such shipments before they are landed in neutral ports if they are to be stopped at all.

It is natural for Great Britain, the great sea power of the Allies, to take the utmost pains to keep all kinds of contraband out of Germany and Austria. Perhaps the greatest hope of success for the Allies lies in the fact that, as matters now stand, Germany and Austria are cut off from the outside world and must fight it out on their own resources. The Allies have forged an iron ring about their enemies, and while that ring can be kept intact, a mighty pressure that may some day become unbearable can be exerted upon them. It is perfectly understandable that England, on behalf of her allies, should do her utmost to keep that ring inviolable.

It is equally natural that private citizens of neutral countries—private American citizens—should seek to slip thru the ring for their own profit. Perfect neutrality on the part of a nation may well be expected and demanded, and indeed secured. Such neutrality the United States as a nation has preserved. But complete neutrality on the part of an individual at the expense of personal commercial advantage is too much to expect. If American business men can stand to make war profits by running the gauntlet of the British navy with contraband, it is too much to expect of human nature that they will not essay the feat. Running a blockade is fair sport. The stakes are high, both to win and to lose. The blockade runner strives to dart thru at his peril. It is true there is no blockade declared of German and Austrian ports. But the principle is the same. The carrier of contraband destined, by however roundabout a way, for German and Austrian forces, sails a perilous sea at his own risk.

The present controversy has its origin in two inherent and legitimate tendencies—the desire of a warring nation to keep the sinews of war from the armed forces of the enemy; and the desire of business men to sell their goods in the best market and to reap profits where they may.

We are not here seeking to adjudicate this controversy. We are aiming to explain what it is and whence it arose. For the first step toward the settlement of any question is to understand it. And it is too easy to take sides in a quarrel before we know what the quarrel really is.

It is eminently proper that the President of the United States, having evidence that American merchants and American shipping are not receiving what he believes to be fair treatment at the hands of the British navy, should make a strong and impressive protest. To do less would be to fail of a high duty. Now let Great Britain state her case. Thus may the merits of the case be determined and justice be served.

The case will be settled, as the protest has been made, in all amity and good feeling. The lesson of the Hundred Years of Peace is before our eyes. The English speaking peoples have learned that lesson too well.

THE RIVAL SAINTS

EASTERNERS thought it rather ambitious of the Californians to get up an exposition of their own. They are hardly yet awake to the fact that the Californians have got up two expositions at the same time. This is not, as it seems, a wasteful duplication. It will assist the visitor to realize the very important fact that there are two Californias. Calling a stretch of country seven hundred and twenty miles long by the same name does not make it the same if it happens to stretch north and south. Extension east and west would not make so much difference, for, as the anthropogeographers are always saying, it is latitude and not longitude that marks distinctions in temperament, customs, tastes and ideals.

It is not our purpose here to attempt to differentiate the Californians of the North from the Californians of the South. For one reason we have not space for it, and for other reasons we should beg to be excused. Not that we have anything bad to say about either, but what good we have to say about either might not be appreciated by the other section. Comparisons are odious, however complimentary they may be.

The expositions of San Francisco and San Diego seem likely to express quite emphatically and picturesquely the characteristics of the two sections, and the tourist cannot say that he has seen California unless he has visited them both. What would the New Englander think of the Californian who said that he did not need to see Boston, for he had gone to the Jamestown Exposition at Norfolk, Virginia? Well, San Francisco and San Diego are as far apart, whether we measure by miles, climate or temperament. But, mind you, we are not saying which stands for the Boston and which the Norfolk of the Pacific coast.

The outlines of the Panama Exposition at San Francisco are still somewhat hazy in our imagination as yet, but that at San Diego is, thanks to the fine photographs, already assuming a concrete and very attractive form; the form of the "castle in Spain" of which we have dreamed when under the spell of Irving's glowing style; a vision of patio and prado, of cloister and arcade, of palms and pergolas. The new stuff our architects have to work with, ferro-concrete, gives them a power of expression never possible before, and if they do not accomplish wonders with it, it will prove them lacking in creative imagination. They can cast where the older architects had to carve; they need not pile, for they can pour. This gives them not only greater speed, but a direct control of artistic effects hitherto unattainable. The rich molding of capitals and cornices shows how the architects of San Diego have reveled in the freedom of the medium. They have caught the spirit of the Spanish but avoided slavish imitation. In these buildings the medieval and the modern are happily

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combined, and since they are permanent structures we are saved from the disenchanting feeling of theatricality which marred our enjoyment of the staff architecture of earlier expositions. But the buildings of the World's Fair of 1893 at Chicago produced a lasting effect upon the artistic taste of the country, and we may expect as great an influence upon those who during the coming year visit this new Court of St. James's on the Pacific coast.

THE DIFFICULTY OF DOING GOOD

THIS is a kind-hearted world. We all of us are susceptible to sympathy; most of us willing to do something to relieve suffering. But when it comes to doing it we run against obstacles. Whatever we propose somebody objects to, so it is no wonder if we finally get discouraged and quit trying.

The case of Belgium is an instance in point. All hearts were wrung with the reports of homes destroyed and people impoverished by the ruthless invader. The tales of children left lost and alone appealed to the mothers in the neutral nations, and homes in England and America were opened to the orphans of the war. "Buy a Belgian baby" superseded "Buy a bale of cotton" as a slogan. But here the strong hand of the Church interposed to check these charitable impulses. Since most of the population of Belgium is classified as Catholic, the chances were that any waif, too young to know its name, belonged to that faith and it would never do to have its immortal soul imperiled by being brought up in an heretical family. Some Protestants have surmounted the obstacle by paying the sisters of a Catholic orphanage to take care of the child instead of adopting it as their own. Nothing is said about the danger that the orphaned baby of some intolerant anti-clerical, of whom there are many in Belgium, should be brought up in a faith that its parents abhorred.

It might be supposed that times of such distress would soften racial and religious prejudice, but it seems on the contrary to intensify it. *The New Witness*, Cecil Chesterton's paper, is furious because several Jewish ladies and gentlemen have been permitted to serve on the committees for the reception and care of Belgian refugees in England; this is "an outrage," "an insult" and "a grave scandal." Now, the Jews are distinguished for their charity; they not only care for their own poor, but are generous in helping to relieve others by both money and personal service. Whenever they see the Church of St. Gudule, erected to commemorate the burning of the Jews of Brussels and Louvain, they must feel that they have no great reason to love the Catholics of Belgium, and if they are willing to aid them in their distress it indicates a forgiving spirit that we should like to call "Christian" if the word were not appropriated by those who sneer at these charitable efforts.

Another good impulse was nipped in the bud by the Belgian Government when it frowned upon our offer of American hospitality to Belgian refugees. We have been so accustomed to regard this as the land to which the oppressed of all nations could flee that there was a spontaneous movement for the suspension of any restrictions on immigration in favor of Belgian refugees, and offers of land and occupation and passage money were coming in. We had received the Irish when they were persecuted by the English, the Jews when they were persecuted by the Poles, the Slavs when they were persecuted by the Austrians; so we were prepared to extend a similar welcome to the Belgians persecuted by the Germans. But no, Belgium wanted all her people kept in her own narrow land, even tho they could find opportunities for a better living in the New World.

The shiploads of supplies that we are sending to Belgium arouse protests of all sorts. If we send food we are interfering with the plan of the Allies to starve out the enemy. If we send money we are contributing to the payment of the tribute imposed by the invader and so aiding to support the German army. If we send goods we are spoiling the market for home made products. If we send men and women who are willing to give their services for nothing to help the poor and sick we are cutting down wages and breaking up the gild of trained nurses.

Verily, the way of the benefactor is hard!

PLUMES of fire are dropped from the clouds on undefended towns and cities. The United States is silent.

Deadly mines are strewn on the high seas. The United States is silent.

Buildings dedicated to religion, art, science and charity are razed to the ground. The United States is silent.

Enormous fines, far in excess of military necessities, are levied on ravaged cities. The United States is silent.

Seven millions stand emaciate in Belgium. The United States is silent.

The Hague Conventions are thrown into the scrap basket. The United States is silent.

But—

The dollars of American trade are threatened. And the United States protests.

It is the duty of the United States to protect the commercial rights of her citizens. But it is also the duty of the United States to protect the civilization of the world.

Above all nations is humanity.

HAMILTON HOLT

THE IMMIGRATION BILL

AS the Immigration Bill passed the House it was bad enough, but the Senate has made it worse. The House excluded all immigrants who cannot read and write in some language; and the Senate has added an amendment excluding all of African or negro blood. The President was known to be opposed to the literacy test, but he had not given intimation that he would veto

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the bill if the test were retained; and the Senate retained the test by the surprizing majority of 47 to 12. The amendment excluding Africans or negroes was adopted by a small majority. This is the first Congress since the Civil War that could have excluded negroes.

The literacy test was not accepted because of any particular regard for the alphabet, but because it was the most convenient way to restrict immigration. In the days before the Civil War it was the policy of the Democratic leaders in Massachusetts to keep their party "conveniently small" so that the offices would go around during a favorable administration. It is the present policy to keep the population limited as far as possible so that there shall be no competition for workmen's jobs, forgetting that population makes jobs and makes prosperity. The restriction is bad political economy. It is also bad efficiency, for it is the vicious and the criminal that we ought to keep out, and a literacy test would be entirely ineffective in this direction. It would be much more probable that the members of the criminal class could read than honest, industrious peasants. Lastly, it is bad morals as well. The children of these illiterate immigrants would have a much better chance to get an education here than they would in their present homes where the law would compel them to remain to their disadvantage. Good morals does not require a selfish patriotism, while good policy remembers that every strong immigrant adds, in his own bare hands, to the wealth of the country.

Only some 900 Africans were admitted as immigrants last year. It was pure prejudice against negroes that led to the exclusion of those coming from Africa or the British West Indies. We have been glad to admit them to dig the Canal. A tenth of the citizens of our own country are of negro blood, and the bill is an insult to them. This alone is sufficient reason why the President ought to veto the bill, should the House accept the amendment, as it is very likely to do.

THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF MAINTAINING ENMITY

TAKE two million men, draw them up in two opposing rows facing one another, put guns in their hands, tell them they have enemies before them and order them to kill. They will obey you but they will not believe you. They will go on shooting until the final command "Cease firing!" is given, tho it may be months or years, but they will not remain enemies simply because they cannot. If they had remained a thousand miles apart they could have maintained a theoretical hatred for any length of time, but brought within a hundred yards of one another for a month even with a dead-line between they are bound to get to know one another and then whole-hearted hatred becomes impossible. For hatred is an expensive luxury. It is too exhausting to the system to be long kept active. It is an abnormal state and as such evanescent. It is different with love. You can love a person with whom you live intimately for a lifetime, but a perpetual state of hatred cannot be maintained under conditions of close association. Forced into unwelcome intimacy with your foe you would either fight till one of you were killed or you would grow to tolerate, even to like one another. Hate is one of those diseases of which it is commonly said "you either die or get over it."

So it is not surprizing to learn that the soldiers on the firing line cannot be kept from fraternizing with their enemies in spite of their officers. They dutifully toss hand grenades into the opposing trenches when told to do so, but they also throw over less dangerous missiles such as canned beef, soup, beans and pudding for the comparison of their commissariat, when told not to do so. An illicit traffic in newspapers, letters, tobacco and gramophone records soon springs up between the lines. Misery loves company and will seek it even in the ranks of "alien enemies." In the Woëvre a regiment had to be moved because the Germans and French became so friendly as to go swimming together at a certain hour of the day in the stream which ran between the lines. At another point where the trenches were only fifty yards apart a ruined house stood between which still retained a practicable fireplace. This being so obvious a convenience to both sides it was made by mutual consent a neutral ground where both sides could make their tea and care was taken that the fire should be kept up and hot water be always on tap. We even hear of international competitions in marksmanship, where a target is painted on a shovel held just above the rampart while the man who holds it runs along the trench and the enemy shoots at it. If this moving target is hit the score is signaled by the waving of a flag to the men in the other trench and then they in turn set up the ringed shovel to be shot at.

There was no official armistice on Christmas Day, but the men made one of their own. This is the way an officer in the Queen's Westminster Rifles describes it in a home letter: "Many of our chaps walked out and met the Germans between the lines. I went over in the afternoon and was photographed in a group of English and Germans mixt. We exchanged souvenirs; I got a German ribbon and photo of the Crown Prince of Bavaria. The Germans opposite us were awfully decent fellows—Saxons, intelligent, respectable looking men. I had quite a decent talk with three or four and have two names and addresses in my notebook.

"It was the strangest scene you could imagine—going out unarmed to meet our enemies, also unarmed. After our talk I really think a lot of our newspaper reports must be horribly exaggerated."

Joint concerts between the lines are not rare, as is natural when the trenches are within hearing distance, since many of the patriotic, religious and other songs are common to all countries. The English may be singing "God Save the King," the Germans "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" and the Americans of the Foreign Legion "My Country 'Tis of Thee," but it all sounds the same at a distance and it all means much the same at bottom. And at Christmas when German and British soldiers in Flanders joined in the same hymns it was a manifestation of the deeper harmony that underlies the present discord. It is not hypocrisy that these men should sing together of love and peace in the intervals of slaughter. It was the revelation of a mutual aspiration and desire. If there was any hypocrisy at all, it was the pretense of enmity, not the profession of affection.

Men are killing each other in Europe. It is true and a pity. But, thank God, they are not hating each other so much as it seems. That would be worse.

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THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

December 28—Russians cross the lower Nida and take villages held by Austrians. French take by surprize hamlet of St. Georges, near Nieuport.

December 29—President Wilson protests against detention of American ships in search for contraband. Russians defeat Austrians near Carpathians, taking 3000 prisoners.

December 30—Germans abandon eastern bank of Bzura. Hard and continued fighting in trenches between Meuse and Moselle.

December 31—French attack village of Steinbach, Alsace. Montenegrins invade Herzegovina.

January 1—Turks capture Ardahan in Russian Transcaucasus. British battleship "Formidable" sunk in Channel with loss of 550 men.

January 2—Germans gain in Argonne forest. Russians invade Hungary thru Carpathian passes.

January 3—German attack in Poland directed toward Tomaszow. French shell train at Altkirch Station. Alsace.

The Capture of St. Georges

In Flanders the only event reported during the week of any importance is the capture by the French of the hamlet of St. Georges, which lies between the Yser and the canal, less than two miles east of Nieuport. The news we get of this war consists mostly of the bare and meager official announcements of results, and it is rare that we hear of cases of individual valor. Of this engagement, however, we have a picturesque account from a correspondent of the Paris *Matin*, which we quote because it illustrates the character of the fighting in this region:

The attackers had driven the Germans from the advance trenches, but, taking refuge in the houses in the village, the Germans soon placed their assailants in a difficult position. The situation of a force of Belgians isolated on a strip of land surrounded by a flood became critical and the artillery alone was able to effect anything against the enemy. The British batteries at Ramscapelle tried, but their shells burst over the French.

Six bluejackets then hoisted a three-inch gun on a large punt and poled along the canal behind the village, running the gantlet of the German rifles. As one was hit another took the pole and continued until he in turn fell stricken. The sixth man was mortally wounded as with a last push he sent the punt to the bank, where the French advance guard was waiting.

The gun was quickly landed and a few shots at 300 yards brought the houses on top of the Germans, who retreated into the arms of a battalion of Belgians. The latter completed the enemy's rout.

Meanwhile the French column triumphantly took possession of the heap of ruins which was formerly St. Georges, and before the night the engineers had established a bridge head enabling the Allies' artillery to debouch on the right of the Yser.

Regaining the Lost Provinces

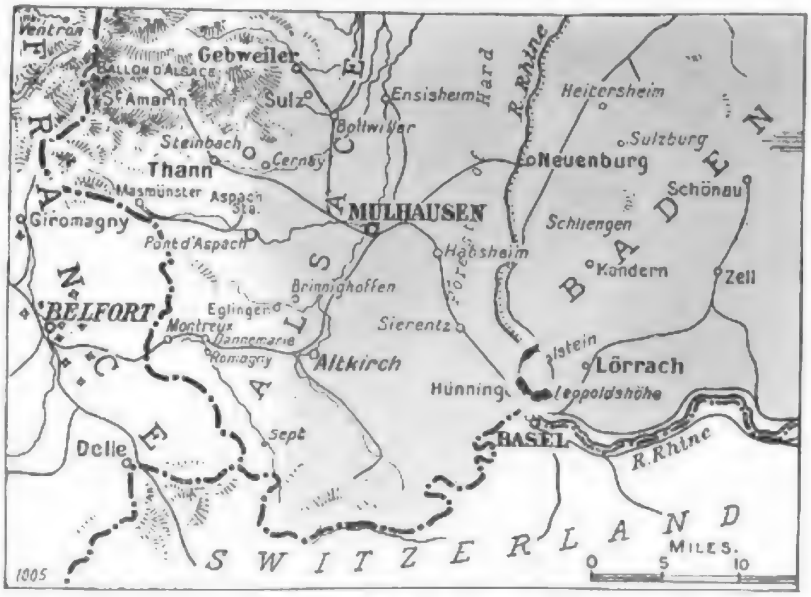
The French are rejoicing in the establishment of civil government in that part of upper Alsace which they have regained, as indicated by the appointment of a sub-prefect for the new *Département du Haut-Rhin*. For forty-four years this rich agricultural region has been under German rule, and whether the inhabitants have become accustomed to it or whether they still long for restoration to France is hotly disputed and not likely to be determined, since the question will presumably be decided by the issue of the war as a whole without reference to the preferences of the Alsatians.

The French advance has penetrated upper Alsace for a distance of about ten miles from the border, with Altkirch and Mülhausen as its objective. Aspach station is held by the French in spite of the counter attacks of the Germans, and they have captured part of the town of Steinbach by hand to hand fighting thru the houses. Their lines have approached sufficiently close to Mülhausen so that they are able to shell the German positions under the direction of the airmen. They also are within gunshot of the village of Altkirch. Heavy storms have checked the fighting in this region.

In the Argonne forest, west of Verdun, the Germans claim to have gained ground of late and to have captured here during December 2950 prisoners, 21 machine guns and 14 mine throwers.

Entrenching in Poland

The campaign in the east seems to be undergoing the same transformation of character as took place in the western theater last September, when the Germans, finding they could not gain anything by their forward dashes, retired behind the Aisne and established themselves on the strategic line which they have held ever since. The lull in the fighting in Poland seems to indicate that the Germans feel that here, too, they have gone as far as they can, and that they will henceforth act mostly upon the defensive. Doubtless the failure to capture Warsaw before abandoning the offensive is a disappointment second only to their failure to capture Paris, but in this case, as in the other, the desire to take the capital is more for its political effect than strategic value. It may be that the reinforcements which Hindenburg is getting from France—200,000 are said to have



THE INVASION OF ALSACE

The French are regaining the lost provinces foot by foot and a strip about ten miles wide along the border is now under French civil administration. The towns of Altkirch and Steinbach are now the chief points of contention in Upper Alsace. The shaded area shows the territory held by the Germans at the beginning of the year

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RUINING A RUIN

Whitby Abbey, which dates from the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, and has already felt the ravages of time, suffered further from the bombardment inflicted by the German raiders

passed thru Cologne on their way east—are intended to be used in a third attempt to take Warsaw, but it seems more likely that they will be used to straighten the fortified line either to the north or south of this point. The Germans are now within twenty miles of Warsaw, which is as close as they have ever been with any considerable force, but to the south their line had by the middle of October reached to the Vistula at Ivangorod. Apparently the Germans are trying to reach this point again before they "settle down," for it is reported that a strong force, including troops drawn from the Bzura opposite Warsaw, is advancing from Piotrkow down the Pilica River toward the Vistula.

The new "Polish quadrilateral" in which the Germans are establishing themselves consists of the four railroad centers of Lodz, Lowicz, Skierniewice and Piotrkow. These are now being strongly fortified with material obtained from the demolition of the factories. The 11-inch guns have been brought into this field mounted on sledges, and it is said that some of the new 17-inch guns have been shipped east from the Krupp works at Essen, tho whether these are intended for the defense of Thorn or Cracow, or for the siege of Warsaw, is not known. Lodz is the chief manufacturing center of Poland, and the stoppage of industry has thrown more than 200,000 out of work. The operatives, mostly Jews, and pitifully poor in the best of times, are now near starvation, in spite of the municipal soup kitchens established by the German quartermasters. There is no milk to be had, so infant mortality is appalling. The winter is a hard one and coal is unobtainable.

The Germans have made no further efforts to cross the Bzura and Ravka rivers since their recent disastrous attempts to reach Warsaw from this point. Their losses in this field within the last few weeks amount to 200,000 men, if we may credit the Petrograd estimates. The Germans contradict the Russian claim to hold 135,840 prisoners of war, for they say this includes interned citizens. From Berlin the statement is given out that at the end of the year there were held in Germany the following prisoners, not including civilians:

	Officers	Men
French	3,459	215,905
Russian	3,575	306,290
Belgian	612	36,852
British	492	18,828
Total	8,138	577,875

The Campaign in Galicia The meaning of the recent operations in Galicia is now becoming clear. The plan of campaign adopted by the German officers who are now in command of the Austrian forces was an ingenious one, but nevertheless resulted in failure. When the Austrians resumed the offensive the last of November, the Russians were within gunshot of the outer ring of the Cracow forts. Upon the approach of the Austrians they retired eastward about fifty miles along the railroad to Tarnow, which is protected by the Donajec River. Here they came near being surrounded and cut off by Austrian armies approaching from three directions. One of these moved down the northern bank of the Vistula; the second advanced eastward between Cracow and the Carpathians; the third coming thru the Carpathian passes south of Przemysl attacked from the east.

But before the three armies could join they were met and defeated severally. The army on the Polish side of the Vistula was stopped at the Nida River and lost heavily in attempts to cross it. The two armies on the northern slope of the Carpathians were routed and driven back, one east and one west. This gave the Russians command of the mountain passes, which they are already using for the invasion of Hungary. They are also, for the third time, marching from Tarnow westward to the attack of Cracow. The Austrian troops seem to be completely demoralized and the Russians claim to have taken 30,000 of them prisoners in the month of December.

The Invasion of Hungary Hungary is protected by the fortifications of nature. On the south is the moat of the Danube, and on every other side it is enclosed by the rampart of the Carpathians, which sweep around it in an eight hundred mile curve, with both ends resting on the river. All of the fighting so far has taken place outside this rampart, that is, in Galicia and Bukowina, on the northeastern side of the great divide. Now, however, it is reported that the Russians are invading Hungary by way of the four railroad passes thru the mountains, and that the clergy and municipal officers are fleeing from Budapest in a panic. This report comes from Rome, the source of wildest rumors, and it seems quite incredible that the Russians would attempt to cross the range in the dead of winter with as many troops as stated, eight army corps or some three hundred thousand men. It is more probable that the movement is a Cossack raid such as was made in November.

But however insignificant such an invasion may be from a military point of view, its political effect is likely to be great, for the Hungarians have been complaining that their troops have been sacrificed in the defense of Austria and even Germany, and if their own land is invaded in force the Hungarian Government may insist upon withdrawing its troops from Galicia and Poland for home defense, or may possibly be disposed to treat inde-

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pendently with Russia for terms of peace. In Transylvania the Rumanians, who form a large part of the population, are revolting against Hungarian rule and appealing to Rumania for protection. It will be difficult for Rumania to resist such an appeal, for it has always been her ambition to include within her domain the Rumanians on the other side of the Transylvanian Alps, but if the Russians should invade this territory from Bukowina, Rumania would have to give up all hope of it.

Turkey Loses Egypt

On December 18 the British Government declared that Abbas Hilmi Pasha had been deposed from his position as Khedive of Egypt because of his adherence to the King's enemies, and that his uncle, Prince Hussein Kemal Pasha, had been put in his place, with the title of Sultan. This change of title means the abrogation of the fiction of Ottoman suzerainty, since only independent Mohammedan rulers have the right to the designation of "Sultan." Nevertheless, Sultan Hussein will have as little independence as his predecessor, for the Government of Egypt will continue to be controlled by the British resident agent. By appointing the eldest living prince of the family of Mehemet Ali the British Government has followed the old Mohammedan law, but has disregarded the Khedivial firman of 1866, which declares that the succession should be from father to son. Prince Hussein is over sixty years of age, and while living in Paris was closely associated with the Emperor Napoleon III in the days when De Lesseps was constructing the Suez Canal.

On the same day that Egypt was declared a British protectorate the British Government formally recognized the French protectorate of Morocco, which was consummated in March, 1912. This brings the entire Mediterranean territory of Africa under the control of the three friendly powers, Great Britain, Italy and France.

Our Protest to Great Britain

The protest sent by cable to the British Government by our Government on the 28th ult., relating to interference with American trade with neutrals by the British fleet, was given to the public three days later. Already the substance of it had excited much interest at home and abroad. The protest is set forth in about three thousand words. It begins by saying that our foreign trade has been so seriously affected by frequent seizures and detentions of cargoes destined to neutral ports in Europe that a candid statement of our Government's views as to the British policy is required. This statement is made "in the most friendly spirit and in the belief that frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations than silence," which might be misconstrued into acquiescence in a course of conduct which our Government must regard as an infringement upon the rights of American citizens. While viewing with concern the many seizures, we were not disposed in the early days to protest, but waited with confidence for amendment, expecting it because the British Government had exprest satisfaction with guarantees given by Norway, Sweden and Denmark. But the war is nearly five months old and the objectionable policy has not been materially changed.

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ENGLAND—NOT BELGIUM

At this doorway of a fine home in Scarborough a German shell killed a postman and the woman to whom he was delivering a letter

Commerce between countries which are not belligerents, the protest continues, should not be interfered with by those at war "unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety." We are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present British policy "exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent" and subjects the rights of American citizens to restrictions which are not justified by the rules of international law or required for self-preservation. It is pointed out that the British authorities have not applied their own rules with uniformity. Copper has been detained because it was consigned to a country which did not forbid the exportation of it to Germany, but Italy's rigid prohibition of exportation has not protected cargoes shipped for Italian ports. We are justified in asking how the British Government proposes to carry out its policy. Cargoes of foodstuffs, conditional contraband, have been seized without evidence that they had an ultimate belligerent destination. "Mere suspicion is not evidence, and doubts should be resolved in favor of neutral commerce." Doctrines stated by Lord Salisbury during the South African war are cited in support of the protest. The right to search is admitted when there is sufficient evidence to warrant a belief that contraband articles are in the cargoes," but there must be protest against long detention in British ports upon mere presumption.

Many of our great industries, it is added, are suffering because they are excluded from European neutral markets. Producers, exporters and steamship companies are pressing for relief from the menace which is gradually but surely destroying their business. Our Government, relying upon the British nation's deep sense of justice, confidently expresses the hope that British officials will be instructed to refrain from all unnecessary interference with the freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers, tho not participants, in the conflict, and that the British Government will conform more closely to those rules which have received the sanction of the civilized world and have been advocated by Great Britain in other wars. In conclusion, it is said that the condition of our trade with neu-

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trals may "arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed" between the two nations. It is becoming more and more the subject of public complaint, and there is an increasing belief that the British policy is responsible for the depression of certain American industries.

How It Was Received

In England the friendly tone of the protest was recognized. There and in this country an amicable adjustment was expected. Our Government may be asked to certify or guarantee the correctness of manifests and bills of consignment. Great Britain will strive to make the neutral countries "water-tight." There have been leaks. On the other hand, is is admitted that attempts to conceal contraband goods have been made. Copper, it is asserted, has been hidden in bales of cotton. At Lloyds, in London, the insurance against war with the United States was for a day 15 per cent. Then the rate fell to 7 per cent.

Our Government's position was supported in Congress, without regard to party lines. Ex-President Taft said the protest was right and that the tone of it was admirable.

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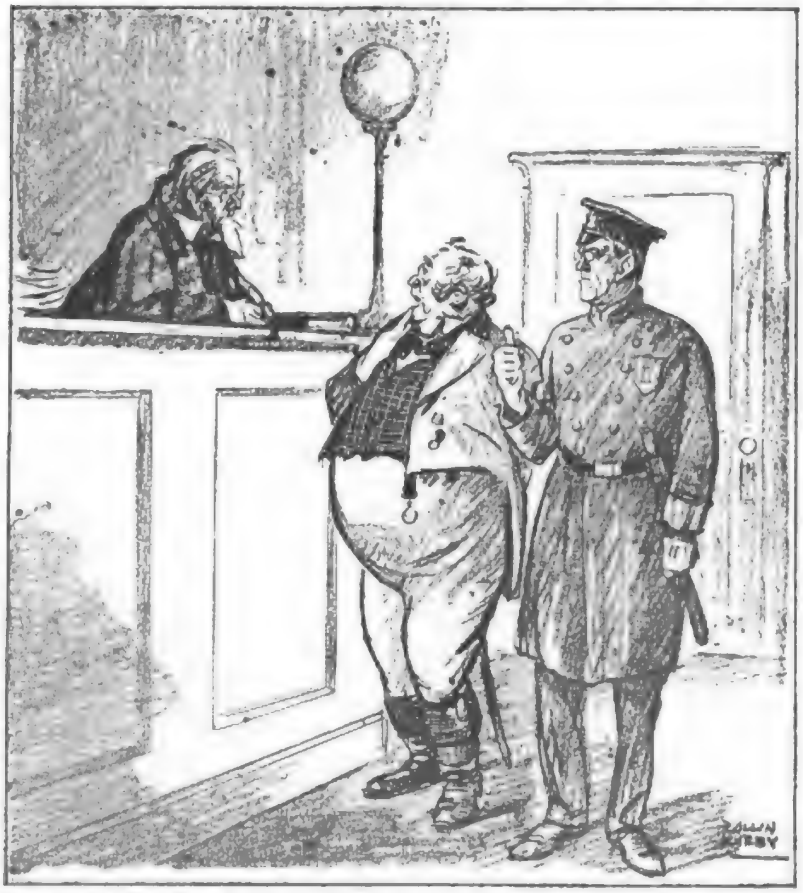
NO CONTRABAND HERE

Photographing bales of cotton by the x-ray to prove that there is no concealed contraband of war. This precaution was taken at New York with a cargo for Germany, on the initiative of the shippers, who hoped to avoid delay if the vessel should be searched

Mr. Knox, formerly Secretary of State and Attorney-General, exprest a similar opinion. In the Senate, Mr. Walsh set forth the record of seizures in the copper trade. Thirty-one cargoes, worth $5,500,000, he said, had been taken. All were on their way to neutral ports. In Chicago it is asserted that in the last six weeks twelve Norwegian or Danish ships, carrying $5,350,000 worth of canned meat, have been seized and taken to English ports, where the meat has been confiscated. On the 2d, three American ships which had been detained for a month were released. Two had cargoes of oil. It is said that the British Government will propose the establishment of a tribunal or shipping board in which both nations shall be represented, and which shall consider questions like those to which the protest relates.



From the New York World

"OBSTRUCTING TRAFFIC, YOUR HONOR"

The Executions in Mexico

It was predicted that Villa, Zapata and Gutierrez, the Provisional President of Mexico, would quarrel about the executions at the capital and elsewhere, but at the end of the week they were apparently in agreement. Our Government warned Gutierrez that no Mexican Government responsible for a policy so bloody and barbarous could hope for recognition at Washington. There was a panic at the Mexican capital. In four days 155 men, a majority of them former officers of the Federal army, were put to death. These men had been ordered to report at military headquarters. When they obeyed they were killed. Firing squads were at work night and day. There were executions daily at Juarez and elsewhere. General Lugo was put to death on his hacienda. Judge Prieda, an author, fled and reached American soil.

Villa said he had returned to the capital to stop the executions; that he was subject to the commands of Gutierrez, and that he approved the latter's decree which gave warning that all must have fair trials. It was not forgotten, however, that the firing squads were led by Fierro, his intimate friend (who killed Benton, near Juarez), and that he himself

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had ordered by telegraph the interception and arrest of General Iturbide, thus ignoring the passport given by Gutierrez. Iturbide escaped by leaving at Santa Rosalia, 100 miles south of Chihuahua, the train in which he was accompanied by Canova, our Government's agent, and fleeing across the desert to Ojinaga, on the Texas border. He was pursued by cavalry, but he arrived safely in Texas. Villa publicly denounced Canova, and Palafox, a member of the Cabinet, asserted that he had been bribed. Even a member of Carranza's Cabinet said that our Government had no right to assist this "rich Mexican." Peace negotiations at Saltillo between Carranza and Villa generals came to nothing because of a disagreement about executions. When Zapata was denounced on account of these, the general representing Villa became angry and the meeting ended in a wrangle.

The convention, which was to have been held on January 1, to elect a President, was postponed until the 4th, and it was thought that there would be a longer delay. It was admitted that Gutierrez must go. Villa, it was expected, would cause the election of General Angeles, giving Zapata two-thirds of the Cabinet.

Work of the Armies

There have been conflicting reports about the fighting. Zapata's forces have suffered reverses on the road to Vera Cruz. At Tepeaca he lost a battle, and in the vicinity of Puebla he was unsuccessful. Carranza predicted that he would have the capital in six weeks. On the west coast 7000 Carranza men went over to Gutierrez and Villa. The Carranza garrison in Oaxaca took similar action. General Jesus Carranza, the First Chief's brother, was put to death, with twenty officers of his staff. Villa won a victory west of Tampico, which gave him control of the Ebano oil district. He was also attacking Tuxpam, an oil port south of Tampico. In the northeast, Monterey was evacuated by Carranza's men, and the capture of Saltillo by Villa was reported. But it had not fallen. There was hard fighting around it. Carranza aided Salazar in the northwest, altho Salazar pretended to be making an independent revolution. He received supplies thru border ports of entry which Carranza's forces controlled.

At Naco, General Scott failed to obtain General Maytorena's approval of an agreement for a neutral zone, altho General Hill (the besieged Carranza commander) had signed it. Hill had proposed to take his men to Agua Prieta (near Douglas, Arizona, if Maytorena would promise not to attack them. Maytorena would give no such promise. At Washington there was talk of sending an ultimatum. On the 3d, however, Villa superseded Maytorena, sending General Juan Cabral, with 8000 men, to take supreme command in that district. It was said that Cabral would sign the zone agreement.

Manuel Bonilla, an agent of the Gutierrez Government, has begun to survey the millions of acres owned by the Terrazas family in Chihuahua, intending to distribute the land among the farmers of small means. Our consul at Monterey reports that 2000 families there are on the verge of starvation. In many other parts of Mexico there is much suffering for lack of food.

Revolution in Paraguay

On the first day of the year a revolution began in Paraguay, under the leadership of Colonel Escobar. He had been Minister of War in the Cabinet, from which he withdrew on account of a quarrel with the President, Dr. Eduardo Scherer, because the latter insisted upon economy, owing to the effect of the war in Europe upon Paraguay's revenues. Scherer was captured and placed in prison. He was elected in 1912 as the successful leader of a revolution.

The new Government in Hayti has demanded $500,000 in gold which was recently sent to New York from the National Bank of Hayti for safekeeping in order that it might be available for the payment of interest on Hayti's foreign debt. It was brought to New York on the gunboat "Machias," and is said to have been sent by employees representing the American interest in the bank. Our Government has declined to assist Hayti in regaining possession of it. Hayti is bankrupt, and its new Government needs the money. On the 3d the Government closed the bank, sealed its vaults and procured the passage of a bill for the establishment of a new national bank. Our Government seeks control of Hayti's revenues by a fiscal protectorate like the one in Santo Domingo, which is now eight years old.

The charges made against James M. Sullivan, our Minister to Santo Domingo, by Walter W. Vick, recently receiver of customs under the fiscal protectorate, have been referred by the President to James D. Phelan, Senator-elect from California, for investigation.

Owing, it is understood, to the discovery of a plot in Costa Rica for the assassination of President Gonzales, and for a revolution, several prominent residents have been deported

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THE END

A Russian soldier's grave on the Poland battleground

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THE BRITISH PRESS AND AMERICAN SHIPPING

A COLLECTION OF EDITORIAL OPINIONS ON THE NOTE OF PROTEST TO GREAT BRITAIN

IF England is to win, she must make sure her victory by a rigorous control of the seas, choking Germany by the stoppage of supplies. This inevitably involves inconvenience and even hardship to neutrals, but the United States, recognizing England's necessity, should accept this as her share of the war. This is the upshot of London's press comment on the Wilson note of protest. Most of it is friendly, and since it anticipated the publication of the text of the message it is general rather than specific in character.

The sharpest reflection on the American attitude comes from the *Morning Post*, which after pointing out that American copper shipments to Italy, Holland, Norway and Sweden during September and October last year were five times as great as in the same months of 1913, echoes a little sneeringly William Watson's indignation at America's uncompromising neutrality:

President Wilson is a very strong believer in peace. He is, as between Germany and the nations she has attacked, absolutely impartial. He has not the shade of a preference. . . . His attitude toward both sides and both causes is that of a notable personage in history who washed his hands; it is no affair of his, but he holds sacred the right of American citizens to take the risks and hazards of legitimate trade with neutrals.

He is Daniel come to judgment, and he has sent forth his decree. England may try to save her life by fighting Germany; she may try to restore Belgium by fighting Germany; she may let her young men shed their blood like water in order that there may be in Europe some law other than that of organized force; but if, in fighting for dear life England or France should occasion depression in American trade—if they act on his plain hint that copper is hidden beneath cotton, if they search American ships, and thereby cause delay, he will give a plain friendly warning to the British Government against impeding the rights of American citizens; the letter of the law must be respected.

In another article the *Morning Post* calls attention to the fact that so much dislocation of trade must have resulted from a four-power war that Great Britain's policy can hardly be held responsible for trade depression here; and states the case bluntly:

The whole difficulty of using sea power with effect lies in the presence of neutral states adjacent to the belligerents, because thru those neutral states cargoes from other neutral countries can reach the belligerents. Accordingly, the practise has usually been to prevent those cargoes which could be useful in helping an enemy to carry on war from reaching the enemy across neutral territory or in neutral ships. This is the purpose of the doctrine of contraband.

It is a doctrine that has arisen from the necessities of war, and that has never been agreeable to neutrals, but it is but part of certain great facts of life, of the law of nature that great nations cannot carry on war against one another without other nations suffering.

The *Globe* is just as definite in its repudiation of the American position, and quite as sarcastic:

The American Government is silent and unprotesting in the face of the indefensible outrages inflicted on Belgium. The voice of the great neutral nation which seeks to be the final arbiter for civilization, the keeper of the world's conscience, is raised for the first time, not on a question of higher morality, but to express impatience with the fact that the greatest war in the history of the world has interfered with the opportunities of American traders to make money out of the necessities of the belligerents. Whatever is at stake, American business must not be allowed to suffer.

We have done much to minimize the loss and inconvenience of the war to American trade, but we are fighting for our life as well as for causes as vital to America as to ourselves. We cannot stay our necessary actions simply in order that American traders may reap the richest possible harvest out of Europe's blood and tears. The American Government in effect demands that we renounce in the interest of American profits our most potent weapon against the enemy—that we raise the blockade against the enemy's supplies. The demand may be made in the friendliest spirit, but there is only one possible answer, and in the friendliest spirit, "No!"

The *tu quoque* argument is applied by several of the journals, not, however, in an unfriendly fashion. The *Evening News* remarks:

Americans know well enough that if the late trouble with Mexico had developed into open warfare the Government at Washington would not have allowed the free importations of munitions of war by Guatemala on the ground that it was a neutral state. The matter, in fact, is largely one of common sense, and it is unthinkable that two great friendly nations should treat it in other than a friendly, common-sense way.

And the *Daily Express:*

The American people have from the first fully realized that in fighting Potsdamism the free countries of Europe are fighting for the root principles of the Constitution of the United States and are consequently protagonists of human liberty and progress.

We value their moral support and sympathy, but the war means inevitable loss for neutrals as well as for belligerents. Lancashire starved during the American civil war. The Government at Washington during the war with Spain took the same measures to prevent the enemy from receiving supplies as Great Britain and France are taking now.

Together with the insistence that Britain's course is justified there goes, however, a warm recognition of the friendliness of this country. The *Times* is thoroly conciliatory:

The note breathes thruout an unshaken faith in our sense of justice. That trust we shall assuredly do our best to preserve. . . . Americans should remember that this war has many features which are without precedent in history. We are waging war against two great continental states which have hardly any seaboard of their own. They are surrounded by neutral states, and their efforts to procure necessaries for their armies thru those states are indefatigable. There is good reason to believe that, despite all prohibitions and other measures of neutral governments, those efforts have been in many instances successful.

Can we be justly blamed in these circumstances if our attitude toward American commerce with these neutral neighbors of our enemies is perforce somewhat rigorous?

England and the United States both pride themselves on the fact that they are eminently practical nations; it is to us quite inconceivable that two sensible peoples on the most friendly terms with each other should not succeed in devising a *modus vivendi*, which shall be in accordance with the general principles of international law, and which at the same time will meet the peculiar facts and circumstances of this unprecedented war.

There is a warning for England in the comment of the *Daily News:*

On the other hand, it is for the British Government to consider carefully the relative values of certain of its regulations and of American good-will. America, without passing outside her strict rights, might reply to what she considered unwarrantable regulations with measures for the prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition, for example, which would hit the Allies. In all controversies of the kind a balance must be struck by both parties between loss and gain.

The *Westminster Gazette* suggests a partizan corollary of America's proposition:

The American Government, having decided to stand out of the European quarrel, is rightfully careful to guard its neutrality against any suspicion of partizanship, but to prevent us from checking this traffic would be to intervene on the side of Germany. That, we are sure, is not the intention of the American Government or the meaning of this note. The rights of Great Britain are admitted, and if the difficulties are fairly faced the two governments can do much by friendly agreement to ease the situation for each other.

Tho the *Daily Chronicle* detects hostile influences behind the message, it is conciliatory in its conclusion:

In the American Senate and Congress, now sitting at Washington, there are, of course, a certain number of strong pro-German politicians, and a certain number of other members who represent the old, bitter anti-English prejudice, now, we hope, obsolescent as regards the mass of the American people. These minorities will naturally seek to exploit in their own favor, the sentiment of American trade interest.

We feel sure that the British Government will, on its side, deserve their support by conceding readily to the representations of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan every point which is not inconsistent with our legitimate and successful prosecution of the war.

This paper offers a novel defense for the British policy of haling suspected ships into port:

In itself this practise can hardly, we think, be given up, resulting, as it does, from the tactics of German submarines. As is well known, their almost invariable practise in attacking our warships is to approach them behind the screen of an enemy merchantman, and this has made it impracticable for warships to conduct more than a hasty examination of merchantmen in the open. This impracticability is enhanced by the great size of modern merchant steamers as compared with the old sailing craft and the possibility—not uncommonly exploited, we believe, during the present war—of smuggling in their capacious holds goods very different from those declared and shown on the surface.

In fact, unless search in a harbor and detention for that purpose be conceded, the right to search must, for all practical purposes, disappear.

The *Star* makes a reassuring and sweeping generalization:

President Wilson strikes a true note when he says he has the fullest confidence in Great Britain's sense of justice and we, on our side, need not hesitate to say that we have the fullest confidence in the American sense of justice.

This, it need hardly be said, is the prevailing note in the discussion.

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THE ZEPPELIN THAT NEVER FLEW

BY HENRY BEACH NEEDHAM

It was in Friedrichshafen that Count Zeppelin began his experiments with dirigible balloons, and since the Great War began the Zeppelin works there have been feverishly busy. It was therefore a telling blow as well as a daring one to attack the plant from the air. Mr. Needham is a magazine writer of much experience, who was graduated from the New York "Evening Post" and has "covered" such stories as Colonel Roosevelt's tour in 1910.—THE EDITOR.

AT the British base, Havre, I had the good fortune to meet a Lieutenant of the R. N. V. attached to the Royal Naval Air Service. Of what he was doing he was absolutely mum. But he promised to give me "a story"—if he lived to tell the tale. Part of this story, omnivorous reader, you have already read. It concerns the bold aeroplane raid on the Zeppelin airship factory at Friedrichshafen, Germany. You already know how Squadron-Commander E. F. Briggs, Flight-Commander J. T. Babington, and Flight-Lieutenant V. S. Sippé, of the Flying Wing of the Royal Navy, flew from French territory to Lake Constance, and under heavy fire from guns, mitrailleuses and rifles spilled eleven bombs on the Zeppelin plant, effecting such damage as specifically will be set forth in this narrative—and no doubt categorically denied by German officialdom.

My friend's disappointment in not flying, which he did not once mention, was all on account of the "good of the service." It was he and his partner who made the maps—the road maps—for the flyers; now admitted by the Germans, who found them on the aviator taken prisoner, to be maliciously accurate. How they made them he is not permitted to tell; there is an exasperating lapse of one week in his story. But he did go so far as to clear up one point, fearing that a wrong impression might be given.

"We went everywhere in navy uniform—none of your German espionage for us. It isn't navy pigeon. If they caught us," he added, "we deserved to be caught."

Nothing more. But when I tell you that he drew the map appearing with this article, which shows the layout of the Zeppelin plant, and give you assurances that *he drew it from memory*, you will appreciate his essentially vital role in the great adventure. And the reason why he must not be named—must not be photographed or so much as described—is that, after a week's recuperative leave, he fared forth on other adventures. It would be unwise to provide the Germans with his description.

And he is a conspicuous person. This much I must say: He is one of the best-known Rugby football players in all England, a fact which is impreat on one by his magnificent physique and straight, resolute stride. More than that, he is manifestly handsome. Walking with him in Havre and in London, I could not escape this conclusion. For women of all ages stared at him most embarrassingly.

He calls the expedition "Winston's stunt." Because, be it widely known, the Right Honourable Winston S. Churchill, who is First Lord of the Admiralty (Secretary of the Navy without a President to boss) conceived and ordered the raid, as he did the aeroplane calls on Düsseldorf and Cologne.

Be it generally known, also, that the Friedrichshafen raid, and those on Düsseldorf and Cologne, were pulled off by the Navy—not the Army. There are two separate and distinct flying wings in the British service, one attached to the Army and the other to the Navy. Need one say that between the two exists intense rivalry?

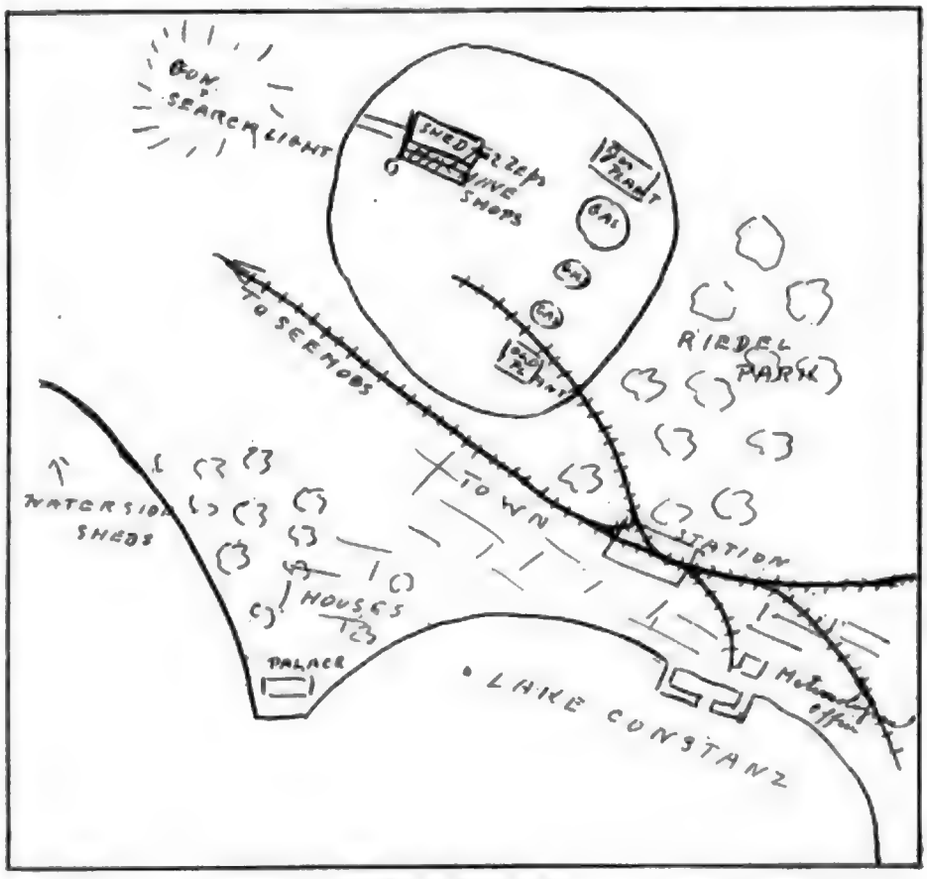
"The Navy attacks lower than any flying corps in the world," insisted the lieutenant.

"Why?" I asked.

"Navy nerve—Navy training," he answered.

What he meant was this: At nineteen a youngster may be in command of a small destroyer at maneuvers, plugging along in the Channel at thirty knots *in a fog*. This, you'll admit, is rather developing to nerve. Then he may be put on a big ship where he's under orders of a superior officer; then given a larger destroyer; then—tried out by a stunt like the one at Portland.

One year, I was told, the British Navy maneuvers centered around Portland Island, which is a naval station south of Weymouth, Dorset. There is here a breakwater with a searchlight on either side of the entrance, also naval guns. At the time of these maneuvers the defense was in charge of the Royal Engineers. They were to "sink" any destroyers that attempted to enter the harbor to attack the fleet lying at anchor. The "problem" of the destroyers, on the other hand, was to force their way in without being "sunk." Keeping a course as much in shadow of



THIS IS THE MAP

It shows the works at Friedrichshafen and it was made by the nameless football player who figures so largely in the story of the raid

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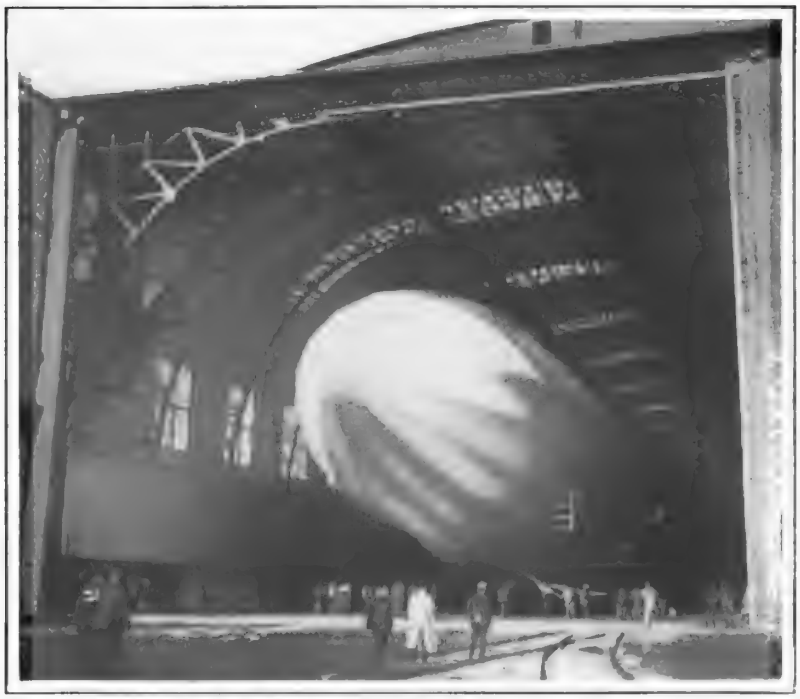

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THE INSIDE OF A ZEPPELIN SHED, WITH A SHIP READY FOR FLIGHT

the breakwater as possible, the destroyers came driving along at thirty-one knots, and with a dangerous turn, made for the space between the two searchlights.

Crash!—the first destroyer tried to hurdle the breakwater. Every bit of machinery was shunted into the bow. Mechanically the war craft was a complete wreck.

Bang!—followed the second destroyer plumb into the stern of the leader. The third was turned aside and throttled down with supreme effort.

The Royal Engineers, cold-bloodedly planning their defense—in maneuvers, not war, remember—said, "We'll spoil their game." So they took down one of the searchlights, and put it up again on the breakwater at the proper distance beyond the other light. The space between was solid masonry—not water!

"And weren't they—the engineers, I mean—courtmartialled?" I asked, excitedly.

"Courtmartialled?" The lieutenant grinned. "They were highly commended in the official report on the maneuvers. And the commanders of the destroyers were also praised for their nerve in entering the harbor—or trying to. But don't you see from that how the nerve of the Navy man is developed? Don't you see why our men attack at 400 feet where other pilots keep above 4000?"

Don't *you* see?

"When we met in Havre," said the lieutenant, beginning his story of the raid, "everything was ready. With my partner I had gone to the front in France, had got in touch with General Joffre, and had—disappeared. When we returned to Havre we had the maps—topographic or aerial; whatever you want to call them."

"By the way," I interrupted, "what about the German charge that the flyers violated Swiss neutrality?"

"Not one of the three flew over Switzerland," he replied. "Following the maps, they steered north of Schaffhausen, and then when they picked up the northwest arm of Lake Constance, straight down it to Friedrichshafen. They steered by the peaks above the clouds—peaks in the Black Forest. All big peaks north of the Rhine lie in the Freiburg district. As long as they kept well up with the peaks to port, until they opened up the arm of the lake, they were perfectly certain of not infringing Swiss neutrality. Each flyer carried three maps. If they had gone the wrong side of the Rhine they would have had nothing to steer by."

"The four machines," he continued—"British-made biplanes of the Avro type, with eighty-horse Gnome engines—arrived at Havre by transport at five o'clock in the afternoon. We were told that we might possibly have them ashore the next morning. We replied that the special train was waiting, and that the machines must be landed and loaded that night. Never wasting a minute, we got the special started at eleven o'clock, and arrived at Belfort at ten o'clock the next night. Belfort, you know, is the big fortified town in the east of France that has never fallen. It is almost at the junction of France, Switzerland and Germany—the natural starting point for a flight to Friedrichshafen.

"Ten o'clock the next morning all four machines were ready to start—petrol, oil and bombs aboard, everything shipshape."

"How many bombs?" I asked, "and what size?"

"Four to each machine—big 'T. N. T.'s'—tri-nitro-tolnol; Germans call it 'Trytol'—a high explosive obtained from a step-up nitration."

"Not the small bombs the Germans use," he laughed; "dropt from a hight of 6000 feet. Not the Flying Wing of the Navy!"

"The machines proved themselves," he continued—"at least, three of them did. Briggie's had to be brought down because the petrol tank was pierced with a shrapnel-base, but he had flown 120 miles into Germany, across mountainous country. Both Babington's and Sippé's machines were damaged by gun fire, receiving many shots thru the wings and controls. But they covered the entire flight of 250 miles. The fourth machine, taken for a trial at Belfort, was knocked up a bit in landing.

"If every man of us had been crazed with insomnia, it would have been but natural. Machines all ready for the start, mark you, and there was a delay of a whole week for good weather conditions. That was more trying than the flight."

"What did you do?"

"Played patience, and Briggs won all the money. Cleaned every man out. So if any one had to be left on German soil, Briggie was the man!

"The start was made on Saturday morning. Three machines, intervals of five minutes—9:40, 9:45, and 9:50. And cold? It was minus 7 Centigrade on the ground, so you may know what it was up aloft four thousand feet. But they didn't mind—Briggs especially. You know he put the British altitude record up to fifteen thousand feet last winter, getting badly frostbitten in the stunt.

"Briggs is the finest pilot of the lot—a scientific flyer. In peace times he goes up surrounded with instruments for the measurement of altitude, air-speed, engine-speed, and angles of tilt. His knowledge of atmospheric conditions gave him, before the goal was reached, a lead of

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eight miles. His four bombs landed on the sheds, but a punctured petrol tank forced him to land by a gliding flight. He saw the Germans at the guns, and a regiment of the Landsturm drawn up. After landing he fired every shot in his automatic pistol at them, in order to divert attention from the flyers behind him.

"Thanks are due to the German officer at Friedrichshafen who telegraphed that Briggs' wounds were not serious. They potted him as he came down.

"Babington started second, but had engine trouble, and Sippé past him in the flight. He saw the shrapnel shells burst around Briggs' machine. So what do you think he did? He sailed along six feet above Lake Constance! Took them by surprize, and when they did see him they couldn't tilt their guns to that angle. He rose to twelve hundred feet, let loose a bomb which dropt on the pavement, puncturing hydrogen gasometers, dove to about 400, and dropt two more, hitting the Zep. shed. Then got away. He succeeded in rattling the Germans, who scattered after his first bomb, and thus drew attention away from Babbie following.

"Sippé is a professional flyer; was a test pilot for one of the biggest aeroplane firms of England; has flown in Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Spain, and was only appointed from civil life to the R. N. A. S. after the outbreak of the war. He is a superb judge of pace and distance, and has the finest hands.

"After him came Babington, flying ninety miles an hour at an altitude of 4000 feet. He made a plumb-nose dive down to 400 feet, dropping his bombs on their mark, the Zep. shed. He was traveling so fast that he felt the kick of his bombs—traveling over 200 miles an hour at the bottom of the dive—probably faster than any man ever traveled who came out alive.

"First thing he said when he came down on friendly soil was: 'Never saw anything so rotten as their shooting. They ought to be shot!' Just like him. His idea was to get where he could carry out his instructions, no matter what cost; next, collect as much information as possible on shell fire and shell bursts, and then write a report."

"The damage?" I asked. "The Germans say the raid harmed nothing."

"They said the same thing after the Düsseldorf raid, but we learned the truth. In this case we know already. Swiss workmen who cross the lake every day from Romanshorn to Friedrichshafen are the sources of our accurate information.

"After the firing ceased, people at Romanshorn, eleven miles across Lake Constance, suddenly saw fire and smoke above the Zeppelin plant. Then came sudden outbursts of flame. From this they knew, as they afterwards learned definitely, that the Zep. shed, with the dirigibles, went first; then fired the punctured gasometers, and finally fired the main gasometer and main hydrogen reduction plant.

"Thus, the damage came to this: Two gasometers and hydrogen reduction plant—which was one year and ten months building—totally de-

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NO MORE ZEPPELIN RAIDS FROM THIS SHED WHEN THE R. N. A. S. IS THRU WITH IT

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stroyed; possible destruction or heavy damage to hydrogen tube store; severe damage to machine shed; and one completed Zep. entirely destroyed, and a dirigible nearing completion destroyed. The shed was built for two—I know!

"The Zeppelin completed was due to come out at three o'clock for a spin over the lake. But our airmen interfered. They arrived about twelve. And that's the story."

"But the honors and glory?"

"The flyers picked up three Legions of Honor and two D. S. O.'s. Babington is a perfect Sahib of good English stock. When they conferred on him the Legion of Honor, he seemed to hesitate about accepting it. Fine sense of honor.

"You see, I don't know how many generations back some ancestor of Babbie's had fought against the French!"

OF IDLING AT AN INN

BY HAROLD J. HOWLAND

THERE is no place for idling like an Inn. The fellow who could not be idle at an Inn is a poor devil of a Tam o'-Shanter driven a headlong pace by the myriad witches of business and worldly cares and an uneasy conscience. There are reasons why the Inn is the idler's paradise. The Inn is out of the world's bustle and hurry. Hotels there may be in cities, taverns in towns; but your Inn must be on the open road.

At an Inn man need take no thought what he shall eat, or what he shall drink, or wherewithal he shall be clothed. There shall a man wear what he pleases, eat what mine host sets before him, be warmed by fires not of his own building, drink drafts not of his own brewing, bask in comforts of another's devising.

At an Inn man is well fed—indeed, what is more essential to a true definition of an Inn than this, "a place where good food abounds"? And who but the well-fed man can be really idle?

* * *

It has been my fortune, in sundry vagabondings, to find many an Inn where it was joy to loaf and invite my soul. Most of them, it must be confest, were in the old countries, where neither business nor busyness is all there is of life, where the verb "to live" has never demanded as its sole synonym the verb "to hustle." But twice within a summer time I have found, within striking distance of a great American city, a hostelry for which I am moved to paraphrase Phillips Brooks' diplomatic encomium of a baby, "That *is* an Inn."

* * *

My two Inns are hundreds of miles apart; one is two centuries old, the other not two years; one is on a main traveled road, the other on a byway. But they have one thing in common. That is the thing of which Maggie Shand, in Barrie's play, *What Every Woman Knows*, said, "It's the thing which, if a woman hasn't it nothing will make up for, but if a woman has it nothing else matters." That priceless gift is as valuable, as invaluable, to an Inn as to a woman. It is charm. Charm these two Inns have in common, and a second thing from which the first has sprung. Each is the product of a man with a vision.

* * *

Beside the broad road that stretches from Boston to Worcester stands the Wayside Inn. It is the same Inn that slips into your mind when you read the name. Of it the poet sang:

Across the meadows bare and brown,
The windows of the wayside inn
Gleamed red with fire-light thru the leaves
Of woodbine, hanging from the eaves
Their crimson curtains rent and thin.

Without, it is a sprawled out, high shouldered ancient house of colonial mien, shaded by old elms and flanked by smiling fields. Within, it is a wilderness—but the word is inapt—a pleasant garden of old furniture, high-boys, low-boys, gate-legged tables, four-posters, settles, old pewter, old fire dogs, pot hooks and hangers, porringers and warming pans.

The vision that mine host, good Mr. Lemon, saw, when he bought the house, deserted, dilapidated, pathetic, was that of a reproduction of the appearance, the atmosphere and the quality of a roadside Inn of colonial days. He has succeeded in high degree. He has restored the house to solidity and liveableness with a reverent hand; he has gathered together in its rooms a wonderful collection of old furniture; he sets a generous and appetizing table. In full loyalty to his ideal he has resisted the temptations of modernity.

* * *

To reach the other Inn of delight one may go by motor from New York. For just as our two hostelries are close related by their innishness, so are they linked to the days of stagecoach and road house by their way of approach. Speaks the poet again:

For there no noisy railway speeds,
Its torch-race scattering smoke and gleeds;
But noon and night, the panting teams
Stop under the great oaks. . . .

Only, the panting teams have become purring engines, the bowling coaches skimming motors.

When Robert Louis Stevenson was asked how one might get to his Samoan home, he said, "You sail from San Francisco and after passing Honolulu, take the first 'turning to the left.'" So in going to Yama-no-uchi, you go from New York and after you have past Middletown, take the first turning to the left. Over a mountain ridge, along a broad valley, up a narrower one between the hills, and there you are at Yama-no-uchi. An odd name for an American Inn, say you. But therein begins the charm. For when the Master, traveling in Japan, confided to his friend, Marquis Ito, his long cherished plan of building an Inn, the venerable statesman, according to the pleasant Japanese custom, claimed the privilege of naming the new home. Yama-no-uchi he called it, Home in the Mountains. When the thirteen acres became a thousand, the name was metamorphosed for the wayfaring man into Yama Farms Inn.

* * *

To understand the Inn, one must go back. The Master had always wanted to keep an Inn. Just why he wanted it I do not know. Perhaps he does not know himself. He desired it as a man who is not a poet may desire to write a sonnet, a man who is not a musician to play the flute. He does not want to live as a real musician, or starve as a real poet, but he would like to show the professional sonneteer or the veteran musician a thing or two.

Long the Master waited, going about his proper business with diligence and patience, but with his pet project snug in the back of his mind. Then the day came when he said, "Here is an old farmhouse, far from the world that bustles and hurries and shouts. Make me of it an Inn." And they said to him, "What like of an Inn will you have?" His reply was prompt, for he had not lived with his vision all this time without knowing it as a man knows his pocket. And he said, "When my

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friends come here—for this Inn of mine is to be for my friends, and the friends of my friends, and their friends in turn—let them first be disappointed because the Inn shall look usual and unpretentious and plain. Then, when they come in, let it be that they shall say, 'But this is homelike.' And when they go to their chambers, let it be that they shall find upon their beds the finest linen that was ever made from flax. And when they come to table, let it be that no man shall be able to find anywhere better food, more splendid cooking, more perfect service."

So said the Master. And so they did. And so it was—and is.

* * *

On the approach the Inn makes no claim to distinction—partly because it is well hidden from the roadway, partly because it is merely rambling, and simple and white. But within are broad spaces, pleasant vistas, inviting corridors that turn and bend, mellow colors, rich fabrics, comfortable chairs and settles and couches, an air of quietness, a feeling of leisure, a sense of home.

No hotel office, becountered, beclerked and bekeyed, holds up the guest as he enters. A demure maid in a pleasant reception room offers a quiet welcome. No "Buttons," but the housekeeper, bids the guest to his chamber. It is to no numbered cell that you are ushered. It may be to "Land's End," to the "Grey Shadow Room," to "Jackanapes," to "Cock Robin," to "Nippon," to the "Chinese Room."

The furniture of each room has its individuality. There are no two alike, so you need not hunt to find them. But all the rooms have one thing in common, perfection of appointment. Comfort, daintiness, spotlessness, harmoniousness—in these prime qualities they share alike. Everywhere abovestairs it is homelike—but it is something more. All the comforts of home plus all the conveniences and appliances and services of the best hotel are supplied in fullest measure. There is nothing that the finest hostelry of Fifth avenue or Piccadilly or the Rue de Rivoli offers that Yama Farms Inn does not yield.

* * *

In the dining room it is also homelike, but with a difference. Which again is as it should be. When man goes from home he asks nothing better than to sleep as if he were in his own bed. But when it comes to eating, he does not want the home table. In the first place it cannot be done. "Home cooking" outside of the home is a delusion. In the second place he wants novelty; he is ready for a change. After a long stretch of the home table, the creations of a Brillat-Savarin taste good. In the third place such a change makes the return home to the old familiar things a new pleasure and a renewed content. No Inn could make a greater mistake than to set a "home table." Man on his journeyings does not want it.

And the Master knew it. So his first maître-d'hôtel (ravished from him now, alas, by the greedy hand of war) was a master of his craft. If his successor fails in any degree to match him in excellence, I who have eaten under the ægis of the one and not the other, will not believe it.

Perfection does not hide upstairs in the sleeping chamber. The soup is as rich as the bed linen is smooth. The pastry is as toothsome as the rugs are thick and silky. The coffee is as fragrant as the sleeping porches are broad and airy. If comfort waits above, delectation reigns below. If a man go away from this table ill-humored, the way to *his* heart lies not over the small-boy way.

* * *

But I seem to hear the voice of Thomas unconvinced—"all this is not unique. There be other Inns perfect as this, other beds that feel like home, other dishes that savor of ambrosian fields." Very possibly.

But how of this? For all these comforts and every other there is but one price. No servant may be "tipped," no extra may be paid for, no service may be found added on the bill. No surprizes lurk in that portentous moment of the guest's leave taking. It is the American plan carried to its logical, its ultimate conclusion as no American has yet had the "nerve" to carry it. It is the concept wrapt up in the phrase *tout compris* realized as no Frenchman would dare to realize it.

You are the Master's guest. While in his house, all that he has is yours. There are no exceptions, no reservations. Only, when you take your leave, you make your contribution to the general exchequer in accordance with a simple, well understood, arithmetically computed system. If you have dwelt in Land's End, so many dollars a day; if in "Cock Robin," so many; if in the Chinese room, so many. And no more, no less, no other. For this payment you have what the Inn affords—repose, food, drink, service of valet, masseur, manicurist, barber, postage stamps, and a dozen others. You eat when you like, what you like, where you like—breakfast on your own porch, luncheon at Jenny Brook, where the Master raises such trout as the fisherman dreams of, tea on the broad piazza. You drink the same; buttermilk—the Master is proud of his buttermilk—and champagne flow with equal freedom. Which takes us back again.

* * *

The Master was busy working out his vision, when he came to the subject of drink. Now this was to be no ordinary Inn, no road-house where men might come to drink and carouse and offend their neighbor guests. Else were the vision marred in the realization. But how to make it otherwise? The Master pondered, and "No Treating" was his thought. But they reasoned with him and showed him how badly such a restriction marched with his vision of an Inn of perfect freedom. And he pondered again. And he said, "Then shall there be no price for drink. Men shall drink what they will, where they will, when they will. For it is not thirst that hounds men on to become drunk. It is the desire to spend money, to show that they are able and ready to buy and pay."

They flouted his idea, and they proved to him conclusively and to their perfect satisfaction that it was not so. And he did it, and it *is* so.

You may drink buttermilk or champagne; your purse knows no difference. But your desire does. You do drink buttermilk and you do not drink champagne. Such is the human mind. The Master's logic may have been all wrong—it sounds so. But his instinct was right—it has been proved so. As one man said, "There are no prices on the wine-list; how can I know what to drink?" So each man drinks what he will; and no man, humanly speaking, drinks too much. And there you are.

* * *

Now if you have heard of Yama Farms Inn, it is a hundred to one that this is the thing you have heard—that champagne is free as air. But it is the thing that matters least. From a distance it looms big; close by it dwindles small. For when you get there, there is too much else that is significant, too much else that is pleasant, too much else that really matters. You are too busy in fragrant idleness to bother your head about whether you are drinking wine or buttermilk, Scotch or Orange Pekoe, strong drink or water.

The Master's vision takes you up and enfolds you till this littlest corner of his vision slips into its proper place, hidden by comforts and pleasures and delights. I know, for I have idled there.

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HE BRIDGE OF CABRILLO
TRIUMPH OF MODERN CONSTRUCTION AT THE
NAMA-CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION AT SAN DIEGO.
IFORNIA. COMMENT ON THIS EXPOSITION
LL BE FOUND IN THE EDITORIAL PAGES

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A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE FROM CARDINAL GIBBONS

NEARLY two thousand years ago Jesus Christ founded a spiritual republic. He established it not by the material sword, but by the sword of the spirit, which is the word of God. He established it not by brute force but by an appeal to the conscience and intellect of humanity. The spiritual kingdom that he founded exists to this day and is continually expanding.

Two thousand years ago the first words that were uttered to announce the birth of the Savior of mankind contained a proclamation of peace to the world: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will." But, looking back and contemplating the wars that have ravaged the Christian world during the last twenty centuries, one might be tempted to exclaim in anguish of heart that Christ's mission has been a failure.

Yet such is not the case. So long as the moral Ruler of the world holds the reins of government, which he never surrenders, we have nothing to fear, provided we put our trust in God.

In advocating the reign of peace the Church has always labored at a great disadvantage. From the foundation of Christianity the Church itself was either pursued with unrelenting fury or bitterly antagonized or opposed. It is true that while the Church never considered a military life as incompatible with the profession of Christian religion, and has admitted that war may sometimes be necessary, she declares that hostilities undertaken even in a just cause are always to be deplored because they involve great calamities and are rarely exempt from acts of injustice and inhumanity.

But is it worth while to go to war? For it is a subject of profound concern to the Church and the friends of the gospel of peace that part of the world today presents the spectacle of a great military camp. I repeat, is it worth while, or has it been worth while? Let us consider the immense number of men torn in the bloom of life from the bosom of their families, withdrawn from active and industrial pursuits, condemned to a monotonous existence and exposed to the temptations incident to such a career, and then decide if it is not time to bring about the reign of peace. Let us get away from the mistake of instructing men in military tactics rather than in the duties of civil life; let us abandon the cult of destroying life and in its place teach the cult of developing the resources of the country —of the world.

In well ordered society the disputes of individuals are settled by recourse not to force, but to law. It would be a blessing to humanity if national controversies were decided on the same principle, and the just cause of any nation should be vindicated by a court of arbitration rather than by an appeal to arms. Then the powers that govern as well as private litigants would be guided by the principle, "thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just." This amicable system while protecting the rights of the weak would not humiliate or wound the pride of the strong, since it does not attempt to interfere with or minimize the autonomy of any power.

It is a pleasing reflection for us all that the most ardent advocates of peace among the nations of the world, the most unselfish workers for it, who are devoting money, high intelligence, and exalted position to its attainment, are sons and citizens of the United States. Yet as peaceful citizens we are none the less patriotic.

Patriotism is a rational instinct planted by the Creator in the heart of man. It is a universal sentiment of humanity. It implies not only love of soil and fellow-citizens, but also—and principally—attachment to the laws, institutions and government of one's country; it implies filial admiration of the heroes, statesmen and other men of genius who have contributed to its renown by the valor of their arms, the wisdom of their counsel, or the fame of their other achievements. It includes also an ardent zeal for the maintenance of those sacred principles that secure to the citizen freedom of conscience, and an earnest determination to consecrate his life if necessary in defense of altar and fireside.

The American people possess in a marked degree the national virtues indispensable for the supernatural life. They are gifted with a high order of intelligence; they are self-poised and deliberate; they are of industrious and temperate habits; they are frank, manly and ingenuous; they have the courage of their convictions and they are a law-abiding people; they have a deep sense of justice and they demand and give fair play.

Let us, then, as Americans, continue to pursue our humane, enlightened and statesmanlike policy of fostering and developing our relations with all the nations of the world with no other motive than good fellowship. Let the streams of commerce flow between this country and the rest of the world like invigorating blood coursing thru the arteries of the human body, diffusing life and activity, and all forming, as it were, one social organism, each member exulting in the health and growth of the other, stimulating the remotest parts with renewed energy and activity. Let our business interests with all nations be so inseparable and reciprocal that the injury to one will be felt by the others and the prosperity of each will be shared by all.

Let us continue to invite the people of Europe to our shores. Let us give them the right hand of fellowship, embracing them as brothers, holding out to them every opportunity of advancing their material interests, inspiring them with so great an admiration for our civil and political institutions that they may be impelled to be incorporated with us, rearing children who, while cherishing the land of their fathers, will love still more the land of their birth.

Let us cherish the hope that the day will soon come —a day that may be nearer than we realize—when the Prince of Peace shall be found established on earth, and let us further hope that the spirit of the Gospel will so far sway the minds and hearts of rulers and of cabinets that future international disputes will be decided by permanent courts of arbitration.

Let us hope, then, that the year 1915 will usher in a new dawn of peace.

Baltimore, Maryland

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THE NEW BOOKS

THE WAR FROM VARIOUS VIEWPOINTS

A WAR-BOOK that is "different" has been given us by Elbert Francis Baldwin in a volume entitled *The World War; How It Looks to the Nations Involved and What It Means to Us.* As a journalist the author understands that it is not enough to know what the facts are; it is even more important to know what the facts are supposed to be. Action is based upon opinion, whether the opinion be right or wrong. So Mr. Baldwin analyzes newspapers as well as White Papers and what is still better gives us his personal impressions of the feeling of the German, French, Dutch and English people in the early weeks of the war. For instance, the casual remark of the Bavarian and the description of a Munich street scene quoted below is more informing as to what the Germans mean than a speech of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg:

This idea of defense, not offense, is everywhere present. It may be, as has been alleged, that certain secret and unworthy ambitions and aggressions are at the bottom of the war. Of them, however, there is no indication in this part of Germany at least. Only yesterday a Bavarian said to me: "It cuts us to the quick to have to fight France and England, simply because they are bound to Russia. Our quarrel is not in the least with them, but entirely with Russia. Had we the Russians alone to deal with we could have whipped them in a week and sent them about their business."

German patriotism stands at a high level. There is no need to stimulate it. Indeed there is rarely any need to use those devices which we use at home in our political party campaigns—the mass meetings, the flag wavings, the torchlight processions. The German may not be emotionally patriotic in the same way that we are. But his emotion lies quite as deep as ours and is always at hand for steady use. The German's love of country is a *religion*. He may not show his respect for the Church in the same way that we do. But the country of Luther is the country of an abiding faith both in the Fatherland and in the living God.

Usually a Munich Sunday is officially begun by a chorale played by an orchestra from one of the church towers. Last Sunday, however, for the benefit of the whole city, the Oberbürgermeister directed the band to play from the Rathaus tower such patriotic and religious hymns as these: "Dankgebet"; "Die Wacht am Rhein"; "Deutschland"; "Deutschland über alles"; "Die Königshymne"; "Nun danket alle Gott"; "Grosser Gott wir loben Dich." A vast crowd collected before the Rathaus in the Marienplatz. During the singing every man uncovered. After each hymn there were three Hochs. The whole affair typified the simple, lofty spirit, the soul of the nation, uniting Germans in unflinching strength. Such a nation's leaders may lead nobly or ignobly. The main thing to remember is that the people, the nation, constitutes the ultimate power.

Mr. Baldwin strongly condemns the violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany, but he shows the absurdity of the opinion common in this country that this was the cause of England's entering into the war. That England would support France in case of a war with Germany was practically settled ten years ago and on August 2, two days before German troops had crost the Belgian line, Sir Edward Grey had given positive assurance that the British navy would protect the north coast of France.

Most of the volume consists of comment on current events in diary form, but the latter part is devoted to the question of what America ought to do to prevent such catastrophes in the future. Among his suggestions are: the increase of military and naval strength of the United States; the calling of a tribunal of neutral nations to consider violations of the laws of war; the encouragement of democratic government; and finally an International Parliament and Supreme Court with an international armed force to back up their decrees.

The World War, by Elbert Francis Baldwin. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

NEW MUSIC PUBLICATIONS

Seventeen composers, from Hummel and Weber to Richard Strauss and Max Reger, are represented in the *Anthology of German Piano Music*, Vol. II: Modern Composers, which Moritz Moszkowski has edited for that unique and excellent series, "The Musicians' Library." The selection is pleasing, as well as finely representative of the best piano music of the period covered, and the editor's introduction is a very readable little essay by a musician of refreshingly eclectic tastes. The music printing is of the high standard set and maintained by this series of collections of masterpieces—a sheer delight to the pianist.

A well printed new edition of the complete piano and vocal score of Gounod's opera of *Faust*, including the ballet music in an appendix, should meet with a ready and extensive welcome. An introductory essay by Philip Hale gives an interesting account of the Faust legend, the origin of the opera, its first performance and its history on the stage. The text is given in both the original French and in the familiar English version of H. F. Chorley, "revised and extended" by Charles Fonteyn Manney. Bizet's *Carmen* has also been reissued un er the same guidance.

Five Quatrains from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam (of course as Englished by Edward FitzGerald, tho no credit is given to him in the publication) have been set to music by James H. Rogers and published in attractive style by the Ditsons. While hardly likely to rival in popular favor Mme. Liza Lehmann's famous "In a Persian Garden," Mr. Rogers' settings are thoroly musicianly in character and convey in tones the grave and fatalistic feeling of the quatrains chosen. The copy sent us is for high voice.

Wilmot Lemont's Opus 6, entitled *Dream Pictures*, comprizes nine short pieces for the piano, most of them light and gracefully sentimental, dainty and not difficult. Young pianists especially, who enjoy other things besides ragtime, will find these tonal "pictures" attractive.

Anthology of German Piano Music, Vol. II: Modern Composers, edited by Moritz Moszkowski. Boston: Oliver Ditson Company. Paper, $1.50; cloth, $2.50.
Faust, A Lyric Drama in Five Acts, by Charles Gounod. Ditsons. $1.50.
Carmen, An Opera in Four Acts, by Georges Bizet. Ditsons. $2.
Five Quatrains from the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, set to music by James H. Rogers. Ditsons. $1.25.
Dream Pictures (for the piano), by Wilmot Lemont. Ditsons. $1.25.

A SOLEMN WAG

Stephen Leacock is a humorist with a novel angle of vision; his humor is not fantastic nor grotesque, but springs from a clear knowledge of life. His *Arcadian Adventures With the Idle Rich* digs below the surface of the glimmering existence in fashionable clubs and luxurious mansions and reveals some of the foibles which are fostered there. The style is unusual; it is at once deft, subtle and clever.

John Lane. $1.25

EXTREMES THAT NEVER MEET

Appearances, by G. Lowes Dickinson, is a record of the impressions of an Englishman and the thoughts of a man who is brave enough to be candid. The note which he strikes is, in his own words: "To reconcile the Western flight down Time with the Eastern rest in Eternity; the Western energy with the Eastern peace." India, China, Japan and America are passed in review, each of which Mr. Dickinson sees clearly and tells engagingly.

Doubleday, Page. $1.00.

A DIALOG ON DESTINY

It might be thought that nothing new could be said on the old question of free will versus determinism, but Preston William Slosson in a little volume entitled *Fated or Free?* gives it a fresh treatment by adopting the dialog form and so bringing forward for refutation fourteen different objections to the freedom of the will. The arguments on both sides are presented with great fairness and in very readable style.

Boston: Sherman French & Co. $1.

FOR SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Mr. B. S. Winchester's studies in *The Youth of a People* are based upon the biblical books from Genesis to Kings, and contain valuable materials and suggestions attractively set forth for those who desire to become Sunday school teachers. Part one ends with the first book of Samuel and contains twelve studies.

Pilgrim Press. 75 cents.

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THE GROWTH OF PAN-AMERICAN UNITY

THE STORY OF A FLUCTUATING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

BY JOHN BASSETT MOORE

Mr. Moore's record in public office is sufficient introduction to this paper: 1885-6, law clerk in the Department of State; 1886-91, Third Assistant Secretary of State; 1898, Assistant Secretary of State, secretary and counsel of the Spanish-American Peace Commission; 1904, agent of the United States before the Dominican Arbitration Tribunal; 1910, delegate to the Fourth International American Conference; 1912, delegate of the United States on the International Commission of Jurists; 1913-14, Counselor of the Department of State; 1913, member of the Permanent Court at The Hague. Since 1891 he has been professor of international law and diplomacy in Columbia University, and his books in his own field are numerous and the standard authorities. In the next number of The Independent this study will be continued by Mr. Moore in an article on "What Latin America Means." Further discussion of the Pan-American situation by Senator Theodore E. Burton, Secretary William J. Bryan and Prof. Franklin H. Giddings will be published later.—THE EDITOR.

THE American Republics number just twenty-one. The youngest, Panama, which came into being eleven years ago, was very shortly preceded in existence by Cuba. Even the eldest, the United States, if its life be measured by that of many nations, is still comparatively young, for scarcely one hundred and forty years have elapsed since the "embattled farmers" at Concord "fired the shot heard round the world." But, if there was ever a case in which time should be counted by heart-throbs, and not by figures on a dial, it is this. The shot of which Emerson sang did not cease to echo. On the contrary, it continued to reverberate, and as it reverberated grew in volume. Its significance was not at the time unnoticed. Altho France, having lost the greater part of her colonies in America, gave her support to the American Revolution, Spain—whose vast trans-Atlantic possessions still remained intact—understood the menace to her colonial system. In a prophetic paper submitted to the King of Spain after the independence of the United States had been established, Count d'Aranda, who was Spanish Ambassador at Paris during the American Revolution, said:

> The independence of the English colonies has been recognized. It is for me a subject of grief and fear. France has but few possessions in America, but she was bound to consider that Spain, her most intimate ally, had many, and that she now stands exposed to terrible reverses. From the beginning, France has acted against her true interests in encouraging and supporting this independence, and so I have often declared to the Ministers of that nation.

The chief significance to Spain of the American Revolution lay in the fact that it marked the beginning of the end of the old system of colonial monopoly. In the Orient, as well as in America, colonies had been held by European nations purely for purposes of national exploitation. The movement for independence in America indicated the fact that the time would come when, with the development of colonial resources, dependence would be succeeded by independence.

THE BEGINNINGS OF LATIN-AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

For a number of years after the American Revolution the Spanish colonies in America continued to be comparatively quiet and contented. Grave misfortunes, however, awaited the mother country. In 1808 Spain was invaded. Her King, Charles IV, was forced to abdicate and to transfer to Napoleon all right and titles to the Spanish Crown and to its colonial possessions. On June 15, 1808, Napoleon's brother, Joseph Bonaparte, was crowned as King of Spain at Bayonne. The people of Spain refused to bow to alien rule. Juntas were formed in various parts of the country for the purpose of resisting, in the name of Ferdinand VII, son of the dethroned monarch, the new government. Not long afterward similar movements took place in South America. Loyal juntas were formed, modeled on those that were organized in Spain. But owing to various causes, among which was the refusal of the Regency at Cadiz to recognize the American juntas, the loyalist movement in the colonies, altho originally leveled against the Napoleonic Government in Spain, was gradually transformed into a genuine movement for independence. And as a result, Spain, after the restoration of her legitimate government, found herself in a state of war with her American colonies.

RECOGNIZING THE NEW REPUBLICS

In this struggle the government of the United States maintained a neutral position; but the sympathies of the people ran strongly in favor of the revolutionists. At that moment every movement indeed for national independence naturally made a strong appeal to the sympathies of the people of the United States. Of the sympathy with the revolution in South America, the principal spokesman in our public life was Henry Clay.

In 1817 a commission consisting of Caesar A. Rodney, John Graham, and Theodoric Bland, with Henry M. Brackinridge as secretary, was sent out to examine into the conditions existing in South America, and particularly in Buenos Aires and Chile. The views of the commissioners, which in many respects differed, were embodied in separate reports. These reports were duly submitted to Congress, as was also a special report from Joel R. Poinsett, who had acted as an agent of the United States at Buenos Aires. The general tenor of the reports was unfavorable to the recognition of independence at that time, but this did not deter Mr. Clay from moving in the House of Representatives in March, 1818, an appropriation for the salary of a minister to the government which had its seat at Buenos Aires. It was not, however, till 1822 that recognition of independence began to be extended to the new American nations. Against such recognition, the Spanish Minister at Washington, in the name of his government, solemnly protested, but the action of the United States was vindicated, with his accustomed ability, by John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, on grounds both of right and of fact.

In spite of the protest of the Spanish Minister against the action of the United States, and of the refusal of his government for many years thereafter to recognize the independence of its former colonies, that independence had become an irrevocable reality. That of which Bolivar and his disciples had dreamed had come to pass.

THE PANAMA CONGRESS

Soon after the recognition of the South American governments by the United States, a situation arose in which it became necessary for the latter to consider what seemed to be a momentous step in its relations with the countries whose advent into the family of nations it had so heartily applauded.

On December 7, 1824, Bolivar, as head of the Republic of Peru, sent out an invitation to Colombia, Mexico, Central America, the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata,

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Chile and Brazil, to send representatives to a congress at Panama. Subsequently, an invitation to attend the conference was extended to the United States by the ministers of Colombia and Mexico. The subjects to be discussed by the Congress were divided into two classes: First, those peculiarly and exclusively concerning the countries which were still at war with Spain; and, secondly, those between belligerents and neutrals. In the discussion of the former, it was not expected that the United States would take part, but the occasion was thought to be opportune for the establishment of fixt principles of international law in matters in respect of which the previous uncertainty had been the cause of many evils.

At this time John Quincy Adams was President of the United States and Henry Clay was Secretary of State. Altho they were careful to safeguard the neutral position of the United States, the proposal for a congress met with their warm and enthusiastic approval. With a long vision of the future, they sought to grasp the opportunity which lay before them to establish between the independent nations of this hemisphere the foundations of an enduring friendship. "Having been the first," said Adams, "to recognize their independence and to sympathize with them, so far as was compatible with our neutral duties, in all their struggles and sufferings to acquire it, we have laid the foundation of our future intercourse with them on the broadest principles of reciprocity and the most cordial feelings of fraternal friendship. To extend those principles to all our commercial relations with them, and to hand down that friendship to future ages, is congenial to the highest policy of the Union, as it will be to that of all those nations and their posterity." Entering into the matter more particularly, he placed the interest of the United States in the congress on four grounds: First, that of promoting "the principles of a liberal commercial intercourse"; second, the adoption of liberal principles of maritime law, including the rule that free ships make free goods, and the proper restriction of blockades; third, an agreement between all the parties that each would "guard by its own means against the establishment of any future European colony within its borders," as had already been announced in the message of Monroe; and fourth, the promotion of religious liberty.

Animated with these liberal sentiments, the President nominated to the Senate Richard C. Anderson of Kentucky and John Sergeant of Pennsylvania as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States to the Congress. The proposed mission was strongly assailed in the Senate. It was charged that it involved a departure from the wise policy of non-intervention established by Washington. Another ground of opposition was that one of the questions proposed for discussion in the congress was "the consideration of the means to be adopted for the entire abolition of the African slave trade." An apprehension was also felt that the congress would be called upon to consider plans of international consolidation which would commit the United States to a more hazardous connection with the fortunes of other countries than was desirable.

In the end, the nominations of the President were confirmed, but when our representatives reached the Isthmus of Panama the congress had adjourned. Four governments were represented in it, namely, Colombia, Central America, Mexico and Peru. The assembly held ten meetings, the last of which took place on July 15, 1826. Representatives of Great Britain and of the Netherlands were present on the Isthmus and, altho they were not admitted to the congress, no doubt freely advised with its members.

A PREMATURE LEAGUE OF PEACE

Four agreements were signed in the congress: (1) A treaty of perpetual union, league and confederation; (2) an engagement for the assembling of the congress every two years, and, while the war with Spain lasted, every year; (3) a convention specifying the contributions in men, in ships, and in money, which the parties should make for the prosecution of the war against Spain; and (4) a plan for the organization of their common force. To a great extent these agreements related to the interests which the parties had as belligerents, but there were some of the stipulations which had a far wider scope. An attempt was made to establish a council for the interpretation of treaties and for the employment of conciliation and mediation in the settlement of international disputes. It was provided that all differences between the contracting parties should be amicably compromised, and that if this were not done, such differences should be submitted to the General Assembly, as it was called, for the formulation of an amicable recommendation. In case of complaints or injuries, the parties were not to declare war or to resort to reprisals without first submitting their grievances to the decision of the General Assembly. Nor was any of the parties to go to war against an outsider without soliciting the good offices, interposition and mediation of the allies. Any contracting party violating these stipulations, either by going to war with another, or by failing to comply with the decision of the General Assembly, was to be excluded from the confederation and was to be incapable of restoration except by a unanimous vote. The contracting parties also pledged themselves to coöperate to prevent colonial settlements within their borders, and as soon as their boundaries were determined mutually to guarantee the integrity of their respective territories.

These benevolent proposals, which strongly remind us of some that are put forth today, were not destined to be carried into effect. The agreements signed at Panama were ratified by one only of the contracting parties—Colombia—and by Colombia only in part. In reality, the conditions at the time were such that effective coöperation was scarcely possible.

THE SEEDS OF DISTRUST

The practical failure of the United States to be represented at the Congress of Panama was an unfortunate omen. Indicative in itself of an attitude somewhat unsympathetic, this impression was deepened by the arguments by which the opposition to the mission was sustained. But, in addition to this, the continuance of the war with Spain, and the prevalence of revolutionary conditions in the new states, gave rise to frequent complaints and controversies. In the southern part of the hemisphere an unfavorable sentiment was no doubt created by the breaking up by the United States of the establishment which the government at Buenos Aires had made on the Falkland, or as the Argentines call them, the Malvinas, Islands, the title to which was generally believed to belong to Great Britain, by whom they were afterward effectively occupied. But the greatest source of disturbance was that which existed at the north, where Mexico labored in the constant throes of revolution. This cause of divergence was greatly accentuated by the revolt in Texas and the cry which sprang up in the United States for the "re-annexation" of that imperial domain which was alleged to have been a part of the Louisiana territory. As I have elsewhere remarked,[1] no acquisition of territory ever made by the United States was more natural or more completely in conformity with the aspirations and habits of thought of the American people.

[1] Four Phases of American Development, p. 174.

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But the annexation, no matter how justifiable it may have been, followed by the war with Mexico, had upon our relations with the states of Central and South America a more pronounced and more unfavorable effect than any other event that has ever occurred. Of this fact, practically nothing is said in our histories, and I think it has never been fully understood; but its influence may easily be traced in the acts of the Central and South American Governments.

For some years after the Congress of Panama steps were from time to time taken to bring about another meeting. In this movement Mexico was the chief factor, no doubt because of her apprehension as to the continued retention of her northern territory. The object which she proposed was a union and close alliance "for the purposes of defense against foreign invasion, the acceptance of friendly mediation in the settlement of all disputes . . . between the sister republics, and the framing and promulgation of a code of public law regulating their mutual relations." Sixteen years later, in 1847, a congress composed of representatives of Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, New Granada (now Colombia) and Peru, assembled at Lima for the purpose of adopting measures to insure "the independence, sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity" of the republics concerned. Other American republics were to be admitted to the deliberations of the congress or to adhere to the agreements which it might conclude. The congress even decided to extend an invitation to the United States, but a favorable response could hardly have been expected, the United States being then at war with Mexico and in occupation of California and New Mexico, besides having annexed Texas. The invitation was probably intended to convey to the United States an intimation of the views and objects of the congress.

A UNION FOR MUTUAL PROTECTION

On September 15, 1856, there was signed at Santiago, in Chile, the so-called "Continental Treaty," between Chile, Ecuador and Peru, for the purpose, as the text declared, of "cementing upon substantial foundations the union which exists between them, as members of the great American family . . . and promoting moral and material progress, as well as giving further guarantees of their independence and territorial integrity." The government of Peru was authorized to communicate the treaty to other American governments and to request their adhesion. Brazil, altho then a monarchy, was invited to join the union. The United States was not approached.

In reality the chief cause of the attempted alliance was the feeling of continued apprehension toward the United States caused by the expeditions of William Walker and other filibusters to Central America and Mexico in the years following the Mexican War.

The alarm created by these expedi-

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tions, and particularly by those of Walker to Central America, was profound, nor can it be said to have been destitute of foundation. Costa Rica, apprehensive as to her own future, undertook the necessary sacrifices of men and of money for the expulsion of the so-called Walker-Rivas government from Nicaragua. In their extremity, the countries of Central America then looked for help to Europe rather than to the United States, and they felt that, so far as thanks were due to any foreign power for aid in the suppression of filibustering, they were due chiefly to France and Great Britain, who eventually took concerted action in that direction.

THE MEXICAN PROBLEM

Moreover, ten years after the close of the war with Mexico, a serious condition of affairs again arose between the United States and that country. By the so-called Gadsden Treaty of 1853, the United States acquired by purchase the Mesilla Valley from Mexico. Five years later, in 1858, President Buchanan, referring in his second annual message to Congress to the unhappy condition of affairs existing along the southwestern frontier of the United States, earnestly advised Congress "to assume a temporary protectorate over the northern parts of Chihuahua and Sonora, and to establish military posts within the same. "This protection might," he said, "be withdrawn as soon as local governments should be established in those states capable of performing their duties to the United States, of restraining lawlessness and of preserving peace along the borders." The disorders continuing to increase, he recurred to the subject in his third annual message and recommended that he be authorized to "employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future." In making this recommendation, he referred to Mexico as "a wreck upon the ocean, drifting about as she is impelled by different factions." In these circumstances he intimated that if the United States should not take appropriate action, it would not be surprizing if some other nation should undertake the task.

Having discovered that his recommendations would not be sustained by Congress, he sought to accomplish the same object by means of treaties, but the United States was then on the verge of a great convulsion which was to shake the structure of its own government to the very foundations, and attention was drawn from affairs in Mexico and other American countries to the aproaching crisis in affairs at home.

But for the occurrence of the Civil War in the United States, there is every reason to believe that the relations between this country and the other independent nations of this hemisphere would have been substantially different from those that now prevail. The opposition to the extension of slavery having always operated as a force an-

What is an Internal Bath?

By R. W. BEAL

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind has been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important, as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath" has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection," and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only fifty per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

That it is impossible to continue to do this indefinitely must be apparent to all. Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong. The number is appallingly small.

It is not a complex matter to keep in condition but it takes a little time and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Granting that such a simple procedure as this will do what is claimed for it, is it not worth while to learn more about that which will accomplish this end? Internal Bathing will do this and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste (poisons). Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practice internal bathing and begin to-day.

Now that your attention has been called to the importance of internal bathing, it may be that a number of questions will suggest themselves to your mind. You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them, and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Doctor Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the J. B. L. Cascade, whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life but the lives of a multitude of hopeless individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker, and the housewife; all that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell at Number 134 West 65th Street, New York City, and mention having read this article in The Independent, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but *send for the book now* while the matter is fresh in your mind.

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Established 1911

WAR ARTICLES

The Political Teachings of Heinrich von Treitschke By ARTHUR T. HADLEY; President of Yale University. This is an article giving the personal impressions of the historian, with an estimate of the relation of his teachings to the war.

America and the European War By NORMAN ANGELL, Pacifist and author of "The Great Illusion." What Americans can do to bring about international peace.

The Russian Problem By PAUL VINOGRADOFF; Regius Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford. Considerations of the political and educational reforms that are re-moulding Russian life.

German Economics and the War By HENRY CROSBY EMERY; Sometime Chairman of the Tariff Board. Professor of Economics at Yale. A study of economic fact in Germany which exposes many current fallacies regarding the war.

Other Important Articles in the January Number

The Literature of the Belgians - *By Charles C. Clark*
Past and Present - - - - *Theodore Winthrop*
Fifty Years of Hawthorne - - - *Henry A. Beers*
Our "Commercial" Drama - - *William C. de Mille*
Southey as Poet and Historian - *Thomas R. Lounsbury*
World Sanitation and the Panama Canal - *Richard P. Strong*
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and signed book reviews written by authorities

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tagonistic to expansion toward the south, the outbreak of the Civil War put a sudden end to the tendencies in that direction, and also served to create a readier sympathy with countries afflicted with domestic dissensions. The attitude of the United States underwent an instantaneous and profound change. The government of Costa Rica, when discussing with the government of Colombia in 1862 a proposal for a "Continental League," observed that there were not always at the head of the great Republic of the North "moderate, just and upright men such as those who now form the administration of President Lincoln." This utterance is highly significant, not only of the impression that had so long prevailed, but also of the change which was taking place. The feeling of sympathy was also quickened by the sense of common danger which followed the French invasion of Mexico. And later, when Spain went to war with the republics on the west coast of South America, the good offices of the United States were employed for the purpose of bringing about a termination of the conflict.

This was done by means of a conference, which was opened at the Department of State at Washington, on October 29, 1870, under the presidency of Hamilton Fish, who was then Secretary of State. Representatives of Spain, Peru, Chile and Ecuador attended. And on April 11, 1871, the contending parties agreed upon an armistice which was to continue indefinitely, and which could not be broken by any of the belligerents except after three years' notice given thru the government of the United States of its intention to renew hostilities. During the continuance of this armistice all restrictions on neutral commerce which were incident to a state of war were to cease. Mr. Fish signed these articles "in the character of mediator."

This important act affords a notable illustration of the change which had supervened in the relations between the United States and the other independent nations of this hemisphere. But it was only an augury of what was to take place in the future.

Toward the close of the decade in which the perpetual armistice was signed, there broke out what is commonly known as the War of the Pacific, between Chile on the one side, and Peru and Bolivia on the other. This unfortunate conflict naturally revived the thoughts which had so often been cherished of the formulation of a plan for the preservation of peace among the American nations. A step in this direction was taken when, on September 3, 1880, the representatives of Chile and Colombia, on the initiative of the latter, signed at Bogota a treaty by which they bound themselves "in perpetuity to submit to arbitration . . . all controversies and differences" of every nature whatsoever which could not be settled by diplomacy. And it was further agreed that if they should be unable to concur in the choice of an arbitrator, the arbitral function should be

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discharged by the President of the United States—a provision which bore eloquent testimony to the growth of friendly sentiments. The two governments further engaged at the earliest opportunity to conclude similar conventions with the other American nations to the end as they said, "that the settlement by arbitration of each and every international controversy shall become a principle of American public law." On the strength of the signing of this treaty, the Colombian government, on October 11, 1880, issued an invitation for a conference to be held at Panama; but, as Chile and Peru continued at war, action upon the invitation was deferred.

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN CONFERENCE

The project, however, was not abandoned. On November 29, 1881, James G. Blaine, as Secretary of State, extended, in the name of the President of the United States, "to all the independent countries of North and South America an earnest invitation to participate in a General Congress to be held in the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1882, for the purpose of considering and discussing the methods of preventing war between the nations of America." "To this one great object," Mr. Blaine declared it to be the desire of the President that "the attention of the congress should be strictly confined." The continuance of the war between Chile and Peru led to the subsequent withdrawal of this invitation. But, in reality, the accomplishment of its great design was only postponed; for, after the submission and consideration from time to time of many proposals, the Congress of the United States, at length, by an act of May 24, 1888, authorized the President to invite the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil, to join the United States in a conference to meet at Washington on October 2, 1889. The subjects proposed for the consideration of the conference were: (1) Measures tending to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the American nations; (2) measures toward the formation of a customs union; (3) the establishment of frequent communications between the various countries; (4) uniform customs regulations; (5) a uniform system of weights and measures; (6) laws for the protection of patents, copyrights and trade-marks; (7) extradition; (8) the adoption of a common silver coin; (9) the formulation of "a definite plan of arbitration of all questions, disputes, and differences that may now or hereafter exist" between the American nations, "to the end that all difficulties and disputes between such nations may be peaceably settled and wars prevented."

When the conference assembled, Mr. Blaine again occupied the post of Secretary of State. His address of welcome to the delegates was worthy of the occasion, and he was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the as-

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sembly. This was the first of what have come to be distinctively known as The International American Conferences, of which four have already been held, and the fifth of which would now be in session but for the breaking out of the unfortunate conflict in Europe.

A PLAN OF ARBITRATION

The first conference continued to sit until the nineteenth of April, 1890. Various important international agreements were formulated. Among these, one of the most notable was the plan for international arbitration, which was adopted on April 18, 1890. By this plan it was declared that arbitration as a means of settling disputes between the American nations was adopted "as a principle of American international law"; that arbitration should be obligatory in all controversies concerning diplomatic and consular privileges, boundaries, territories, indemnities, the right of navigation, and the validity and enforcement and construction of treaties; and that it should be equally obligatory in all other cases, whatever might be their origin, nature or object, with the sole exception of those which, in the judgment of one of the nations involved in the controversy, might imperil its independence. But it was provided that even in this case, while arbitration for that nation should be optional, it "should be obligatory upon the adversary power." As yet this plan represents but an aspiration, since it failed to receive the approval of the governments whose representatives adopted it. In connection with it, there was also adopted a declaration agninst the acquisition of title by conquest which was designed to form, in effect, an integral part of the arbitral plan.

DEFINITE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

An agreement destined to produce practical result was that by which was constituted the Bureau of the American Republics, now known by the short title of the Pan-American Union. This organization, after twenty years of active usefulness, had the good fortune four years ago to be installed at Washington in a building which is one of the finest examples of architecture in the country.

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A notable event of the first International American Conference was the transformation of the Empire of Brazil into the Republic of Brazil. This transition from a monarchical to a republican form of government was

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brought about by a revolution which was substantially bloodless. The wise and patriotic ruler, Dom Pedro II, scarcely more eminent as a statesman than as a student of science and of philosophy, retired without a contest before the demonstration on the part of his people of a desire for a change in the form of their government. There was thus fulfilled the aspiration, manifested in Brazil just a hundred years before, when, in 1789, a movement for independence was started in the State of Minas Geraes by a group of Brazilian students, one of whom had met and talked with Thomas Jefferson in France in 1786. And in this relation it is interesting to note that, by the constitution of Brazil, the republic is forbidden to undertake, directly or indirectly, a war of conquest either by itself or in alliance with another government.

LATER CONFERENCES

Between the first and second International Conference of American States, an interval of more than eleven years elapsed. The second conference sat in the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 31, 1902. One of its notable results is the fact that, by means of it, the American nations became parties to The Hague Convention of 1899 for the pacific settlement of international disputes. Moreover, a project of a treaty was adopted for the arbitration, as between American nations, of pecuniary claims. This treaty was signed by the delegations of all the countries represented in the conference. It obligated the contracting parties for a period of five years to submit to the Permanent Court at The Hague all claims for pecuniary losses or damage which might be presented by their respective citizens, when such claims were of sufficient importance to justify the expense of arbitration; but it also permitted the contracting parties to organize a special jurisdiction in case they should so desire.

The Third International American Conference was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and resulted in the conclusion of certain treaties or conventions, two of which may be specially mentioned. One was the convention for the renewal of the treaty concluded at Mexico for the arbitration of pecuniary claims. The other is the convention providing for the creation of what is known as the International Commission of Jurists, to formulate codes of international law for the American nations. This commission held its first meeting at Rio de Janeiro in the summer of 1912, and is to hold a second meeting at the same place in the summer of 1915. At the first meeting the commission was divided into committees, to each of which is entrusted the preparation of drafts of statutes on certain designated subjects. The work of the commission is to be submitted for final approval, to the governments concerned, or to the International American Conference, and, so far as its provisions may be of general application, it is not improbable that they may be brought before the Peace Conference at The

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Hague when conditions are such as to admit of the revival of that assembly.

The Fourth International American Conference was held at Buenos Aires in 1910. It was notable for having finally dealt with all the subjects on its program, including treaties relating to patents, trade-marks and copyrights. A treaty was also made for the indefinite extension of the agreement for the arbitration of pecuniary claims. In the report of the delegates to the Fourth Conference, special reference is made to the harmony which characterized its deliberations. There can be no doubt that, quite apart from the actual work accomplished, the free interchange of views in friendly conference between representative men from all parts of America cannot fail to create a better understanding and to draw closer the relations between the countries concerned. This is indeed one of the chief benefits of the International American Conferences. The process of assimilating or harmonizing legal rules and remedies in countries whose systems of jurisprudence are derived from different sources is necessarily slow and uncertain. But this by no means implies the existence of a serious obstacle to the promotion of a free and beneficial intercourse.

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"If there were four flies on a table and I killed one, how many would be left?" inquired the teacher.

"One," answered the bright little girl—"the dead one."—*Exchange.*

Judge—Officer, what's the matter with the prisoner—tell her to stop that crying—she's been at it fifteen minutes (more sobs).

Officer—Please, sir, I'm a-thinking she wants to be bailed out.—*Nebraska Awgwan.*

Anybody can write a story about college life. If he has not attended a college, so much the better. His imagination is less trammeled. A few simple rules must be observed, however.

1. All heroes are named Jack, Stanley or Dick.
2. All college men wear sweaters *always* and smoke short, fat-bowled pipes.
3. There is always a "Fatty," who is a funny fellow.
4. Any four college men make up a quartet, which can sing "Merhileeee we ro-hull alonnng" at any time.
5. All college men are wooing a girl named Dorothy or Betty, who is "sweet and pure as an angel."
6. All college men address each other as "old boss."
7. College men never study, but spend their time in tossing repartee back and forth.
8. All college rooms are adorned with pennants.
9. All college men call their fathers "Pater" and speak of the "honor of the dear old school" in a husky voice.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914.

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, $93,462,711, market value..	$104,545.00
Private securities (book value, $2,947,432.20), market value	2,818,129.04
Real estate owned.....	900,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral..	5,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	12,375,903.70
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	11,465,873.21
Overdrafts	2,485.70
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	46,513.04
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item....	545,431.34
Specie	4,830,470.32
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks	1,064,808.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings.....	8,214,730.59
Other cash items.....	72,508.20
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	104,400.00
Total	$43,470,798.14

LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund.....	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	328,820.73
Surplus on book values.....	6,380,841.60
Deposits:	
Due New York State savings banks	4,047,003.05
Deposits subject to check....	14,655,315.06
Demand certificates of deposit	646.58
Cashiers' checks outstanding	332,951.48
Certified checks.....	4,461,089.80
Unpaid dividends.....	275.00
Due trust companies, banks and bankers.....	11,182,196.89
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes.....	24,229.55
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date.....	38,200.00
Total	$43,470,798.14

DIVIDENDS

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 and 58 BOWERY, Cor. CANAL ST.

109th Semi-Annual Dividend

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after January 18 on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending December 31, 1914, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before January 9th will draw interest from January 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President

HENRY SAYLER, Secretary

EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK

Corner 8th Avenue and 42d Street.

108th consecutive semi-annual dividend has been declared at the rate of Three and One-half Per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after January 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before the 9th of January will draw interest from the 1st.

Amount due depositors.....	**$23,275,845.15**
Surplus, market values.....	**1,416,517.58**

WM. G. CONKLIN, President

JAMES A. STENHOUSE, Secretary

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION.

43 Exchange Place, New York.

MANAGERS

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of Associated Gas and Electric Company has declared a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending December 31, 1914, payable Friday, January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary

THE MARKET PLACE

FACING THE NEW YEAR

The new year finds conditions in the financial world improved to a degree greater than any of us would have dared to hope three months ago. When the war broke out with a suddenness disconcerting beyond belief, it was natural that all kinds of disasters should loom large in expectation. But in this very human world it is the expected disasters that do not happen. It is not when men see danger ahead that panics, so largely psychological in their causes, fall with blighting effect. It is when men let the reckless intoxication of high prosperity get to their heads and blind them to the possibilities of disaster, that the crash is most likely to come. With danger clearly outlined above the horizon, men gird up their loins and set themselves to create conditions that will safeguard them along the way.

The war, unbelievably great in extent and incalculably dangerous in potential effect, set men working with a will to ward off and to minimize the impending perils.

This country was going to find it hard to pay its debts abroad. Foreign investors were going to flood our market with frantic liquidation. The war, which must inevitably mean to the warring nations of Europe the pouring out of blood and treasure, was to mean to us the no less disastrous spending of the life blood of commerce and the draining of our precious gold supply.

But the expected did not happen. For we gathered ourselves together not to let it happen.

A fine spirit of coöperation has thus far enabled us to pay our debts abroad as they came due. A ticklish point was the indebtedness of New York City to foreign investors. The banks pledged themselves to make up a gold pool to use in redeeming the city's obligations; and before anything like the last of the subscribed gold was needed, the banks found it cheaper to buy foreign exchange to make up their quotas.

Trading in securities was resumed with extreme caution and commendable hesitancy and the dreaded flood of foreign selling did not break over the barriers set up to check its onrush. The Stock Exchange is open, tho still under emergency restrictions, and prices are holding steady. There has been as yet no panic rush on the part of foreign investors to realize upon their holdings.

Foreign exchange has steadily receded from an impossibly high level to the wonted line of normal times.

For it is what we should have expected, not what we were driven to dread, that has really happened. Europe was certain, as soon as the first period of stress was over, to want more and more goods from us. The balance of trade was bound to swing over in our favor. The debts to Europe, which we were wondering how we were to pay without too great a cost, were sure to be not only balanced, as time went on, but overbalanced by Europe's newly accrued debts to us. We would not always need to pay our debts in gold, for Europe was inevitably to allow us to pay them in goods—the goods it was more necessary than ever in time of war that Europe must have.

The New Year has dawned gratifyingly bright in comparison with the Egyptian darkness of September. Clouds will yet cross the sky. We have yet to suffer much, as the whole world will suffer, from the clash of national ambitions on the battlefields of Europe.

But every day will add to our preparedness. Every month that the disaster is put off, makes its seriousness, if it does come, progressively less. We are learning all the time to adjust ourselves to the dislocated conditions. If only we do not react too soon and too far; if only we remember not to fling caution to the winds and not to let ourselves be blinded by false and glittering hopes, we may have every reason to expect in the new year a sober and increasing prosperity.

The British Government, following the accustomed usage of belligerent nations as each new war reveals new conditions in relation to the usefulness of materials for warlike purposes, has revised its lists of contraband. Sulfur and glycerin are transferred from the status of conditional contraband to that of absolute contraband. In addition, a long list of articles, largely made up of ingredients useful in the manufacture of explosives, has been included in the category of absolute contraband. The list is as follows:

"Ingredients of explosives, namely, nitric acid, glycerin, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulfur, potassium nitrate, fractions of distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol, inclusive; aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury; resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit); ferro alloys, including ferro tungsten, ferro molybdenum, ferro manganese, ferro vanadium, ferro chrome; tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, selenium, cobalt, manganese; wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite; alumina and salts of aluminum; antimony, together with sulphides and oxides of antimony; copper, part wrought, and copper wire; submarine sound signaling apparatus; tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in manufacture or repair of tires; rubber, including raw waste and reclaimed rubber, and goods made wholly of rubber."

The shipment of cotton to Germany has been resumed. It is made possible by the definite declaration of Great Britain and

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its allies that cotton will not be treated as contraband. On December 24, 6600 bales consigned to Germany were landed at Rotterdam from the American steamer "A. A. Raven." The cargo was shipped from Wilmington, North Carolina. On December 25 a cargo of 6550 bales, valued at $455,000, left Galveston for Bremen on the American steamship "Pathfinder." The reports of the hazardous conditions of navigation in the North Sea have driven the freight rates on such shipments as these to five times the normal figures.

An official of one of New York's largest banks is reported by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* as saying recently: "An event has recently occurred in South America which in its broadest aspect may be called epoch-making. Recently, in paying for a hide shipment purchased in Argentina, the seller asked for bills drawn on New York in dollars instead of on London in pounds. This is the first time in the history of Argentina that American exchange has been accepted in payment of an American purchase. I believe it to be the forerunner of greater things to come. It means direct intercourse between the United States and Canada and South America, with New York the great money clearing house of the Western Hemisphere. It is just in this quiet, unostentatious way that some of the great turning points of economic history have been written." There is unquestionably a great opportunity for us in South America. It must be looked upon as a financial opportunity with distinct financial responsibilities, as well as a trade opportunity. New York ought to be the banking center of the Western Hemisphere as London is now the banking center of the world. But to make it so, even in the extraordinary conditions now confronting us, will mean hard, conscientious, painstaking work. Neither trade nor exchange is diverted into new channels by a word.

If we are going to have to assume an increasingly large share in the provisioning of the world, made hungry by the ravages of the war, we are in a fair way to be able to do it. The Secretary of Agriculture reports that the aggregate value of all farm crops, farm products and farm animals sold and slaughtered in 1914 was nearly ten billion dollars, or about eighty-three million dollars more than in 1913, and over double the value of all farm products a decade and a half ago. Despite a loss of over $300,000,000 in the value of the cotton crop, the value of all crops was only eighty-eight millions less than in 1913. The corn and wheat crops were the most valuable ever produced in the United States. The wheat crop was valued at $878,680,000, and the corn crop at $1,702,539,000. We shall certainly be able to do our share.

The Cotton Loan Fund is all but complete, nearly $97,000,000 of the $100,000,000 specified having been subscribed. The first applications for loans have been received. They come from banks in the state of Alabama. The loans, however, cannot be made until the fund is complete, but there is every reason to believe that this consummation will be effected without delay.

The following dividends are announced:

East River National Bank, semi-annual, 2 per cent, payable on and after January 2.

Associated Gas & Electric Company, preferred, 1½ per cent, payable January 15.

Wells Fargo & Company, 3 per cent, payable January 15.

Citizens' Savings Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 18.

Franklin Savings Bank, semi-annual, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 18.

Union Dime Savings Bank, 3½ per cent per annum, payable on and after January 21.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable January 15; common, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable January 20.

New York Central Railroad Company, 1¼ per cent, payable February 1.

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $14,151,944.23

THE COMPANY ACTS AS EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, TRUSTEE, GUARDIAN, DEPOSITARY OF COURT MONEYS, and in other recognized trust capacities.

It allows interest at current rates on deposits, and holds, manages and invests money, securities and other property, real or personal, for individuals, estates and corporations.

EDWARD W. SHELDON, President

WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary

WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

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ORGANIZED 1831 CAPITAL $250,000.00

National Chautauqua County Bank

Jamestown, New York

Oldest and Largest Bank in Chautauqua County

OFFICERS

CHARLES M. DOW, President

FRANK W. STEVENS, Vice-President

HARRY P. SHELDON, Vice-President

FRED. W. HYDE, Cashier

A. W. SWAN, Assistant Cashier

DIRECTORS

S. B. BROADHEAD, W. T. FALCONER, EDWARD L. HALL, WM. H. PROUDFIT, HARRY P. SHELDON, W. S. CAMERON, FLETCHER GOODWILL, ELLIOT C. HALL, EDGAR P. PUTNAM, P. FREDERICK SIMON, JAMES L. WEEKS, S. W. THOMPSON, CHARLES M. DOW, ALFRED E. HALL, FRED. W. HYDE, FRANK W. STEVENS, ARTHUR W. SWAN

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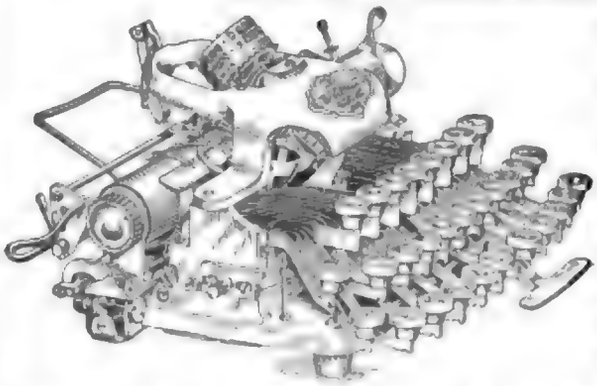

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The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

127th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 8, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 9, 1915, draw interest from January 1, 1915.

JOSEPH BIRD, President
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary
ARTHUR STILES, Ass't Secretary

THE SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

160 and 162 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

4%

Interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum will be credited to depositors for the six months ending December 31, 1914, on all accounts entitled thereto from $5.00 to $3,000, payable on and after January 15, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 10, 1915, will draw interest from January 1, 1915.

WILLIAM J. COOMBS, President
CLARENCE S. DUNNING, Treasurer

Union Dime Savings Bank

40th Street and 6th Avenue

An Interest Dividend (111th Consecutive) has been declared at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent

per annum. Credited January 1, 1915, and payable on and after Thursday, January 21, 1915, on all sums entitled thereto under the By-Laws.

Money deposited on or before January 11 draws interest from January 1, 1915.

ALEX. P. W. KINNAN, President
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, December 23, 1914.

A semi-annual dividend of 2% has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank, payable on and after Saturday, January 2, 1915. Transfer books will remain closed from December 24, 1914, to January 4, 1915, both inclusive. GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

Guaranteed 6% NET

For 16 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $500 and upwards we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 710. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO., Lawrence, Kan.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

FROM STOCK TO MUTUAL

Last week, Chancellor Walker of New Jersey, at Trenton, signed a final order authorizing the Prudential Insurance Company to purchase the outstanding 40,000 shares of its capital stock at $455 a share, the price placed upon it by the commission of appraisers appointed by the court some months since. This action brings the work of mutualizing the Prudential Company to the beginning of its final stages. Minority stockholders may if inclined obstruct the procedure during thirty days succeeding the issuance of the Chancellor's order, but there are no indications of opposition. One representative of stockholders who own 24,000 shares, recently said that he knew of no appeal in contemplation in any quarter. Certainly there is no reasonable cause for such action by any stockholder.

It is to be presumed that the owners of this stock realize that they are receiving a handsome price for their holdings, and it is certain that the observing public do. In this view of the matter I fully concur. At the same time, I hold that the object sought greatly exceeds the present money value of the price agreed upon. The object is to remove this fund of hundreds of millions, which is constantly increasing and may reach a billion within the next quarter of a century, from the control of private individual owners, who have little more than a mercenary interest in the business, to the custody of the millions of policyholders whose contributions have made it what it is and who are in truth the only parties in interest. Such a transfer of ownership is worth, in my humble opinion, the payment of a sum which some critics may regard as fabulous.

In considering a subject of this kind it becomes necessary to look actual conditions squarely in the face. A stock company is owned by its stockholders. A majority of them control its business policies. They cannot, if I understand the rights of property, be compulsorily and unwillingly divested of their titles. In the Prudential case, the large-brained and large-souled men, happily controlling a majority of the stock, realize the menace to the institution which the years, increasing assets and changing ownership among the stockholders hold, and I am convinced that they desire to put it beyond the raids of stock-jobbers while the opportunity exists. I know that this was the dream of the late John F. Dryden, the founder and builder of the company, during the last three or four years of his life.

Here is the situation: They hold the whole—they control and operate it. In these privileges they cannot be estopped. They are willing to take a part of what is lawfully theirs and resign all their rights. The only question to be determined is this: Is it a good bargain for the policyholders? As it costs them nothing which is legally theirs we should conclude it is; as it endows them with the power of governing their future affairs we should be certain on the point.

NOW THEY KNOW

Public opinion in respect of the fire insurance business seems to have undergone radical changes in Missouri since, as the result of drastic restrictive legislation in 1912 and 1913, the fire insurance companies suspending business there precipitated a condition which resulted in the appointment of a commission charged with the duty of investigating the entire matter. It was a truce between the companies and the state government.

After six or eight months' work, the commission has made a report and, measuring by the standard prevailing before the inquiry was undertaken, the findings are astonishing. One of the so-called reforms passionately contended for two years ago, embodied in the new law, the rigorous enforcement of which was attempted, was the making of rates by the state. The commission virtually condemns this proposition. It recommends that companies be formally endowed with the privilege of maintaining at their expense their own rating bureaus; or, in individual cases, if preferred, of making their own rates, coupled with the provision that all rates, however made, be and continue open to public inspection and to be adhered to without discrimination between buyers of policies.

This is but one of many features representing a complete reversal of policy by the governing powers. I single this one out because rate-making in my judgment is vital in equal proportions to the success of the companies and the security of the protection bought by policyholders. The insurer, above all else, must maintain its solvency. It must know how this is to be achieved. No one, so well as the insurer does, knows how to do it. Upon proper and intelligent ratings hangs adequate income for paying losses and defraying expenses of management. We carry out the spirit of our institutions in supervising all corporate activities, but we violate both the spirit and the letter when we usurp the functions of their managements. We should regulate, not operate, private business enterprises.

During October, 1914, there were 656 deaths among members of the New York Life Insurance Company, on which was paid $1,883,315. As to causes, consumption led with 74; Bright's disease followed with 72 and heart disease third with 66.

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NEW RED CROSS MEMBERS

Each Contribution of Two Dollars or more constitutes the giver a Member of the American Red Cross for the current year, with a free copy of the *Red Cross Magazine*. The Independent will send—by authority—to each contributor a Certificate of Membership and a Red Cross Button.

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $5,750.47.

The following list covers the contributions of the past two weeks:

A Friend, $3; A Friend, $2; Mrs. A. H. Andrews, New York, N. Y., $2; Mrs. David C. Baleson, Pigeon Cove, Mass., $2; Miss Stella E. Campbell, Northampton, Mass., $2; Mrs. L. E. Canfield, Academy, S. D., $6; Miss Judith Delvalle, Curacao, West Indies, $2; Edgar E. DeCou, Eugene, Oregon, $2; Miss Stella Ellis, Lyndonville, N. Y., $5; Ermin F. Hill, Hughesville, Pa., $3; John F. Ibll, Morgantown, W. Va., $2; John P. Ilsley, New Brighton, N. Y., $2; Miss Mary F. Leavitt, Newport, R. I., $2; Miss Susan M. Lelless, Wind River, Wyo., $2; Miss Eleanor McClaine, Silverton, Oregon, $10; McLachlen Building, Washington, D. C., $2; Miss Mary K. Miller, Washington, Pa., $2; Rawdon W. Myers, Hartford, Conn., $2; Peoples National Bank, Waynesboro, Pa., $17.50; Presbyterian Church (Broadfield), D. C. Cowan, pastor, Paston, Mont., $6; Mrs. Helen N. Perry, treasurer of Fay-Robinson Chapter D. A. R. of Reedsburg, Wis., $3; Miss Eleanor Pierson, Lexington, Ill., $2; Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Urbana, Ohio, $2; Miss Anna Scattergood, Mansfield, Ohio, $2; Mrs. J. Kinsey Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa., $4; L. L. Van Slyke, Geneva, N. Y., $2; Miss Watts, Asheville, N. C., $20; Mrs. P. Whiteworth, Marion, Mass., $3.

Allen Andrews, Presbyterian S. S. of Chili, N. Y., $10.50; Alfred Becker, Elgin, Minn., $2; Ella I. Bowker, Ames, N. Y., $2; C. S. Campbell, Derry Village, N. H., $2; Albert Copershenski, Ivanhoe, Minn., $2; Mrs. A. B. Cutter, Los Angeles, Cal., $2; Mrs. A. W. Drury, Dayton, Ohio, $2; F. A. M. Elwain, Faribault, Minn., $2; Emery Mills Baptist Church, Springvale, Maine, $6; A Friend, 50 cents; Mrs. A. Johnston, Troy, N. Y., $2; Grace E. Jones, Carbondale, Ill., $2; A. M. Kotowski, Ivanhoe, Minn., $2; Ben Maiben, Palmyra, Neb., $15; Members of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, $18.25; H. A. Moran, Osceola, Ind., $2; N. B. D., Portsmouth, N. H., $2; Herbert D. Newell, Hermiston, Ore., $5; Herbert Nimme, Rosendale, Wis., $2; No name, Waynesboro, Pa., $15; L. P., Morristown, N. J., $5; Mrs. J. B. Pawson, Sidell, Ill., $2; Paul D. Peltin, New York, N. Y., $2; John R. Persons, Oak Harbor, Wash., $5; Austa Reisinger, Franklin, Pa., $5; O. B. Riegel, Snyder, Okla., $2; W. L. Rogers, Cohoes, N. Y., $2; J. M. Sawyer, Miles City, Mont., $25; Frank Schroeder, Ivanhoe, Minn., $2; R. M. Squires, Mrs. Squires and Julia Squires, Lexington, Ky., $6; V. W. S. Trippett, Princeton, Ind., $5; H. S. Voorhees, Yonkers, N. Y., $2; B. H. Voris, Newton Falls, Ohio, $2.

You can't get anything done unless you do it yourself. And usually you can't do it yourself very well—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

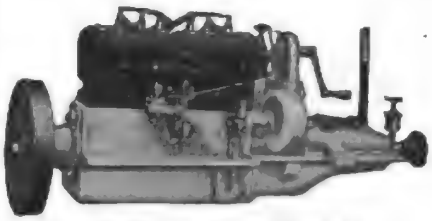
"Will you marry me?"
"But I love another from the bottom of my heart."
"You dear girl! There's always room at the top."—*Columbia Jester.*

I asked a friend the other night
To get for me some dynamite;
He tripped while coming up the stair—
Where is my friend now? Ask me where!
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Joy of Owning a Boat

FIFTY LEADING BOAT BUILDERS have joined with the Gray Motor Company in issuing a catalog, showing the specialties of each concern. A catalog of *"specialized boats,"*

from a complete little fishing or pleasure launch at $110.00 to a solid mahogany express launch equipped with a modern 6-cylinder, self-starting, 4-cycle Gray Motor—or a snug, safe, roomy, little cruiser, with all the comforts of a home—in fact, a range to select from that can satisfy every individual who is wanting a small boat—we help you to experience the "Joy of Owning a Boat." Write for the Boat Builders' Catalog today.



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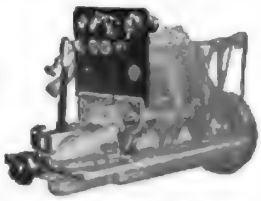

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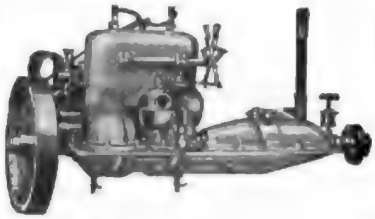

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The Transfer Books will close at the close of business on December 30, 1914, and be reopened at the opening of business January 16, 1915.

C. H. GARDINER, Secretary

New York, December 24, 1914.

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

December 7, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 257 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1915, between the hours of 12 m. and 1 p. m.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

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THE MOVING WORLD
A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES

ETHNOLOGY IN ACTION

IT was thought to be a great educational advance when the American Museum of Natural History and the Smithsonian set up groups of Indians modeled in wax and clothed in their everyday or gala costumes. But now a further step of equal importance has been taken by Edward S. Curtis in presenting to us all phases of the life of the tribes of the north Pacific coast region in *The Land of the Head Hunters*. In this way we are brought to see a meaning in their magic; we understand the heraldic significance of the totem pole; we realize the hardships and terrors of savagery. The masks and costumes of the eagle and the bear which seemed merely grotesque when we saw them hung up in rows in the showcase at the museum become effective, even awe-inspiring, when seen on giant forms on the prow of a canoe filled with victorious warriors. The bird and animal dances are not unworthy to be regarded as the precursors of Rostand and Maeterlinck.

We have long delighted in the marvelous still life photographs of Indians which Mr. Curtis has produced and now we see that he is equally skilful in handling this new form of photography. In accordance with the taste of the times he has adopted a dramatic framework. It is rather too difficult for us to get into sympathy with the sorrows and struggles of a head-hunting hero and a heroine with a ring in her nose, but the story gives a chance for a greater variety of scene and action than would be otherwise attainable. Mr. Curtis appreciates the effectiveness of the silhouette and the shadow and he is not afraid to point his camera in the face of the sun, contrary to the instructions of the kodak primer. The scenes that elicited most applause from the audience were after all not those of Indian combats, but those of waves and clouds at sunset, the herd of sea lions leaping from the rocks and the fleet of canoes being driven swiftly forward by paddles dipped as regularly as by a college eight. (*World Film Corporation, New York.*)

DAMON AND PYTHIAS

The classicists have a new ally. They have labored in vain to get the public to listen to them when they lectured about Odysseus, Hannibal, Cæsar, Cleopatra, Damon and Pythias, but now people are flocking by the thousand to the theater to see what they would not read or hear about in the classroom. Teachers may now be seen on a Saturday afternoon leading schoolboys who have refused to be driven.

The story of *Damon and Pythias* as presented in the photoplay is ingeniously introduced by taking us first thru Athens as it now is and showing us the ruins of the Acropolis, the Temple of Vulcan, Erechtheum, the Parthenon, the Theater of Dionysius, tinged by the glow of the southern sunset. Then in a flash we are transported to classic Greece in the days of her splendor. We follow the valorous Pythias with spear and shield, at the head of his vast army; we watch the burning city and fleeing populace, go with him in his galley, and see him as a charioteer and share with him the vision of his bride in his imprisonment. The plotting Dionysius, in deliberation with Philistus, in the senate and before Pythias in disguise, the execution block and the breathless Damon, Hermion and Calantha weeping and rejoicing—all this is visualized for us. The grouping and costuming are admirably handled and southern California makes a very acceptable substitute for Greece as a setting. (*Universal Film Company, New York.*)

VEGETABLE LIFE

We have been told and in a vague way believe that plants are alive as much as animals but we can never realize it except by means of the cinematograph which magnifies motion by reducing time. The *Bud, Leaf and Flower* film reduces the twenty-four hour period to six seconds and we actually see the plant sleeping and waking with the regularity of human respiration. The bud literally bursts into bloom before our eyes and the tendrils grope about like the tentacles of an octopus. (*General Film Company, New York.*)

THE CRUISE OF THE HEAD HUNTERS

Motana's war party setting forth to attack Yaklus, the Short-Life-Bringer. In the canoe on the right are seen the wings of the Thunder-bird medicine man. From the Indian photo-drama of Edward S. Curtis.

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The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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JUST A WORD

The testimony which is constantly flowing to the desk of our Circulation Manager as to the use of The Independent in schools and colleges is one of the most satisfactory evidences of growing appreciation that we enjoy. The following letter is from Professor Fred C. Winship of the Kansas Agricultural College: "In my English composition classes during six weeks last term we used The Independent as the basis of our work, and the results were highly satisfactory. Of one hundred and seven pupils only four disapproved of the system. I noticed a constant increase of interest shown by the students. In my estimation the inspiration resulting from mental contact with live issues was worth more to my pupils than was the technical rhetorical knowledge gained; tho the latter was developed perhaps as well as it usually is by study of textbooks. That is not saying much perhaps unless it be supplemented by the statement that the work was much more pleasant than the usual study of rhetoric."

The best war correspondence is the private letter—and this with the greatest regard for our own profession. A British officer has thus lately described to his friends how it feels to be under German fire: "I don't believe there is a man living who, when interviewing an eleven-inch howitzer shell, is not pink with funk. After the first ten one gets quite used to them, but, really, they are terrible! They hit a house. You can see the great shell—a black streak—just before it strikes, then, before you hear the explosion, the whole house simply lifts up into the air, apparently quite silently; then you hear the roar, and the whole earth shakes. In the place where the house was there is a huge fountain spout of what looks like pink fluff. It is the pulverized brick. Then a monstrous shoot of black smoke, towering up a hundred feet or more, and, finally, there is a curious, willowlike formation, and then you duck, as huge pieces of shell and house and earth and haystack tumble over your head."

The New York *Times* concludes an admirable editorial on the rapidly arriving return of business prosperity in this country with these timely words: "If we do not thrive it is because we are not equal to the occasion, and Americans who do not accept good business are in such a minority that they do not count. Our bankers, our manufacturers, our traders should take off their coats and get busy without waiting for the skies to drop larks or for Government to do something for them in the way of buying ships or passing more laws." And let all the people say Amen!

The familiar jibe that it is the common soldier who is killed or hurt in war and the aristocracy which escapes is having its equally familiar refutation in this greatest of all wars. The roll of casualties in England, or Germany, or France, or Russia contains a long list of representatives of the First Families, and any suggestion that crown princes or belted earls avoid the firing line is simply ridiculous. The son of the Imperial Chancellor of Germany, Lieutenant von Bethmann-Holweg, for instance, was shot on horseback in Poland the other day, and was supported by two of his comrades until they rode out of range and discovered that his wound was fatal.

PUBLIC BUSINESS

Health Commissioner Goldwater of New York City announces that the Department of Health thru its Bureau of Public Health has made plans providing for a sanitary inspection of every factory and workshop in the city. A system of voluntary sanitary control will be developed for each industry.

A traveling health exhibit consisting of two railway cars fitted up by the Louisiana State Board of Health toured fourteen southern cities for a month in connection with the meetings of the Southern Medical Association and the American Public Health Association. This tour was the result of the coöperation of three railroads.

"Snow-fighting" is the expressive name given by Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston of New York City to his new method of blockade-prevention—clearing away snow during the storm. It is estimated that instead of taking 168 hours as in the past, only four hours will be necessary with the snow-fighting force, and instead of costing $222,438 per million square yards, the cost will be only $53,600.

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WOODROW WILSON—ANIMATED CONSERVATIVE

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915 NUMBER 3450

THE ANIMATED CONSERVATISM OF WOODROW WILSON

WHEN President Wilson, in his Jackson Day address at Indianapolis, described himself as an animated conservative, he struck off a phrase that is vivid and telling. The passage in which he elaborated the thought is equally effective. "Being a conservative I understand to mean a man not only who preserves what is best in the nation, but who sees that in order to preserve it you dare not stand still but must move forward. For the virtue of America is not statical; it is dynamic. All the forces of America are forces in action or else they are forces of inertion."

Therein lies Mr. Wilson's strength and the keynote to his popularity with the American people. He is essentially—tho it is perhaps entirely natural that he should prefer his own expression of the fact—a progressive. He wants to go forward. He bases his program of political action solidly upon the fundamental fact of American life, the preëminence of the people both as the source of power and as the logically exclusive beneficiary of political action.

Mr. Wilson is by conviction and intention a democrat in the broad sense of the term. He would have the people rule; he would have them rule for the benefit of the people. His campaign utterances, subsequently gathered together under his own title "The New Freedom," and his official utterances as President, are infused with this spirit and express this determination.

HIS Indianapolis speech, his first important public, as distinguished from official, utterance in many months, illustrates again this quality of his mind and heart. But it illustrates as well one of his most serious drawbacks. He is all too prone to misunderstand the position of his opponents, to misinterpret their convictions, and to fail to give them credit for their achievements.

Mr. Wilson is a Democrat as well as a democrat. He is, entirely frankly, a partizan. He believes profoundly in the Democratic party; and he has no word or thought of approval for the Republican party. It is necessary and proper that a party leader should be a partizan. But he should be a fair partizan. And this Mr. Wilson is not always willing to be. It showed itself in his campaign, it showed itself again in "The New Freedom," it has again been demonstrated in this latest address.

Mr. Wilson says, "The trouble with the Republican party is that it has not had a new idea for thirty years." In making this statement he declares that he is speaking not as a politician but as a historian. With all respect, Mr. Wilson is a better politician than historian. The progressive movement which has characterized the last decade of American political life began not in the Democratic party but in the Republican. It was the revolt of a group of Republicans whose eyes were fixed upon the future that put a definite end to the rule of reaction in Congress, that led to the formation of the Progressive party—an organization which however ephemeral has already had a powerful influence on American political life—that brought about in the last analysis Mr. Wilson's nomination at Baltimore. To claim the progressive movement as the exclusive achievement of the Democratic party is to go wide of the mark.

MR. WILSON in his political career has been exceptionally fortunate. In New Jersey he was elected Governor because of an aroused and educated public opinion created not by his own party but by progressive leaders in the Republican party. As Governor Mr. Wilson, supported by this body of opinion, was able to bring about enlightened legislation on several subjects which were cardinal planks in the platform of the Progressive Republican movement.

He has had a similar experience with the Presidency. The pioneer work of preparing the public mind and arousing the public enthusiasm for measures of progress had already been done when Mr. Wilson entered the White House—and done by Republicans and Progressives. He did not need to be a pioneer. His logical work was that of constructive legislation, of building upon the foundations laid by those who had gone before.

In his address Mr. Wilson inadvertently recognizes this fact when he says, "At every turn the things that the progressive Republicans have proposed that were practicable, the Democrats either have done or are immediately proposing to do." It would have done no harm for Mr. Wilson to add that in most cases the Progressive Republicans proposed them first—tho it would perhaps have been too much to expect of a party leader.

There is one concrete example that we would cite from the President's address to show how he takes the partizan viewpoint rather than that of the historian.

In referring to the conservation bills now pending in Congress, he says, "What we are trying to do . . . is to carry out, for the first time in the history of the United States, a system by which the great resources of this country can be used instead of being set aside so that no man can get at them."

Does not Mr. Wilson, as historian and as political student, realize that it would have been an absolute impossibility a decade and a half ago when the conservation movement was started, even to consider such legislation as that now proposed? Does he not know that before the resources of the public domain could be "used," instead of being recklessly and selfishly exploited as they had

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been for years, it was necessary to bring it about that they should "be set aside so that no man can get at them"? Does not the very use of the word conservation give credit to a Republican head of the Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, and to a Republican President, Theodore Roosevelt?

It is natural that Mr. Wilson should be partizan. But he should be fair.

Mr. Wilson is an independent man, and he has the courage of his independence. But it may well be questioned whether he has not too much of an attitude of complacent toleration for public opinion and the press.

On these points what he has to say is significant:

> With all due respect to editors of great newspapers I have to say to them that I never take my opinion of the American people from their editorials. So that when some great dailies not very far from where I am temporarily residing thundered with rising scorn at watchful waiting, Woodrow sat back in his chair and chuckled, knowing that he laughs best who laughs last.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> There may come a time when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not. But at least for two years more I am free to think that I do, with a great comfort in immunity in the time being.

The American press undoubtedly has its shortcomings. It is at times unfairly partizan, at times actuated by ulterior motives, at times blind to the facts of the public mind. But, on the whole, to ignore it is an index of the public opinion of the country, is shortsighted and unwise.

If one were to take what Mr. Wilson says about his relation to the American people literally, one would have to assume that he believed a public officer to be responsible to those who elected him only when he seeks reëlection. We cannot believe that he seriously holds this view. We cannot believe that he considers "immunity" from consequences as a warrant for ignoring the common judgment of the country.

The President of the United States must be both a follower of public opinion and a leader of it. He is in office to represent the people, to carry out their desires. His responsibility to them is paramount. No "immunity" can relieve him from it. But he must not be a slavish follower of the popular will. He must lead the people toward a more enlightened opinion.

The two duties are not antagonistic, they are complementary. Sometimes a President emphasizes too much the one duty—keeps his ear too much to the ground. Mr. Wilson, if we may believe his words, is too much inclined to ignore it.

THE LAND BEYOND THE FOREST

THE Russians are reported to have entered the passes leading thru the Carpathian Mountains into Transylvania and Rumania is mobilizing with apparent intent to do the same. This extends the shadow of the Great War over a new territory and one whose population is composed of such discordant elements that its effect can scarcely be imagined. This little corner in the Carpathians, about the size of West Virginia but with twice the population, is divided among six races speaking as many different languages and professing as many different religions. Divided, we say, for these ethnic elements do not dwell together in peace and harmony as do the similar or the same mixture of peoples in the United States. Altho they have been closely associated for hundreds of years racial antipathies and mutual jealousies are as strong as ever. The color of a kerchief, the shape of a hat, the use of a word marks a barrier which if overstepped means ostracism. The young men of Transylvania are all off fighting under Austrian officers, but half of them at least would rather fight on the other side or against each other. The dominant race in Transylvania is composed of those who boast descent from the hordes of Attila. But the Hungarians are in the minority and only retain the power to impose their language and laws upon the majority thru their unscrupulous use of suffrage restrictions and the gerrymander. The process of Magyarization has been carried out since 1848 as ruthlessly as the Russification of Finland and has aroused the same resentment on the part of those under the steam-roller.

The situation is curious. In the midst of the Magyars is a compact body of a million and a half Rumanians. In the midst of these Rumanians is a compact body of 350,000 Saxons. The presence of this Teutonic group in an ocean of alien races is so surprizing that we might be tempted to accept the explanation given in Browning's "Pied Piper" if it were not on record that these so-called Saxons were colonized here in the twelfth century by invitation of King Geza II. And they came not "Out of Hamelin town in Brunswick land" but mostly from that same Flanders which the Germans are now trying so hard to re-Germanize.

Here the colonists from the lower Rhine and Moselle established the seven fortified cities which have given to Transylvania its other name of Siebenbürgen. The map betrays this Teutonic element in Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt and the like. They are more German than the Germans, sticking not only to the language but also to the customs and costumes of five hundred years ago. Their churches are fortified as of old and in them are still stored grain and bacon as tho to stand a siege against Turk or Tartar. It is to be feared, however, that these provisions are too stale by this time and the big round stones piled in front of the churches to be used as missiles would be of little avail against eleven-inch shells. But the Saxons may put up as stiff a fight as they have in the past whenever their language or religion was attacked. Neither Russia nor Rumania would be likely to tolerate their Protestantism. The Jews of Transylvania would also find it hard to choose between the invaders, for they have been massacred and oppressed in Rumania as well as in Russia in spite of the guarantee of equal treatment which Rumania gave to the Congress of Berlin in 1878.

More than half of the population of Transylvania consists of those who call themselves Rumanians, tho what they are is still an ethnological puzzle. They claim to be descendants of the Roman legionaries whom Trajan placed here in A. D. 105 to guard his Dacian conquests, but since Aurelian withdrew the troops to the hither side of the Danube in 274 we may question whether the race is so largely Roman as they claim. But it does not matter in the least how much Roman blood is in their veins or what percentage of Latin words is in their language, the Rumanians believe themselves Latins and that is enough. They claim affinity therefore with the French rather than with Slav or Teuton. Bu-

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charest is a little Paris, a rival of its prototype in gayety and vice.

The Rumanians dream of the days when Michael the Brave conquered Transylvania three hundred years ago or of a more remote and glorious past when the Emperor Domitian paid tribute to Dacian kings. As Servia longs to bring under her wing the Serbs of Bosnia so Rumania seeks her lost tribes on the other side of the Carpathians. But if Russia conquers Hungary unaided there will be no hope for a Greater Rumania. None knows better than Rumania that when the bear puts his foot down on a piece of ground it stays there. In 1877 Rumania aided Russia in the conquest of Turkey and as a reward Russia took Bessarabia away from her altho it is populated by Rumanians. The southern part of Bukowina, which touches Rumania on the north, has just been occupied by Russian troops and the Rumanians living there have fled over the border. No doubt Rumania would prefer not to enter the war until spring, but the Russians are not waiting for warm weather and unless she enters now she is likely to lose her chance at Transylvania. Here Rumania is adopting the same tactics as a year ago in the Balkan troubles. She keeps up her watchful waiting until both parties are spent with war then enters the field with fresh troops to get a share of the spoil.

THE URBANE NATIONS

EVER since civilization dawned in the valleys of the Euphrates and the Nile, there have been relatively urbane peoples, and peoples picturesque by contrast. The contrast has not yet ceased to play a part in the drama of history, nor lost anything of its interest for the reflective mind.

The urbane people, like the urbane man, is a product of that tolerant association in the struggle for existence which arises when men of different races, languages and religions are thrown together in a restricted environment, or otherwise are brought into contact, as by commerce or travel. The adjective itself tells the history of the urbane mind, as a product of city life.

On a large scale, migrations, wars and commercial rivalries have created mixt populations which, thru generations of assimilation of languages and manners, followed by more or less amalgamation of blood thru intermarriage, have produced peoples that are urbane in spirit. France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, Holland and England are the best modern instances. The people of the United States are the best example of an unfinished product, now undergoing the assimilating process.

Nations, as peoples politically organized, are more or less urbane in their relations with one another, as the history of diplomacy now humorously and now tragically exhibits them. Those that have had a good deal of experience with the world in general, like individual men of the world, have acquired a way of doing things that is distinctive and unmistakable. It may or it may not include the element of duplicity, but in any case it is marked by a comprehension of the many minds of many men. It approaches them with a fairly accurate knowledge of how they are likely to behave under given circumstances, and even under the stress of provocation it keeps within the forms of speech customary among gentlemen.

Like the rustic individual, the nation that has long been isolated, either by geographical position or by its unbending pride and self sufficiency, is likely to fail in urbanity. There have been exceptions, but these, like the exceptional back countryman who has the instincts of the man of the world and takes to urbane ways when he removes to town, are products of ancestral experiences. Somewhere, back of such men and such nations, there have been social contact and the awakening of human understanding. The nations and the individuals whose forebears no more than themselves have been in touch with alien stocks, can never see problem or interest from a viewpoint different from their own. They cannot put themselves in the other man's place.

It is not to be denied that the conditions which prevent the development of urbanity may give important, if not quite compensating, advantages. Isolation means a relatively high degree of homogeneity, and homogeneity is favorable to the development of patriotic solidarity, self reliance, and collective efficiency. A nation that has these qualities without urbanity, inevitably becomes, in proportion to its population and its wealth, powerful and aggressive, and, as inevitably, egotistical and insolent.

Yet, sooner or later, in the age-long tryout of the ways and means of human progress, in that large struggle for existence in which peoples and empires are the competitors, the nation that fails in urbanity comes to grief. The hour arrives when decisions must be made which call for comprehension of the foreign mind, for human insight, more penetrating and more discriminating than folk-insight or race-insight. Lacking these, the decision is wrong.

We forbear to make application of this philosophy to our neighbors across the oceans. It is more profitable for us to apply it to ourselves. We may count ourselves fortunate that we have not been spared the trials and the struggles that come with the contact of races, the clash of traditions, and the conflict of ideals. We have paid a high price for our education, and it is by no means complete or paid for yet, but at least we have gained the larger view. We are not likely ever to make the mistake of failing altogether to understand the other man, or to guess how he will behave in a crisis. With breadth of view, we have gained also somewhat of tolerance and somewhat of sympathy. It will take time, but we are in a way to become urbane.

SCIENCE AND CIVILIZATION

IN an address before the Massachusetts Unitarians the other day ex-President Eliot told them that Christianity had not created the present civilization, but that science has the credit of it. President Eliot is by old profession a scientist; as a scientist he was called to the presidency of Harvard University. We greatly admire and respect him. So we also respect and admire his son, who as the official representative of the Unitarian body devotes his talents to the growing influence of Christianity in our American civilization. Doubtless science must have credit for its part, as well as the Christian religion in the complex which we call civilization.

Science gives physical comforts and pleasures and knowledge of facts which feed the mind. We cannot have too much knowledge of the substances and forces

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of nature. Religion cannot give this. It cannot run a laboratory or a factory. Religion has to do with goodness, and Christianity has done more and better for goodness, thru Christ's teachings of the love of man as well as the love of God, than has any other religion. Nations with other religions have had their sorts of civilization, but neither Dr. Eliot nor any of us would like to exchange life within this our Christian civilization for that of ancient Egypt or Greece or Rome, or of Turkey or China. Even now it is science that rules the present fearful war, which the Christian religion, thru its trusted spokesmen at the Vatican or here, or even in the fields of war itself, deplores and detests. A leading German authority has lately told us how much war has done for science; it has done nothing for Christianity, only to fight peace on earth and good will to men.

The better part of civilization is the making of rich and poor happy and helpful to one another. It is those who love and follow the dictates of religion who are the leaders in all that makes life really noble and worth while in our civilization, and which sheds gleams of sunshine even over the black desolation of war.

THE GROWTH OF UNIVERSITIES

THE loyal alumnus usually has some idea of the size of his Alma Mater, but he cannot keep track of all the other universities, so the registration statistics annually published in *Science* have surprizes for almost everybody. If we look for the three universities which a generation ago would have stood at the head of the list or near it, we find Harvard the sixth in size; Yale wedged in between Texas and Nebraska is seventeenth, and Princeton is twenty-sixth. Yet their drop in numerical rank does not indicate in any sense a decline. In worth and reputation these three institutions never stood higher and their growth in numbers shows that they are not being injured by the newer and larger institutions that are springing up all over the country. Harvard, for instance, has 784 more students than last year, an accretion big enough in itself to make another college, but this only raises her rank one point in the list. The other university of the former Big Four, Columbia, now stands at the top of the list with the unprecedented number of 11,294 students, considerably ahead of its nearest rivals in point of size, California with 8180 and Chicago with 7131.

The astonishing growth of higher education in recent years has affected the universities of the country whatever their type or situation. State or endowed, eastern, western, northern or southern, classical or utilitarian, all are gaining and this year more than usual because of the business depression when the temptation toward money-making is lessened. There is comparatively little change in their relative rank from year to year. Comparing the list with that of ten years ago the most striking changes are the rapid rise of New York University, Ohio State University and Pittsburgh, the last of which gained over a thousand students this year.

On the other hand the development of vocational and technical departments has been so rapid and unequal that few persons would be able to tell which are the largest schools in each field. If the reader thinks himself well informed let him take the following quiz:

Which has the largest law school? Harvard, followed by New York and Michigan.

Which has the largest medical school? New York, followed by Michigan and Johns Hopkins.

Which has the largest divinity school? Northwestern, followed by Chicago and Yale.

Which has the largest engineering school? Illinois, followed by Cornell and Michigan.

Which has the largest non-professional graduate school? Columbia, followed by Chicago and Harvard.

Which has the largest school of education? Columbia, followed by Pittsburgh and New York.

Which has the largest school of agriculture? Cornell, followed by Wisconsin and Ohio.

Which has the largest school of commerce? New York, followed by Pennsylvania and Pittsburgh.

Which has the largest school of journalism? Columbia, followed by New York and Wisconsin.

Which has the largest school of architecture? Cornell, followed by Michigan and Columbia.

Which has the largest body of undergraduate students? California, followed by Harvard (including Radcliffe) and Michigan.

In any such discussion as this one must always be careful to state that these figures must be taken for just what they mean, no more, no less. They show simply which institutions are giving regular instruction to the largest number of individuals. The standards of admission and method of enrollment differ so that the statistics are not strictly comparable. In the case of the professional schools the difference is considerable since some are graduate and some undergraduate, some part and some full time. In ordinary college work there is less difference between institutions than is commonly supposed. It cannot be safely assumed that a student, at least during his earlier years, will have better facilities or be under the instruction of men of any greater ability in a large than in a smaller university, nor, on the other hand, is it certain that a student will receive more individual attention in a small than a larger institution.

A WELCOME DECISION

TO the Federal Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, those interested in the preservation of Japanese-American friendship owe a vote of thanks. The Arizona alien labor law, forbidding the employment in any work of more than twenty per cent of unnaturalized labor, has been declared unconstitutional. The protests of Great Britain and Italy that the rights of their citizens were invaded by the statute have been upheld. The power to regulate the number of foreign laborers that may be employed is tantamount, says the court, to declaring that if the state sees fit none at all can be employed. Such a doctrine is a plain infringement of the right to work guaranteed to every man.

The opportuneness of the decision, however, lies in its application to the situation in California. Altho for the sake of her expositions California has established a polite truce in the agitation against the nation that is to be her chief guest, it is openly admitted that a similar statute was the next goal of the anti-Japanese labor agitators. Happily this further trouble making by Sacramento legislators may now be forestalled and another slight avoided to the dignity of a sensitive people.

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THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

January 4—French take village of Steinbach, Alsace. Italian marines take possession of Durazzo, Albania. First Ottoman army corps destroyed at Ardahan, Transcaucasia.

January 5—Germans renew effort to approach Warsaw on the north from East Prussia. French making strong efforts to regain Lille.

January 6—Russians pursue Austrians to Uzsok Pass in Carpathian Mountains. Ninth Ottoman army corps defeated at Sari Kamish, Transcaucasia.

January 7—French within two and a half miles of Altkirch, Alsace. Turks defeat small force of Russians near Urumiah, Persia.

January 8—Russians occupy southern Bukowina. Rumania and Italy partially mobilized.

January 9—French take Perthes-les-Hurlus in Champagne. German airships and aeroplanes dropping bombs in Dunkirk.

January 10—Russians seize passes leading from Bukowina into Transylvania. Germans massing on Bzura for another attack on Warsaw.

The Balkan Crisis

That all of the Balkan states and Italy will be drawn into the conflict becomes more probable every day. The war began with Servia and Montenegro. Rumania is mobilizing and is said to have asked the United States to take charge of her nationals in belligerent territory. Bulgaria is hesitating. Greece and Italy are partially mobilized and already operating in Albania. Active negotiations are going on in the hope that some bargain may be struck that will satisfy all parties. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and King Ferdinand of Rumania have arranged to meet for a conference with a view to renewing the Balkan League in some form.

Bulgaria is in a particularly difficult situation. She is ambitious to regain the territory that she lost on all sides in the second Balkan war, namely, Adrianople and Thrace as far as the Tchatalja lines which Turkey regained, those portions of Macedonia which were to have been hers by the original agreement but which Greece and Servia afterward took by force, and the Dobrudja territory south of the Danube delta that Rumania seized. The loss of this last is most keenly felt in Bulgaria since it comprized her most fertile land and its population was mostly Bulgarian and not Rumanian. The anti-Russian party is in the ascendant in Sofia, but the expulsion of the Austrians from Servia makes it dangerous for Bulgaria to come out against the Allies. With Rumania on the east, Servia on the west and Greece on the south, all siding with the Allies, Bulgaria would not stand much chance.

Italy has taken under her protection the chief ports of Albania. On December 25, seven hundred Italian bluejackets were landed at Avlona, which is on the eastern side of the Strait of Otranto, only forty miles from Italy. Italian warships are also in the harbor of Durazzo in order to protect this city, which was the capital of Albania during the brief reign of Prince William of Wied. It is now threatened by Albanian tribesmen from the north, armed and officered, it is said, by Austrians. The Austrian Government has formally protested against the Italian invasion of Albania.

Italy seems likely to break with Turkey over a point similar to that which caused the United States to send troops to Vera Cruz. On November 11 the Turks entered the Italian consulate at Hodeida, Arabia, and seized the British consul-general. The Italian Government dispatched warships to Hodeida and demanded an apology as well as the release of the British consul and the dismissal of the officials who arrested him. The Turkish Government complied with all these demands, but

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DEATH FROM THE SKY—A NEW AND TERRIBLE ARROW

Not since the long bows twanged at Crécy has France felt so deadly a missile that needs no aid from gunpowder. This little steel pencil, dropt from great heights, is said to be capable of piercing a man from head to foot. An American manufacturer declined an order for 100,000 of them

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THE INVASION OF HUNGARY

The recent victories of the Russians in Galicia and Bukowina have given them command of the passes leading thru the Carpathian Mountains and they are likely to invade Hungary as soon as the weather permits. The Rumanian army of half a million, now mobilizing, is likely also to cross the Carpathians in order to secure Transylvania, whose population is largely Rumanian

when the Italian Government further insisted that the Turkish soldiers salute the Italian flag when it was again raised over the consulate, this was refused on the ground that no insult had been offered to the flag.

The Attack on Warsaw

There has been very little change of position in the forces before Warsaw. The Germans have established themselves in a semicircle of about twenty-five miles radius to the west and southwest of the Polish capital. Their left rests on the Vistula and their front is in part protected by the Bzura and Ravka rivers. The Russian lines parallel the German at a distance of half a mile or less. Both sides are strongly entrenched. The ditches are eight feet deep with barb wire entanglements in front, and the men live in dug-outs cut into the front wall of the trench and protected from the cold by straw and bagging. The fighting goes on by night as well as day, for the parachute rockets of the Germans hang balls of fire in the air which light up a large field sufficiently to direct the shrapnel, which they are still using lavishly. A single Russian position often receives 3000 shells a day. The slaughter in this region has been terrific. According to Percival Gibbon, who recently visited the Russian front, one of their regiments, which has borne the brunt of the German attack for five months, has lost 5500 men, its normal strength of 4000 being kept up from the reserves. He also states that on the night of January 2 the Germans sacrificed 30,000 men killed and three times as many wounded without gaining a yard of ground. The Germans are now making use of portable steel shields in their field attacks. They have put armed steamboats on the Vistula for the purpose of patrolling the river and convoying supplies from Thorn up the river to the front. Their effort to clear the territory north of the Vistula of Russian troops by forces advancing toward Warsaw from Thorn and Mlawa is making slow progress owing to the mud.

Transylvania Threatened

Hungary is now invested with enemies, actual or potential, on every side except the west. All the way around the Carpathian wall from Cracow to Belgrade extends the hostile territory, first Galicia, then Bukowina, both held by Russia, next Rumania, now arming for the attack, and finally unconquerable Servia, again aggressive. No wonder the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, has openly declared to the Emperor-King that the time may soon come when Hungary will have to exercize her right to withdraw her troops from Austria to protect their own land.

The Russians report the pursuit of the scattered fragments of the Austrian army defeated in Galicia and the capture of prisoners at the rate of a thousand a day, often without resistance. They do not seem disposed, however, to renew their attack upon Cracow, but have instead turned their attention in the other direction and completed the conquest of Bukowina. They captured Czernowitz, the capital, early in the war, but pursued their way up the Dniester toward Lemberg without bothering about the rest of the duchy.

Now they have occupied all of Bukowina down the southern boundary, where their outposts are said to be fraternizing with the Rumanian frontier guards. The population of this part of Bukowina is chiefly Rumanian and the soldiers sent here are Rumanians from Russian Bessarabia, which lies just east of Rumania and belonged to that country until 1878. The Ruthenians, who predominate in the northern part of Bukowina and much of Galicia, belong to the Ukrainian or Little Russian race and have for some years shown a disposition to shift their allegiance from Austria to Russia, a disposition that has been stimulated by an active pro-Russian propaganda financed from Petrograd.

By pushing their way to the lower end of Bukowina the Russians have gained possession of the Borgo and Rodna passes leading thru the Carpathians into Transylvania. This, however, is territory which Rumania has long coveted, since it is largely inhabited by Rumanians, and the possibility of the seizure of Transylvania by Russia has caused the Rumanian Government to mobilize the army with a view to taking an active part in the war, tho whether it will be directed against Transylvania, Bulgaria or Turkey remains to be seen.

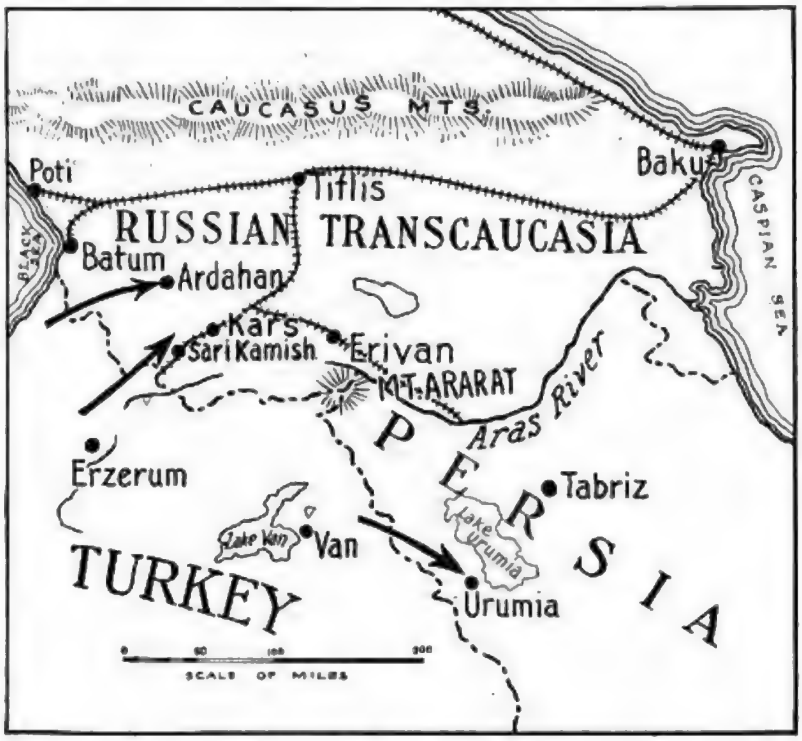
Turks Defeated in Transcaucasia

The Turkish invasion of Russian provinces between the Black and Caspian Seas has met with a disastrous repulse. The invasion was undertaken from two directions. The First Army Corps from Constantinople augmented by bashibazouks and other irregular forces crost the border about twenty miles from the Black Sea with the object of taking Batum in the rear and so cutting the railroad and pipe line which connect it with Baku on the Caspian. Batum is the chief Russian port in the Caucasus and the outlet for the petroleum from the Caspian oil fields. The American and Mexican oil supply is largely shut off from the

belligerents and Baku is their chief reliance for the liquid fuel necessary for their submarines, motor cars and aeroplanes. The first Turkish army crost the mountains at an altitude of 10,000 feet in spite of zero weather and penetrated about fifty miles into Russian territory and captured Ardahan (Ardaghan). But on January 3 the Russians attacked the Turks at this point on front and flanks, and since they were not able to retreat over the mountain passes, the corps was completely crushed in a two days' battle. The Russians report burying over fifteen hundred Turkish soldiers at Ardahan.

The second army of invasion, starting from the neighborhood of Erzerum, entered the Transcaucasus from the south with Kars as the objective. Kars, situated at the entrance of a deep river gorge, has been for a thousand years one of the chief strongholds of the Caucasus. In the war of 1855 it was held for six months by the Turks under the command of an English general, but in 1877 the Russians took the city by storm.

The army advancing on Kars was composed of the Ninth Corps, the best in the Ottoman army, supported by the Tenth and other troops. The strategic railroad which was extended by the Russians in 1913 from Kars to the frontier to facilitate an attack on Erzerum, was followed up for about twenty miles, but at Sarikamish the Turks found themselves entrapped by the Russians. For two days they strove to fight their way out, but could not, and finally the entire Ninth Corps was, according to the Petrograd report, captured or killed. The frozen bodies found in the snow could not be buried, so were burned in great pyres. The entire artillery, all of the generals and three hundred other officers, German and Turkish, were taken by the Russians.



THE CAMPAIGN IN TRANSCAUCASIA

The Turks took the offensive against Russia and despatched two armies into the Transcaucasian province, aimed respectively at the port of Batum and the fortress of Kars. Both have suffered disastrous defeats; the one at Ardahan and the other at Sari Kamish. The Turks claim some success against the Russians near Lake Urumia in Persia

The Campaign in the West

The accounts of the fighting in Flanders, France and Alsace read more like a football game than war as it was at first. Gains of a few hundred yards are reported as great victories, and such indeed they are of we consider the effort made to attain them.

In the Argonne region to the west of Verdun the French have made some progress by undermining and blowing up the trenches of the enemy. On January 9 they captured the village of Perthes-les-Hurlus, about twenty miles northeast of Châlons, which has been the object of a fierce struggle for several weeks. The French claim to have advanced their lines at this point a quarter of a mile. On the eastern side of the Argonne forest the Germans stormed a French trench and took 1200 prisoners. Two grandsons of Garibaldi, volunteers in the French army, have fallen in the Argonne battles, and this has increased the disposition of the Italian people to enter the war.

In upper Alsace the French succeeded in taking the village of Steinbach, near Thann, after six days of hard fighting. Every house and garden wall had been made into a fortress and had to be taken separately. When they entered the French found 2300 German dead and wounded. The victory, however, was shortlived,

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WHEN THE "EMDEN" SANK

The audacious raider, battered by shells, sinking off Cocos Island. A boatload of rescued prisoners is seen in the foreground

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Paul Thompson

AN AUTOMATIC NEUTRAL ZONE

Wire barriers on the German-Russian front. This form of defense was first used on a large scale in the Russo-Japanese war

for the Germans retook the town five days later, driving the French back to Thann with great loss.

The Japanese Question Has Japanese participation in the war ceased with the capture of the German enclave of Kiao-chow? That is the question now being hotly discussed in France and seriously considered elsewhere. All sorts of rumors are afloat; that Japanese troops have been landed at Vladivostok for transportation by the Trans-Siberian railway to the seat of war, and that Russia has ceded to Japan the northern half of the island of Sakhalin in return for Japanese siege guns. Sakhalin, it will be remembered, was claimed by Japan as one of the fruits of her victory over Russia, but the Treaty of Portsmouth compromised the matter by dividing the island equally between the two. Both Tokyo and Petrograd deny these rumors, but there is no doubt that the two former enemies are now drawing closer together and developing a common policy in northern China, where the elimination of Germany gives them freedom of action.

There is a manifest disposition on the part of Japan to retain possession of all the territory she has taken from Germany. The German railroads extending into the interior of China from Kiao-chow have been taken over by the Japanese. The principal islands of the Marshall, Caroline, Marianne and Pelew archipelagoes have been placed under military government and plans made for their colonization by Japanese. It has been commonly assumed that Japan was pledged to return to China the German territory of Kiao-chow, but Baron Kato, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in reply to an interpellation in the Diet, stated that Japan had made no promise to any country concerning Kiao-chow, and that the Government had not yet decided upon its action in the matter. In the ultimatum to Germany, Japan demanded the surrender of Kiao-chow in order to restore it to China, but since Germany refused to surrender it peaceably, Japan is under no obligations in regard to it.

Now that Kiao-chow has been captured at the cost of many lives and some fifty million dollars, a government which proposed to give it up would encounter a very hostile public opinion.

When the Japanese Diet assembled on December 7, the Cabinet of Count Okuma presented a budget calling for an expenditure of $278,000,000, and a decrease of $40,500,000 in the revenues. This was attacked because of its increase in army and navy appropriations, and the opposition was so strong that on December 25 the Emperor dissolved parliament. The elections are to be held in March.

In France an agitation started by M. Pichon to secure Japanese aid in Europe has received the support of prominent men in various parties. M. Clémenceau, whose newspaper *L'Homme libre* (The Free Man) has, since its suppression by the censor come out as *L'Homme enchainé* (The Manacled Man), has espoused the cause with his customary vigor, urging that the 250,000 men that Japan might send to France would materially assist in expelling the Germans from France and bringing the war to a close. Japan could be compensated by the war indemnity to be imposed upon Germany after she is conquered. The suggestion that Japan be rewarded for her aid by the cession of French Indo-China has been unfavorably received. The British Government does not share the enthusiasm of the French for Japanese participation. Such action would tend to alienate the loyalty of Australia, New Zealand and Canada, where anti-Japanese feeling is strong.

Our Supplies for the Armies The German Government does not expect us to prohibit the shipment of war supplies. This assertion was made last week, upon authority, by the chairman of the House committee before which Representative Bartholdt of Missouri and Representative Vollmer of Iowa have been speaking in support of a resolution directing the President to forbid such shipment. Germany could not be beaten, they said, and by prohibiting the exportation of supplies we could end the war in ninety days. But we preferred to "sell our neutrality for British gold."

Owing mainly to exports of this character, our excess of exports over imports has risen from $57,000,000 in October and $79,000,000 in November to about $110,000,000 in December. We are now sending cotton to Germany, and wheat is going out in such quantities that the exportable surplus of the greatest crop on record may be exhausted in two or three months. Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, who has cancelled his British order for twenty submarines, says he knows that orders for $300,000,000 worth of war supplies have been placed in this country. His own orders for armor plate, projectiles, guns, etc., are said to exceed $50,000,000. At Kansas City $5,000,000 worth of horses and mules have been marketed, and a contract was signed there last week for 50,000,000 feet of lumber, mainly for railroads and mines. Factories in four cities are at work on an order for 6,000,000 kegs of horseshoes. Among recent orders in addition to those mentioned heretofore in these pages are the following: 8000 kitchen wagons, for the French army; at New Kensington, Pennsylvania, 500,000 aluminum canteens; at Pittsburgh, $4,000,000 worth of barbed or plain wire, and 60,000 tons of steel for shrapnel shells; in New York, 2,500,000 pairs of woolen socks, 200,000 overcoats, 200,000 blouses and 200,000 pairs of

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trousers; in Philadelphia, 2,500,000 pairs of socks. It is said that Russia is in the market for 5,000,000 yards of cloth for uniforms, and that the British Government is preparing specifications for 6500 motor trucks, for which something more than $10,000,000 will be paid.

Two rejections are reported. Clarence H. Howard, president of a steel company whose works are at Granite City, Illinois, refused an order for $2,000,000 worth of shells for field guns because he would not help warfare. An order for 100,000 steel arrows (used by aviators) was turned away by William C. Collins of Peoria, Illinois, because he thought the execution of it would be against neutrality.

British Reply to Our Protest

The British Government's reply to our protest concerning interference with ships and cargoes on their way to neutral European countries was published on the 11th. It is a preliminary statement, to be followed by a longer one. In tone it is friendly and conciliatory. Conceding that there should be no interference unless it is necessary for the belligerent's national safety, the reply emphasizes the legitimate desire of Great Britain to prevent Germany from getting supplies apparently destined for neutral ports. It points out that November's exports from New York, compared with those of November a year ago, increased about as follows: to Denmark, thirteen times; to Sweden, seven times; to Norway, four times, with large gains for Italy and Holland. As to copper, it is shown that the exports to Italy have more than doubled in the war period, while those to several other neutral countries have been multiplied by five. The presumption is, the reply says, that "the bulk of this copper was intended for the use of a belligerent [Germany] who cannot import it direct." As to four detained consignments to Sweden, Great Britain has "positive evidence" that they were "definitely destined for Germany." Interference with such shipments is imperatively required, and our Government will not, Great Britain believes, question the propriety of interference.

Of 773 steamships on their way to the five neutral countries named, forty-five have had consignments or cargoes taken to the Prize Court. Where there is real ground for suspicion, a vessel must be brought to port for examination. In several instances rubber has been shipped under another name, and only by search in a port could the deception be brought to light. There has been no interference with cotton, altho there has been warning about the concealment of copper in cotton bales. The British embargo on crude rubber was due partly to the appearance of "a new trade in exporting rubber in suspiciously large quantities from the United States to neutral countries"; but now there is a new agreement which permits exportation under licenses and with proper guarantees. There is a growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become bases of supply for the enemy's armies. Great Britain seeks only to interfere with contraband destined for the enemy, is ready to explain her action in any case, to enter into an agreement for the prevention of mistakes, and to make prompt reparation for injury improperly caused.

Our Government has decided to certify American cargoes as to their exact contents, and has asked for the coöperation of exporters.

Arizona's Law Against Aliens

Arizona's new Anti-Alien law, approved at the November election, has been pronounced unconstitutional by a court of three Federal judges, sitting at San Francisco. An injunction to prevent enforcement of it was obtained by Italian, Japanese and other alien residents, and this injunction has now been made permanent. But there will be an appeal to the Supreme Court. The law provided that at least eighty per cent of those in the service of a person or corporation having five or more employees must be American citizens. Protests had been made at Washington by Great Britain and Italy. The court says that, under the guise of police regulation, the State sought to deprive men of their right to labor, which is a property right, and as such is guaranteed to aliens by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. If it could prohibit the employment of more than twenty per cent, it could reduce the number of aliens to five per cent or exclude them altogether.

Representatives of the Japanese Government have given some attention to this case, and some expect that California's Alien Land law, for a long time the subject of controversy, will now be tested in similar proceedings. Great Britain and Italy held that the Arizona law was at variance with treaties. This was Japan's main contention in the California case. But the provisions of the Constitution were not overlooked. No new anti-Japanese legislation has been proposed in California, but in Washington there will be much support for a bill providing for a State referendum on a law to prevent the leasing of land to Asiatics. This is aimed at Japanese gardeners. The State's Fish Commissioner, it is said, has refused to give fishing licenses to aliens.

Filipino Government

Much interesting testimony has been given before a Senate committee concerning the pending Jones bill, relating to government in the Philippines, which the President approves. Ex-President Taft, formerly Governor of the Philippines, said that no bill could be framed that would be better calculated to cause trouble. If independence should be granted a few years hence, as some

Paul Thompson

WAR TURNS A CHURCH INTO A POST-OFFICE

Christmas gifts follow the German soldiers by parcel post, to Mirunskev, East Prussia, for example

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had proposed, there would be demoralization and bloodshed. Either a dictator like Diaz would arise, or the condition of the island would be like what is now seen in Mexico. Preparation of the islanders for self-government must be gradual. For their own welfare we should retain control, giving good government as an object lesson, and allowing them to participate in it. The work of educating and preparing the people should be continued for more than one generation, and probably two generations would be required. Dean C. Worcester, Secretary of the Interior at Manila for several years, said that if independence should be granted to the Filipinos they would quarrel among themselves about the offices; elections would soon become a farce; bloodshed and anarchy would follow; attacks upon foreigners would compel intervention, and the islands would be taken by some foreign power. Not less than two generations would be required to qualify the people for self-government.

W. Morgan Shuster, formerly in the Philippine Commission, and afterward the Persian Government's financial adviser, said Japan did not want the islands, but would make a treaty for their neutralization. He thought the Filipinos were competent to govern themselves, but not according to our standards. Newton W. Gilbert, formerly vice-Governor, said there should be a permanent American protectorate. The bill's preamble was wicked and misleading. It should be cut out. Colonel George S. Young, who has served in the Moro country, said that if the Filipinos should gain independence they would never be able to control the Moro province.

Mexican Border Agreement

After long delay, an agreement concerning Naco and other points on the northwestern Mexican border has been signed by Villa and General Hill, the Carranza commander. This settlement was due to the labors of General Scott. Villa came north—at a sacrifice, he said—to meet him, and the conference took place on the international bridge at El Paso. Villa at first asked to be allowed to fight, saying that in eight hours he could clear away all the Carranza men along the border. This, however, would have required firing across the boundary, at least for a few hours.

The agreement provides that Hill shall evacuate Naco; that the town shall be occupied by neither Hill nor the Villa forces; that it shall be neutral and closed to commerce; that the boundary towns of Nogales, held by Villa's men, and Agua Prieta, held by Carranza, shall not be attacked; and that Maytorena's (Villa's) forces shall go to Cananea or Nogales and shall permit Hill's men to march from Naco to Agua Prieta. It averted a crisis, and is said to have the approval of President Wilson and Carranza. General Scott looks for no further trouble. The reinforcements brought up from the south by General Cabral will go to Guaymas. Villa went southward, intending to attack Tuxpam and Tampico.

The Situation Elsewhere

There has been little news from the Mexican capital. Gutierrez is said to be virtually a prisoner in the palace there, because of suspicion that he has been plotting to join Carranza. His brother is one of Carranza's generals. A curious statement has been given to the public by Gutierrez, who says that plans for pacification, approved by all the armed groups, have nearly been completed. But the fighting continues. In the absence of Villa and Angeles, Zapata's forces suffered a serious reverse between the capital and Vera Cruz. Carranza regained Puebla, after a hard struggle, and with it took many prisoners and guns. The Cathedral of Guadalupe was wrecked by shells. In the streets the bodies of 700 Zapata men were found. It is evident that Zapata is no match for Obregon, Carranza's commanding general.

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MADE IN GERMANY

The Fatherland, too, will be independent of Paris in fashion. But the German attempts at nationalism in dress, with the animosities of war to urge their adoption, may be more successful than the sporadic revolts of American modistes

As to the fighting elsewhere there were conflicting reports. It appeared, however, that Villa was successful at Saltillo and at Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, but suffered reverses in the vicinity of Torreon. The Zapata leader in Michoacan has gone over to Carranza. The latter has been repudiated by the Governor of Yucatan, who says he will be neutral. In Vera Cruz there is an epidemic of black smallpox.

The British Government has repeatedly complained at Washington on account of the treatment of British subjects and their property. Carranza, being in favor of the government ownership of oil fields and wells, a majority of which are in territory which he controls, has issued a decree suspending the operation of the wells and virtually annulling the grants or concessions by which foreigners hold them. He has also abolished all lotteries. The destruction of the tunnel and several bridges on the line of the Tehuantepec railroad affects the Pearson British interests. In the Senate, last week, Mr. Lodge sharply criticized and denounced the course of President Wilson with respect to Mexico.

Paraguay's Revolution

The revolution in Paraguay had a very short life. It began at daybreak on the 7th and ended at sunset on the same day. President Sherer was in captivity for twelve hours, but it is said that his authority is now recognized thruout the country. The rebel soldiers, led by Colonel Escobar, recently Minister of War, took possession of the artillery barracks at Asuncion. There they were attacked by the police. A gunboat shelled the barracks and demolished them. Surrender followed. The National Theater was wrecked by shells. About seventy-five men were killed.

Guillermo Billinghurst, driven from the presidency in Peru last February by a military revolt, and deported, has for some time been in Chile. Another refugee there was Dr. Durand, who is said to have planned the uprising against Billinghurst, whom he intended to succeed in office. He was exiled in November. The Chilean Government has now ordered both of them to leave the country within eight days.

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THE COMPENSATIONS OF MILITARISM

BY THE AMERICAN WIFE OF A TITLED GERMAN

This is the third and last of a series of articles written by an American woman who lived in Germany thirty years in close contact with the system whose ramifications she discusses. In The Independent for November 16 appeared "Militarism in German Social Life," on December 14 "How Prussianism Warps Men and Women."—THE EDITOR.

THERE is an old saying that out of evil may spring good. In the opinion of mankind the army organization of Germany is something as wrong as it is wonderful. But there are compensations.

It is wrong, for one reason, because it represents the abuse of the virtue of obedience on a prodigious scale. By force of discipline exercized thru the school, the church, the police, innumerable restrictive laws and compulsory army service, the German Government, for the purpose of magnifying the greatness of the Crown, has aimed to make of men obedient soldiers. In war, millions of these men are led to slaughter. If the gamble with their lives wins success, the extent and the revenue of the empire may be increased and the Kaiser rule over additional subjects. The average man is no better off. He has been made obedient not for his own sake. But—and here emerges the compensation that Emerson looked for in everything—the habit of obedience proves good in the main for the social welfare of the incompetent. The habit of obeying makes men reliable workmen and dependable agents; and such subordinates oil the machinery of organizations.

So true, indeed, is this fact, that Nemesis may have smiled at the creation of mass-obedience by the Kaiser; inasmuch as thru the past years his imperial policy has been affording able Social Democratic leaders, for instance, their very best foundation for party cohesiveness.

How many writers marvel over the fact that, whereas the adherents of socialism are relatively few in other countries, as registered by vote, they compose the second largest political party in the German Empire. Such writers advance every other reason for the phenomenon, and overlook the chief one, which is no other than the Prussian policy of training men to exchange individuality for the herding spirit. Should a master revolutionist ever capture this spirit, the tables would be turned with terrible effect. The abuse of popular obedience would revenge itself in the destruction of the Prussian régime.

Meanwhile, in private life, much good ensues also from the spirit of obedience, as it infects the young. The longer I lived in the Fatherland the more I became aware of the fact that in every class of society parents were calm about the future of their sons, if the boys were of normal health and ability. The course of life of each son was laid out in the parents' minds, and the sons trudged along the course, each under the feeling that so they must go, and there was no help for it. You see, all boys are feeling the same way, so there is no example of insubordination, and almost no temptation to deviate from the appointed career—a blessing, in the majority of cases, to sons and families alike; because it spares the energy and time wasted in drifting, or in unfruitful experimenting in a variety of pursuits. The obedience of the children has encouraged the parents to demand vocational schools, and such have been amply supplied.

In every instance, of course, the obligation resting upon their sons of serving a term with the colors is taken into consideration. Wealthy families arrange to enter their sons into the service as "one-year volunteers," or as subalterns. This means of rescuing boys from the drudgery of barrack life is, however, utterly beyond the means of the poorer classes, who fix their ambition upon one of two other alternatives: a post in the regimental musical bands, or a position as orderly, that is, as the personal servant of an army officer. In both of these positions some drill is required, but it is less than that endured by other men of the line. Moreover, a band player or orderly stands the chance of making a little money—the orderly in the way of tips, the musician by taking part in evening concerts. For every one aspirant to musical education whom Nature raises in the Fatherland (according to my experiences among the poorer classes) conscription raises a hundred.

Another by-product of the all pervading military spirit is the practise of chorus singing, so popular especially among men. Singing, it will be remembered, was first popularized by the patriot warrior, Jahn, who preached its exercize to German youth as the best means of expanding the chest and fitting them for soldiering. The art is pleasant, no matter what its instigation. I count also good the influence of the example set by military men of holding the body erect. Civilian youth, seeing this carriage all about them, are apt to model their own after it, with the result that slouching deportment disquiets comparatively few homes.

ONE day, in the mountain village of Schreiberau, I was watching from the window of my hotel a peasant unloading firewood, when a *gens d'armes* galloped into his yard from the highway. The rider's manner was commanding and the peasant pulled at his cap, all obsequiousness; yet he was still grumbling to himself and shaking a feeble fist occasionally in the direction of the departed officer, when we descended for our walk.

"What's the trouble, my old one?" I paused to ask.

"Ach; he told me to pile up the wood with proper neatness, or he would fine me on his next round of inspection," was the reply. "Easy enough to order a body to pile neatly! How is it to be done, when one's woman is sick abed and no other hand to help!"

The incident started my attention upon a new cue. Thereafter, whenever similar cases turned up I would inquire into them. They all seemed to lead to the police. In Dresden an American girl was reported to the police for leaving a bicycle standing in a hallway; it came to light that the jurisdiction of the police extends from the street into the passages of apartment houses. How much further does it penetrate?

"Doctor," I inquired once, "what is the condition of rooms in the houses of the common people? You are Circle Physician. You see the inside of every possible kind of home. Tell me: is tidiness as universal inside of houses as it is outside? What I am trying to get at is whether the people are naturally tidy, or police-made tidy."

"Ha, 'the people!' *Das Volk*, Baroness, is a *Lumpenpack* (good-for-naught)," exclaimed the irascible little man. "It wouldn't be tidy, nor anything else it ought to be if it were not for the police. If you had asked whether our peasants are cleaner than the Polacks, it would be easy to answer. They are. But—well, I'll say this: most houses I suppose would pass muster. Then, again, I've had to visit cottages no pig could snout a way thru. They chuck inside what the police won't tolerate outside. And that," he wound up in a tone of fresh indigination, "by fellows, too, who have been in the service and *know* better."

"The service"—here was another clue. And this time I felt the clue to be adequate at last for solving my riddle. The police could not have been responsible alone, for the police played their rôle in German states long before the advent of anything like German tidiness. The police, under the traditional Metternich régime, were ubiquitous enough and powerful enough, in all conscience. Yet German cities and hamlets remained as untidy as those of most other countries. The change dates back only three decades or less—to a period of time corresponding with the growing completeness of Prussian influence over the German people. In other words, more or less public slovenliness obtained in the Fatherland until the time when to the old political and regulative aims entrusted to police activity there was added an ingredient of militarism.

Both the men who command and the police patrolling the country nowadays have served their terms in the service. Having become infected with barrack ideals, they enforce everywhere parade-ground conditions on the people. Not merely *sanitary* conditions, mind you, for a zigzag wood-pile is as sanitary as a cone-shaped one. No, it is a uniform regularity that is insisted upon, and that chiefly for its own sake. The element of picturesqueness goes by the board, of course, under such regulation—nothing is picturesque in Germany that is modern. But inasmuch as the enforced tidiness saves the property of decent householders from depreciating in value because of slovenliness on the part of untidy neighbors, spares offense to the eye and obviates slums, what can one do except to count it good?

WHEN General von der Goltz wrote of his countrymen as *Das Volk in Waffen* (The People in Arms), he characterized his people. And my conviction is that no student of German institutions, whether social or economic, pierces to the origination of them, who fails to take into account the sovereign German avidity for means to perfect the power of its military arm, in order to accomplish its sovereign military aims.

How have foreign writers on social reform, moved by the public utterances of ministers and speeches from the throne, praised the "benevolence" that founded, for instance, the German institution of national insurance! I remember well how I, too, was moved at the time by those same utterances as published in the native press. Then one day the Landrat returned from an official visit in Berlin.

"We shall pass the Insurance Bills," he remarked in a dry, business-like tone. "Bismarck said to me that insurance was a way to keep our men at home."

In the Reichstag strong opposition was being waged against the bills in the form presented by the Government, especially by the Social Democrats, the representatives of the working classes who were to be insured. But, true enough, the measures were passed. And equally true, the effect of the measures was the effect hoped for by the Iron Chancellor: emigration decreased (that to the United States fell from 115,000 to 39,000 between the years 1891-1894) while a corresponding increase took place in the number of men available for service in the event of quick mobilization. Nor had the fact been overlooked that the billions of marks to be accumulated from the people's savings in the way of contributions to the insurance fund would be a material prop to the national finances in case of war.

From a minister of state we heard on another occasion that the closing of so many churches under the action of the Falk laws had proved the wrong policy, inasmuch as countrymen going into the towns on Sundays and finding their houses of worship closed were the more inclined to listen to Socialists holding forth in the taverns. And as priests were preferable to Democrats, the Government would modify the church laws. And presently, sure enough, Bismarck began yielding to Rome.

Another instance of the all pervading influence of military considerations (the Socialists preached against militarism) concealed in legislative measures that appear purely social is presented by the Sunday observance laws. How it vext country people, accustomed to doing their weekly shopping after attending church services, to find shops closed on Sundays, obliging them to spend their time in coming to town on some week day! And how landowners grumbled over the prohibition against working their hands in the fields on the seventh day! Only the few were aware that it was the General Staff, and not pietists, who had initiated the "reform." And among the considerations that moved the General Staff to originate it was that by forcing landowners to take on an additional laborer or two (in order to make good the decrease of fourteen hours in the length of the working week) more men would be hardened by field work to endure the hardships of army service. The seventh day of the week is a military asset, looked at rightly, and to be held for use in national emergencies.

THAT policy of this sort ramifies every measure accepted by the Government is my firm conviction. Where a social or other movement which this policy can turn to account arises among the people, the measure is adopted; when, on the other hand, the people's demands are inimical to military interests they are suppresst: demands for liberty of individual action are severely suppresst. Given an organization already formed, a private or public corporation, for instance, and it is likely to be attached to the great organization of government, as a wheel is geared to a machine. The shipping interests, the export business, charitable institutions—the eye of the militaristic government has surveyed them all. Where they have been found useful to itself they have been helped. Schemes strengthening the empire, particularly those pertaining to industry and commerce, have for this reason sometimes taken on a vastness and efficiency resembling the vastness and efficiency of the military organization itself.

In so far as the spirit of militarism saves waste of human energy and results in better collective efficiency it must, of course, be pronounced good. The maximum of good, however, has been obtained too often in Germany under false pretenses of benevolence and at the expense of individual freedom. The amount of good, however imposing it may look, rests upon an unsound basis—it is not founded on the initiative of the people. The only enduring factor of a nation is, after all, the soul of the people. That remains, while governments perish; governments devoted to the sword, tho the sword be turned toward outer places "in the sun," are apt to perish by the sword. What, then, would be the real stage of social evolution revealed in a people, the individuals of which have been held in slavish subordination for the sake of the ambitions of the few? Man was not made for the Sabbath, but the Sabbath for man. Citizens are not made for the state, but the state for citizens; and a citizen is unworthy of the name who is not a free individual; who acts from compulsion exercized from without, instead of from a self-disciplined spirit within.

Militarism, despite the good it produces by the way, fails in producing the best things known to man—justice and liberty.

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GOVERNOR LUTHER E. HALL, OF LOUISIANA

THE LAST BATTLE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND AMERICANS

THE Hundred Years of Peace are reckoned from December 24, 1814, when the Treaty of Ghent was signed, but the last fighting of the war occurred two weeks later, on January 8. The English under Sir Edward Pakenham, attacking the city, and the Americans under Andrew Jackson, who defended it, had not heard of the end of the war and clashed at Chalmette, near the city. Jackson's success helped him to the Presidency. The Louisiana Historical Society had arranged an impressive international celebration of the centennial, and altho the war prevented the carrying out of the plan in its original form, January 8, 9 and 10 were filled with commemorative exercizes, which culminated in a ceremonial pageant repeating the "Crowning of Old Hickory" after the battle, and a grand pontifical mass and Te Deum in the St. Louis Cathedral, as in the original thanksgiving ceremony. Governor Hall and the state government coöperated. The old print which is reproduced below shows the death of Major-General Pakenham. It was published in Philadelphia in 1817.

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THE COMMAND OF THE SEA

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

EVER since the days of Queen Elizabeth it has been the settled policy of Great Britain to acquire and hold command of the sea; for upon that command she has always recognized that her national existence depends. "Whosoever commands the sea," says Sir Walter Raleigh, amplifying on Thucydides, "commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world and consequently the world itself." *Assured* command of the sea is not obtained until the opposing naval force is reduced to a state of complete inferiority. To accomplish this as against all the world, Great Britain has kept her naval strength somewhat in excess of that of the two foreign powers having the largest navies. Up to the present time no other nation has built capital ships in sufficient numbers to challenge this preëminence; because it has been plainly recognized that as fast as other nations increased their strengths, Great Britain would correspondingly increase hers, and in the end competition would reduce itself merely to a question of the longest purse. It may be noted in passing by the good people who have lately become timorous over our naval insufficiency that no naval preparedness by ourselves will ever be effective against Great Britain until we are ready to embark in this financial rivalry to the bitter end.

In the great naval wars of the past Great Britain's principal opponent was France. That country never effectively sought the command of the sea. While such farseeing statesmen as Richelieu and Colbert perceived plainly enough the importance of acquiring such command, the French navy continued to be rather a defensive than an offensive arm, and was used chiefly as an auxiliary for the promotion of territorial acquisition. Its sea fights were mainly the result of military expeditions and not of naval strategy aimed at the destruction of the enemy's fleet. They were land fights on the ocean with no idea of securing dominion over it. In this policy lay the causes of French defeat. The German navy, on the other hand, manned, not by Latins, but by men of the same stock as the British navy, is openly designed to challenge that power which asserts that its frontiers lie but three miles from every one else's coast.

The breaking out of the present war found Great Britain's naval force largely preponderant over that of Germany. It was open to Germany to fight, to concede inferiority and surrender, or to evade, which last is a practical admission of inferiority for the time being. She has chosen to evade, and thus has made the admission. The necessary consequences were, of course, fully known to her from the beginning. Therefore her position is in substance one of acquiescence in those consequences, which are simply corollaries of the existing preponderance of her enemy.

The chief consequences of admission of inferiority by evasion—shown in the present instance by the refusal of the German fleet to leave its harbors and protected waters—are loss of colonies, the sweeping of the inferior party's commerce from the sea, either by destruction or capture of merchant vessels or by their internment in neutral ports, and the cutting off of all water-borne supplies. These are deprivations, and all have been and are being borne by Germany. Besides this, she must submit to direct aggression incident to the transport of British troops across the Channel, and even when her land forces take a port which from its proximity to her enemy's territory is obviously available as a base for naval attack by submarines or airships, or if they approach near enough to the shore to get within range of naval guns, she must expect attack on such land forces from her enemy's warships, without power of effective retaliation.

It is incumbent upon the larger navy not only to possess preponderating power, but the ability to accomplish the ends above stated, and, of course, all the steps which lead to them. The greater fleet must keep sleepless watch upon the harbors in which its antagonist is interned, so that the latter cannot elude conflict in an attempt to escape. The containing ships are stationed either directly off the harbors to be observed, or in flanking positions which the enemy's fleet must pass, and these positions must be sufficiently near to the enemy's bases so that news of the escape can be quickly obtained from the smaller craft left on guard. At the present time, the indications are that Great Britain's capital ships are massed north of Ireland. This position is nearly midway between the two possible avenues thru which the German fleet could reach the Atlantic—the British Channel and the passages north of Scotland—while at the same time, it is far enough off to render the danger of submarine attack less than if the ships were kept in the North Sea. The work of watchful waiting is imposed upon the destroyers and small cruisers, which are always in wireless touch with the main force, and in constant motion before the beleaguered ports.

It is also incumbent upon the larger navy to prevent raids upon its own shores by enemy's vessels.

Meanwhile the Germans hope that conditions will supervene or be artificially produced which will enable the German fleet to sally forth and fight with a reasonable prospect of success.

The supervening conditions are mainly those incident to exposure and wear of men and ships on one side, and their conservation on the other. In the French and English naval wars, the prevailing opinion was that to keep the sea, to fight wind and water while constantly alert, was a better training for the inevitable conflict than lying in the idle security of harbors. That was Nelson's contention, and also that of Jervis. "I will not lie here," wrote the latter from Lisbon in 1795, "a moment longer than is necessary to put us to rights: for you well must know that inaction on the Tagus might make us all cowards." If, however, the British capital ships are themselves safely ensconced, and are equally idle, except for occasional drill or target practise, such as it is asserted was in progress when the "Audacious" was sunk, then the conditions of the two fleets are more nearly equalized, with the advantage, however, in favor of the British, since at least their ships can get out on the Atlantic and exercize, while the Germans remain practically tied up to docks and anchorages. The real watching strain comes upon the small craft which lie close in to the German harbors; but as long as there are enough of these to furnish ample relief and rest periods, the last few months' experience has shown that the work, while severe, is not unbearable.

The conditions that are artificially produced are those due to the attack of one belligerent upon the other, and here an unprecedented state of affairs reveals itself. Command of the sea always imposes the offensive on the power possessing or seeking to possess it. This is axiomatic. Since Great Britain has held this command she has never omitted to follow the rule, until now. It may be that the protection of the German fleet is so

strong that it would be madness to seek to break it down; but that does not impair the force of the rule nor the result of inability to comply with it. A command of the sea in which the offensive cannot be taken by the party claiming it is not assured.

With the exception of the raid on the British coast towns, which was offensive warfare, the German navy has stood on the defensive, using both kinds of defense, passive and active. The first, which simply strengthens itself and awaits attack, depends on mines, fortifications and the like which oppose assaults or entrances into harbors by the enemy. The second includes all those means and weapons which go to meet the enemy's fleet whether it be near by or far distant in order to strike blows which will tell—not in wresting the command of the sea from the superior party, but in damaging or demoralizing it, and in the hope of creating conditions favorable to a battle which may reverse the sea control.

The effect of the German offensive-defense upon the aggregate British force is hardly possible now to estimate, since the exact strength of the latter is not known, and to essay any comparison between the naval forces of the belligerents as modified by the events of the war is little more than guesswork. In tonnage, England's loss in ships is about seventy per cent greater than that of Germany. On the basis of battleships presumably built to date, her strength is a little less than twice as great. In gun power, England's loss is about three per cent; but within the next six months she will have eight new superdreadnoughts, besides four from France and two from Japan also available—all vessels of the most formidable type. Germany is also actively adding to her fleet, but to what extent is not definitely known. It cannot be asserted, therefore, that the relative conditions of the antagonists in point of material have undergone any very material change, or that by the past naval operations the end of the war has been brought measurably nearer.

The loss of naval officers by both sides is, however, a very different matter. It takes thirty months to build a battleship and ten years to produce a lieutenant fit to stand watch on her bridge. The thing cannot be put in figures, but none the less it may well be that either the sinking of the "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau" by the British or the "Audacious" and "Formidable" by the Germans worked greater damage to both countries in the loss of officers than it did in loss of ships.

The Germans design sooner or later to deliver an attack and are preparing therefor by trials and experiments. Submarines have essayed mined ports, have made longer and longer voyages, destroyed battleships as opportunity afforded, and have driven the larger cruisers away from the watch lines. Coast raids have been made not for military advantage, but to cause panic and terror of invasion, and this disquiet has been systematically fostered by threats of aerial attack. The sinking of the British battleship "Formidable" by a submarine is especially troublesome, since it not only demonstrates what the Germans have always maintained—that submarines can and should do their best work in the worst weather—but it creates a demoralizing insecurity in the transport of troops across the Channel. It will be of no avail for Great Britain to raise and prepare a great army on her own soil if she is obliged to keep it there, and that is what will happen if the Germans can make the Channel passage unsafe. Some months ago they blew up a passenger steamer in the Straits of Dover, and there was plenty of apprehension following, but it was not believed that submarines could elude the Channel mines and ships and destroy vessels close to the great naval station at Portsmouth.

The public always thinks in navies and contemplates fights between entire national forces. These do not occur. What actually happens is a contest between a certain group of units arriving at a particular place and time as a sequence of more or less arbitrary events, and another group equally governed by similar tho not the same fortuitous conditions. Admiralship is largely devoted to trying to mold these conditions strategically, so that one side will have the advantage when the opposing fleets come in contact and tactics begin. The cardinal principle of naval strategy is to "get there first with the biggest force." Small fleets have overcome large ones piecemeal in this way. This is what Germany must do, since she cannot overcome the whole odds against her, and it may be expected that her onslaught will be maintained simultaneously on, under and over the water. If it fails, the time when Germany will be starved out will be greatly hastened. If it succeeds—

The foregoing shows the confusion in the recent recommendation of the New York Peace Society to the President that "we shall maintain a powerful navy as our natural means of defense, but never for aggression." No one advocates that we should be aggressive in beginning wars, no matter by what means. But the navy is a weapon offensive and not defensive—and given the war, aggressive action is of the law of its being. Fights are not won by parrying blows. One or the other of the warring navies must command the sea. The beaten force has but two places to go—the bottom of the ocean or its own protected harbors. In either case, it is out of action.

If this be the fate of our "means of defense" we must face the loss of the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico, with such sea-borne trade as we have, exactly as Germany has now lost her colonies and ocean commerce. Supposed impregnable forts in Europe have fallen before land guns less powerful than the naval guns which can be brought to bear against the Panama Canal forts. If Admiral Mahan was right in his conclusion that these fortifications will need aid from the fleet, then if this aid become impossible the Canal is lost. The Monroe Doctrine becomes non-enforceable. And what *morale* can we expect among men whom we ask to fight for us under conditions which imply only defeat? Therefore we have either got to yield the command of the sea—with all its consequences—or fight for it with an adequate force. Whether we are aggressive or not in the sense of seeking battle is of no moment. If we do not go after the enemy, the enemy will come after us. After that we will not be aggressive because of our benevolent intentions but because we are sunk or shut up.

If shut up, we can hardly carry on the offensive defense which Germany is now practising with the enemy's harbors and roadsteads 3000 miles instead of 350 miles distant; nor does that defense alter the command of the sea. All we can do is to hope, as the Germans are now hoping, that the ever varying fortunes of war may give us a chance to get out and renew the contest.

Logically we can have no naval preparedness against Great Britain unless we are prepared to push our naval expenditure beyond her point of exhaustion. This apart, our navy to be adequate must be capable of wresting the command of the sea from any other nation from which reasonably we may expect attack. And here, in all the complex conditions of ocean distance, relative strengths, chances and revelations of the present war, and the certain fertility of American invention, it is less a question of our preparedness to fight other nations than of their preparedness to fight us.

New York City

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A PSYCHOLOGICAL BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR

ALONG THE FRENCH AND GERMAN LINES IN FRANCE A WAR BY PROCLAMATION HAS BEEN WAGED. BOTH ARMIES ARE SHOWERED WITH HANDBILLS DROPT BY AIRMEN, DENYING THE CUSTOMARY CHARGES OF CRUELTY TO PRISONERS WHICH ARE COMMONLY MADE TO DISSUADE THE MEN IN THE RANKS FROM SURRENDERING. HERE IS A FRENCH BILL WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS: "TO THE GERMAN SOLDIERS—IT IS NOT TRUE THAT WE, FRENCHMEN, SHOOT OR ILL-TREAT GERMAN PRISONERS. *ON THE CONTRARY* OUR PRISONERS OF WAR ARE WELL TREATED AND OBTAIN PLENTY TO EAT AND TO DRINK. THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE DISGUSTED WITH YOUR MISERABLE CONDITIONS MAY, WITHOUT FEAR, *UNARMED*, INFORM THE FRENCH OUTPOSTS. THEY WILL BE WELL RECEIVED THERE. AFTER THE WAR EVERYONE WILL BE ALLOWED TO RETURN HOME." THE DESPATCHES DO NOT INFORM US WHETHER THIS INGENIOUS PROPAGANDA HAS ANY MORE EFFECT THAN THE FIRE-BALLOONS WHICH SHELLEY SET OFF AT LYNMOUTH WITH HIS REVOLUTIONARY "DECLARATION OF RIGHTS"

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IS THERE A LATIN AMERICA?

BY JOHN BASSETT MOORE

In the last number of The Independent Mr. Moore outlined the history of Pan-American diplomacy. In this paper he analyzes the present situation in the South and Central American republics in so far as it affects our own relations with them and challenges the superficiality of our attitude to these neighbors of ours.—THE EDITOR.

NO doubt one of the chief impediments to the development and preservation of relations of amity and intimacy between the United States and the other independent nations of this hemisphere is the want of real information as to the conditions which actually exist in the various countries and the erroneous impressions that consequently prevail in regard to those conditions. As the result of the fact that the countries to the south of the United States have not all a common origin, and that, while all but one formerly belonged to Spain, the largest of them all, Brazil, was once a colony of Portugal, it has become the fashion to group them indiscriminately as "Latin America." The employment of this phrase, altho it may be necessary, has tended to confirm two radically erroneous impressions, one being that all the countries called Latin are really Latin; and the other, that all the countries called Latin are alike. In saying this, I do not advert to the fact that the impression seems widely to prevail that Spanish, and not Portuguese, is the language of Brazil. What I mean is that it seems to be generally supposed that in population, in institutions and in administration, they are all alike. In reality, in these respects, and particularly in the constituents of their population, they exhibit as between themselves differences more pronounced than those that exist between the United States and some of them. The circumstance has already been mentioned that Brazil, on severing her connection with Portugal, continued, till 1889, under a monarchical form of government—a fact that constituted not the slightest hindrance to the maintenance of the most cordial relations with that country.

LATIN-AMERICAN STABILITY

As a result of the misapprehensions to which I have adverted, little has been understood in the United States of the causes of the internal disorders by which some of the American republics have been afflicted. Regarding all Latin-American countries as one, a tendency has existed to assume that government in all of them is equally unstable. That this impression is altogether erroneous may be demonstrated by a few examples. In more than one of the states of Central America, for instance, revolutions have been frequent and have seemed at times to be chronic, but the very opposite is the case in Costa Rica, sometimes called the "Athens of Central America." No change in government by revolution has taken place in that country since 1870. Habits of statesmanship have developed there, and when, two years ago, a question arose under their local law as to the presidential succession, the problem was solved in a manner that would have done credit to any country. Her people are intensely devoted to the maintenance of their national independence and are proud of the skill which they have achieved in government. In Chile there has been only one serious civil disturbance in a long stretch of years, namely, the Balmacedist or Congressional Revolution in 1891. Chile has justified the prediction of Bolivar that the spirit of liberty there would never be extinguished. In Argentina one government has for many years followed another in orderly succession. Her capital is one of the world's finest cities, and boasts of a press which may well share our admiration with that of Rio de Janeiro. In Brazil, since the sudden governmental change of 1889, there has been but one civil disturbance of serious proportions, and this lasted only a little more than six months. Nor should we forget that there is no country that can boast a constant and assured immunity from disturbances, either domestic or foreign.

I have already adverted to the bloodless character of the transition in Brazil from monarchical to republican government. This fortunate issue may largely be ascribed to the element of idealism which has so often distinguished the political conduct of American statesmen, an idealism which can be fully appreciated only when we reflect upon the struggles in which they at times have been compelled to engage, in their efforts to maintain liberal institutions, such as exist in the United States. The same tendency accounts for the peaceful abolition of slavery in South America, and particularly in Brazil, where the system, having gained a strong foothold, tended to linger, but where it was eventually destroyed without forcible resistance. While it would be going too far to say that those whose material interests were directly affected accepted emancipation with universal gratitude, they at any rate accepted it intelligently as a duty to country and to humanity.

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LATIN-AMERICAN STATESMEN

Another misconception that more or less prevails in regard to the countries of Latin America is that which relates to the personal integrity of their statesmen. Certain bad examples, which it is unnecessary to enumerate, have served to spread the supposition that the chief cause of revolutions in those countries is the desire for the possession of the custom houses. Here, as elsewhere, it is necessary to exercize discrimination. Perhaps there is no country in which the desire for the emoluments of office has not more or less influence on the conduct of individuals, or where the desire for illicit gains does not furnish an occasional motive. The existence of such conditions and the extent to which they prevail necessarily depend upon the character of the society and the general state of the population. The supposition, however, that in the countries of Latin America a want of integrity in public officials is general, involves an error of fact and a serious injustice. Personal integrity is the rule, and not the exception, among the statesmen of the American republics, even outside the United States. I have often thought of one of my colleagues in the Fourth International American Congress, Señor Gonzalo Ramírez, as one of the finest examples I have ever known of public integrity, and I feel at liberty particularly to mention him because since the adjournment of the Conference he has past away. He had spent nearly all his life in the public service; was a jurist, and a professor at the University of Montevideo; and was also a diplomatist, holding at the end of his life the important and responsible position of Uruguayan Minister at Buenos Aires. I saw his modest home at Montevideo, whose dimensions betokened a life in which fortune had been sacrificed to fame, and private interest to public duty. At the conference at Buenos Aires he was appointed chairman of the committee on the renewal of the treaties between the American republics for the arbitration of pecuniary claims. At that time he was in the last stage of his fatal illness. In consequence of his

infirm physical condition, regular sessions of the committee could not be held, and it was agreed among the members that its meetings should be held at his lodgings at any time during the day or evening when he might notify us that he should be able to preside. He did his share, and indeed, more than his share of the work of the committee, making himself the first draft of its report. I can see him now before me, seated in an invalid's chair, his mind alert, his interest eager, his sense of duty supreme, devoting the last efforts of his fast-ebbing life to the promotion of justice, mutual respect and friendship among the American nations.

Many other illustrations might be given, but I will mention only one—the case of the late Baron Rio Branco, of Brazil, who died in February, 1912, after having held the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs for a longer period than a similar position has been held by any other person in this hemisphere. At the time of his decease he was serving under his fourth President. Having past many years in the public service, it was a well known fact that, altho he was the son of another eminent Brazilian statesman, he was destitute of private fortune and depended for his support upon the rewards which had been voted by a grateful nation. After his death, his library was purchased by the government for the benefit of his family, as an additional mark of the national gratitude.

LATIN-AMERICAN POLICY

Lastly, I desire to refer to the misapprehensions which have existed in regard to the Monroe Doctrine. The Third International American Conference, which sat at Rio de Janeiro, was held in what is known as the Monroe Palace, named in honor of the enunciator of the famous American policy. Brazil was one of the first, perhaps the first, of the American nations to applaud that doctrine. The Baron Rio Branco, of whom I have just spoken, was a strenuous asserter of it. But he asserted it, not as the exclusive concern of any one nation, but as the direct and immediate concern of all the American nations. When, therefore, a so-called Anglo-American syndicate, incorporated in one of the states of the United States, proposed, in the exercize of extraordinary political powers and commercial privileges granted by a neighbor of Brazil, to introduce European colonists into the upper reaches of certain affluents of the Amazon, he protested against what he called "the first attempt to introduce in our continent the African and Asiatic system of chartered companies," or government by foreign "semi-sovereign entities," and took the necessary measures to obtain from the syndicate the renunciation of all rights and claims under its concession, the effect of which was thus completely nullified.

So far as the Monroe Doctrine is held to guard the political system of this hemisphere against external subversion or attack, the American nations cordially accept it and look to the United States as its author and mainstay. In this sense it is eulogized by the statesmen of Latin America. In closing the Fourth International American Conference in 1910, one of Argentina's great orators, who, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided as honorary president at the final session, paid an eloquent tribute to American solidarity and to the United States as the proponent of the Monroe Doctrine. "In this year," said Dr. Rodriguez Larreta, "the majority of our republics complete a century of independent life. We can now say, with Washington, 'America for humanity,' because we are sovereign nations and the place we occupy in the world we owe to the strength of our own arms and our blood heroically shed. But let my last words be to send a message of acknowledgment to the great nation which initiated these conferences, which preceded us in the struggle for independence, which afforded us the example of a fruitful people organized as a republican nation, which, on a day memorable in history, declared 'America for Americans,' and covered as with a shield our hard won independence."

In this sense the Monroe Doctrine is received in South America with sentiments of the most friendly and cordial concurrence. But there is another sense in which the other independent nations, and especially such powerful states as Argentina, Brazil and Chile, find themselves unable to accept it. This sense, which is said to represent the view of the "man in the street," was exprest not long ago in an editorial utterance in one of our journals in the following terms: "Whatever its interest at stake or wrong suffered in Latin America, we sternly enjoin every European power to keep its hands off of what we make our international business and what we decree must be the business of nobody else." In other words, it is said we have decreed not only that the international relations of all the independent states of America are subject to our control, but also that other nations can deal with them only thru us or under our supervision.

Of this view it is to be observed that it must, in the first place, arouse resentment in the independent countries of America, since it places them all in the subordinate position of protectorates, subject to our dictation. And it must, in the second place, provoke the opposition of all other powers, since they are naturally unable to admit that they cannot conduct their affairs directly with states which are professedly, and in law and in fact, independent.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE FACTS

Let us consider for a moment what such a conception as that above defined really signifies. The area of the United States embraces less than 3,000,000 square miles. We often have difficulty in preserving order and insuring the protection of foreigners in our own jurisdiction, over

Paul Thompson
PRESIDENT LUCE OF CHILE

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Paul Thompson
PRESIDENT GOMEZ OF BRAZIL

which we possess exclusive legal control. The countries of Latin America comprize an area of more than 8,000,000 square miles, or almost three times our own; and over these more than 8,000,000 square miles we exercize no governmental control. And yet, within this vast area, it is asserted that we are to assume the protection of aliens and the redress of their grievances as a matter that concerns us, to the exclusion of all other foreign governments. Does not this assumption appear to be somewhat superficial and extravagant?

Again, the passage above quoted speaks of Latin America. On this phrase I have already commented, and I can only repeat that no one possessing the slightest acquaintance with the American countries called "Latin" would think of putting them all in one category of political and international treatment. Even in regard to population they differ radically. While Mexico has a population chiefly composed of indigenous races, Argentina, on the other hand, has a population almost wholly European. Brazil, altho possessing a far larger indigenous element, has had a strong government and has produced many able, enlightened and progressive statesmen. Chile has had, since 1850, few years of civil war. The record of Costa Rica has already been mentioned. Uruguay boasts of the large proportion of her revenues spent on public education. I advert to these things merely as illustrations of how a want of information leads the way to misconception.

Examined historically, the assumption that the independent states of America are to be regarded as mere protectorates of the United States is even more destitute of foundation. From the first dawn of the independence of American states down to the present, our Government has never denied the right of other powers to conduct their relations directly with the nations of America. In numerous instances, indeed, force has been employed—a contingency to which even we ourselves might conceivably be exposed. In the fourth decade of the last century, France and Great Britain blockaded the ports of Buenos Aires and Uruguay. France resorted to reprisals against Mexico in the same decade. We ourselves were at war with Mexico for the redress of our own grievances from 1846 to 1848. In 1861, France, Great Britain and Spain resorted to reprisals against Mexico without protest on our part. Later, when France (Great Britain and Spain having withdrawn) essayed to set up and maintain a monarchy in Mexico, we rightfully and necessarily protested and eventually brought the attempt to an end. I have already adverted to the war between Spain and the republics on the west coast of South America in the sixties. In 1894 Great Britain seized the port of Corinto, in Nicaragua, to collect an indemnity. In 1903, Germany, Great Britain and Italy blockaded the ports of Venezuela, with the acquiescence of this Government, it being expressly understood that there should be no permanent occupation or acquisition of Venezuelan territory. Altho I mention these incidents, I am not to be understood as advocating or justifying the employment of force in any particular instance, or as intimating that the United States is not justified in exhibiting special concern in regard to what may tend to jeopardize the independence of states for whose preservation it has as-

Paul Thompson
PRESIDENT CONCHA OF COLOMBIA

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sumed a contingent responsibility. I refer to them, on the contrary, for the purpose of showing the baselessness of the supposition that our statesmen have understood that the Monroe Doctrine involved a diminution of the primary rights and liabilities of the independent states of this hemisphere.

Within the past year we have witnessed a remarkable incident in the relations of the United States with the American republics. I refer to the mediation of the representatives of the so called A B C powers of South America—Argentina, Brazil and Chile—in the conflict between the United States and Mexico, beginning with the occupation of Vera Cruz. This proceeding was purely international in character, and did not embrace the settlement of the domestic questions which continue to produce disturbances in our southern neighbor. It resulted, however, in the relief of the strained situation between the United States and Mexico, and set a precedent which must have a pronounced effect upon the attitude of the mediating powers toward the United States, for not only did it recognize the equality of those powers with the great republic of the north, but it impliedly admitted that differences which gravely menace the relations of individual American states are matters of concern to all the American nations.

Let us hope that the principle thus acknowledged will continue to produce beneficent results, till it shall have realized the aspirations which generous minds have entertained for the establishment of the relations between the American nations on the basis of confidence, respect and friendly coöperation.

New York City

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TWO YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

SIGNIFICANT EXTRACTS FROM WOODROW WILSON'S JACKSON DAY ADDRESS AT INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 9, 1915

BEFORE the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis on Jackson Day, January 9, President Wilson made his first important public address in many months. Coming near the midway point of his administration, Mr. Wilson evidently felt it appropriate to utilize the occasion to speak of the achievements, the purposes and the ideals of the Democratic party as exemplified by its record under his leadership.

We print here certain of the more significant portions of the address. Editorial comment on the address as a whole will be found on another page.

MILITANT DEMOCRACY

Andrew Jackson was a forthright man, who believed everything he did believe in fighting earnest. And, really, ladies and gentlemen, in public life that is the only sort of man worth thinking about for a moment. If I were not ready to fight for everything I believe in I would think it my duty to go back and take a back seat. I like, therefore, to breathe the air of Jackson Day. I like to be reminded of the old militant hosts of Democracy, which I believe have come to life again in our time.

A PARTY WITHOUT AN IDEA

The trouble with the Republican Party is that it has not had a new idea for thirty years. . . . They have had leaders from time to time who suggested new ideas, but they never did any thing to carry them out. I suppose there was no harm in their talking, provided they could not do anything. Therefore, when it was necessary to say that we have talked about things long enough, which it was necessary to do, and the time had come to do them, it was indispensable that a Democrat should be elected President. . . . The Republican Party is still a covert and refuge for those who are afraid; for those who want to consult their grandfathers about everything. Most of the advice taken by the Republican Party is taken from gentlemen old enough to be grandfathers. They will not trust the youngsters. They are afraid the youngsters might have something up their sleeve.

THE INDEPENDENT VOTER

Politics in this country does not depend any longer upon the regular members of either party. There are not enough regular Republicans in this country to take and hold national power; and I must immediately add there are not enough regular Democrats in this country to do it either. This country is guided and its policy is determined by the independent voter; and I have come to ask you how we can best prove to the independent voter that the instrument he needs is the Democratic Party, and that it would be hopeless for him to attempt to use the Republican. I do not have to prove it, I admit it. What seems to me perfectly evident is this—that if you made a rough reckoning, you would have to admit that only about one-third of the Republican Party is progressive, and you would also have to admit that about two-thirds of the Democratic Party is progressive. Therefore, the independent progressive voter finds a great deal more company in the Democratic ranks than in the Republican ranks.

ANIMATED CONSERVATISM

There are Democrats who are sitting on the breeching-strap; there are Democrats who are holding back. There are Democrats who are nervous. I dare say they were born with that temperament. And I respect the conservative temper. I claim to be an animated conservative myself; because being a conservative I understand to mean a man not only who preserves what is best in the nation but who sees that in order to preserve it you dare not stand still, but must move forward. For the virtue of America is not statical; it is dynamic. All the forces of America are forces in action or else they are forces of inertia.

The Democratic Party is still on trial. The Democratic Party still has to prove to the independent voters of this country not only that it believes in these things, but that it will continue to work along these lines and that it will not allow any enemy of these things to break its ranks. This country is not going to use any party that cannot do continuous and consistent team work. If any group of men should dare to break the solidarity of the Democratic team for any purpose or from any motive, theirs will be a most unenviable notoriety and a responsibility which will bring deep bitterness to them. The only party that is serviceable to a nation is a party that can hold absolutely together and march with the discipline and with the zest of a conquering host.

TO HELP THE WORKINGMAN

Don't you think it would be a pretty good idea for the Democratic Party to undertake a systematic method of helping the workingmen of America? There is a very simple way in which they can help the workingmen. If you were simply to establish a great Federal employment bureau, it would do a vast deal; by the Federal agencies which spread over this country men could be directed to those parts of the country, to those undertakings, to those tasks, where they could find profitable employment. The labor of this country needs to be guided from opportunity to opportunity. If I were writing an additional plank for a Democratic platform I would put that in.

I am not one of those who doubt either the industry or the learning or the integrity of the courts of the United States, but I do know that they have a very antiquated way of doing business. I do know that the United States in its judicial procedure is many decades behind every other civilized government in the world; and I say that it is an immediate and an imperative call upon us to rectify that, because the speediness of justice, the inexpensiveness of justice, the ready access of justice, is the greater part of justice itself.

If you have to be rich to get justice, because of the cost of the very process itself, then there is no justice at all. So I say there is another direction in which we ought to be very quick to see the signs of the times and to help those who need to be helped.

THE DEMOCRATS AND PROGRESSIVE PROPOSALS

At every turn the things that the progressive Republicans have proposed that were practicable, the Democrats either have done or are immediately proposing to do. If that is not our bill of particulars to satisfy the independent voters of the country, I would like to have one produced. There are things that the progressive program contained which we, being constitutional lawyers, happened to know cannot be done by the Congress of the United States. That is a detail which they seem to have overlooked. But so far as they can be done by state legislatures, I for one, speaking for one Democrat, am heartily in favor of their being done.

I do not want the independent voter too proud of himself, but I have got to admit that he is our boss, and I am bound to admit that the things that he wants are, so far as I have seen them mentioned, things that I want. I am not an independent voter, but I hope I can claim to be an independent person, and I want to say this distinctly, I do not love any party any longer than it continues to serve the America. I have been bred in the Democratic Party; I love the Democratic Party, but I love America a great deal more than I love the Democratic Party. And when the Democratic Party thinks that it is an end in itself, then I rise up and dissent.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE PRESS

With all due respect to editors of great newspapers I have to say to them that I never take my opinion of the American people from their editorials. So that when some great dailies not very far from where I am temporarily residing thundered with rising scorn at watchful waiting, Woodrow sat back in his chair and chuckled, knowing that he laughs best who laughs last; knowing in short what was the temper and principles of the American people. . . .

There may come a time when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not. But at least for two years more I am free to think that I do, with a great comfort in immunity in the time being.

THE LONELY INDEPENDENT

I want to make every independent voter in this country a Democrat. It is a little cold and lonely out where he is because, tho he holds the balance of power, he is not the majority and I want him to come in where it is warm. I want him to come where there are great emotions. That is what I miss in the Republican Party, they do not seem to have any great emotions. They seem to think a lot of things, old things, but they do not seem to have any enthusiasm about anything. Now there is one thing I have got a great enthusiasm about, I might say almost a reckless enthusiasm, and that is human liberty.

MEXICO'S EIGHTY PER CENT

I hold it is a fundamental principle, and so do you, that every people has the right to determine its own form of government, and until this recent revolution in Mexico, until the end of the Diaz reign, eighty per cent of the people of Mexico never had a "look-in" in determining who should be their governors, or what their government should be. Now I am for the eighty per cent. It is none of my business, and it is none of your business how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and it is none of yours how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it, and God speed them in getting it, is theirs. And so far as my influence goes while I am President nobody shall interfere with them.

THE STATE OF MIND OF BUSINESS

I have been talking with business men recently about the present state of mind of American business. There is nothing the matter with American business except a state of mind. . . . I never was in business, and therefore, I have none of the prejudices of business. I have looked on and tried to see what the interests of the country were in business, and I have taken counsel with men who did know, and their counsel is uniform, and all that is needed in America is now to believe in the future. I believe, I always have believed, that American business men were absolutely sound at heart, but men immersed in business do a lot of things that opportunity offers to do which in other circumstances they would not do; and I have thought all along that all that was necessary to do was to call their attention sharply to the kind of reforms in business which were necessary and that they would acquiesce, and I believe they have heartily acquiesced. There is all the more reason, therefore, that great and small, we should be confident in the future.

ESSENTIALS AND NON-ESSENTIALS IN RELIGION

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—EIGHTEENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THERE are many doctrines, or dogmas, that cannot be included in so restricted a series of papers as the present on "What I Believe and Why," because it is not important to have any belief about them; and of some of them it is impossible to have evidence, other than that which is drawn from a mechanical view of Scripture; and others as to which we may profitably leave knowledge to God, as the knowledge can have no concern to us, but only to Him.

Of those of which it is not important that we should have any belief, we may take one commonly held in the Catholic Church, that of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, that is, the doctrine that came into vogue about the time of the Nestorian controversy, and the development of honor to Mary as "the Mother of God," but which had its origin in a Gnostic heresy, and held that she was taken up, both body and soul, by angels into Heaven. There is not a bit of evidence for it from Scripture or from any other source. It is a pure invention of fancy.

Equally of no importance to us, and equally without biblical or other evidence, is the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, a belief which grew out of the notion that the Mother of our Lord must have been too immaculate to have inherited any stain of original sin from our first parents. It depends on another doctrine, that of the original inherited corruption of human nature from Adam, which itself needs proof.

Some other doctrines taught in certain creeds have no proof whatever, but would be of importance if true. Such is that propounded by the Vatican Council declaring the infallibility of the Pope in his official declarations of doctrine. If he is thus infallible it is important that we should know it. But there being no proof of it, and its unlikelihood being very great, it is not important to dwell upon it. In a similar class we may cite the value of indulgences and the doctrine of Purgatory.

It is desirable for us to know as many true things as possible, but we cannot know them all. Some are important and some unimportant. As to some, if we do not know them correctly it is death to us, while as to others we may err without mischief. It is also desirable that we should do as many good things as possible, but some good things it is of much more importance that we should do than that we should do others. It is more important to save a child's life than a dog's.

In the field of theology, which has to do with beliefs, and in that of religion, which has to do with character and conduct, there are doctrines or duties of various grades of value, some important, some of little importance; and, what is more to the purpose, the duties relating to conduct are vastly more important than the beliefs. We value the ignorant man, if good, vastly more than the knowing man, if bad. Virtue is more than learning, but the complete man has both.

DUTY DEPENDS ON KNOWLEDGE

We may not be under obligation to have knowledge; we are under obligation to have character. And character is simple, within the reach of everybody. It is nothing more than to do the most good things we can, but only within the limits of one's knowledge. His knowledge may be very imperfect and his belief quite wrong, but a man must follow according to what he knows. Abraham, as the story goes, thought it his duty, because he believed God required it, to kill his firstborn, and he prepared to do it, as thousands of Canaanites actually did. It was his duty. Of course, God never commanded any such thing—He could not do it, but that did not make it wrong; his ignorance made it right to lift the knife. Thus a thousand cruel acts in pagan worship are made pious and praiseworthy, and are doubtless acceptable to God. It is a comfort to think so, while we try to enlighten their ignorance and make the world happier and better.

As all conduct and duty depend on our relations to others, to God or our fellow men, our duties will depend on what we know or believe about them. If our circumstances have allowed us to believe in God, we shall have very serious duties toward him; and our duties toward our fellow men will vary in importance according to what we know of them. Fortunately, our principal duty toward God coincides with our duty to our fellow men, for it must be His wish, implanted in our consciences, that we should do them good. That is the larger part of our duty to God; and the obligation to do it for Him adds immense emphasis to our mere sense of obligation of the natural virtue of altruism. The bare stoical acceptance of altruism instead of self-love will seem frail and cold unless it is stimulated by belief that it is the will of God. Religious people ought to be, and I think they are, the leaders in all service for good order and public welfare.

SERVICE AND SACRAMENTS

Duties directed immediately toward God alone are comparatively few, and, I may say, less essential. We have done our best for Him when we have done our best for His creatures. We cannot add to His goodness or wisdom or happiness. All we can do is to tell Him that we love Him and will do His will, and we can also ask Him to do what we know He will do wisely. He has made laws for the conduct of His world, and those laws He will not break, but I do not see why He cannot guide their operation, even as we can, and as I believe He has done thru the whole process of the evolution of this and all worlds.

Beyond such prayer and grateful praise I can think of no special act of service we can do directly for God alone unless it be in certain forms of public worship, and even those have their advantage in fellowship with others. We can observe the Sabbath because we believe He commanded it; or we can engage in certain ceremonies or sacraments as ordained by Him, but these are all mere forms and ordinances, appointed for their value to us and not valuable in themselves. If the value fails then the observance vanishes. They are but of secondary importance, for the one essential worship toward God is to worship Him in the spirit and in truth.

GRADATIONS OF ASSURANCE

When we pass from the realm of conduct and duty to that of knowledge and belief, the case is not so simple. There are many grades of evidence leading to more or less assurance of belief, and grades of importance of our theological doctrines. In his remarkable *Self-Review*, written in his old age, Richard Baxter, after telling how his own beliefs had been modified since youth, makes the following very instructive gradation of certainties:

> My certainty that I am a man, is before my certainty that there is a God, for *quod facit notum est magis notum:* my certainty that there is a God, is greater than my certainty that He requireth love and holiness of His creature: my certainty of this, is greater than my certainty of the life of reward and punishment hereafter: my certainty of that, is greater than my certainty of the endless duration of it,

and of the immortality of individuate souls: my certainty of the Deity, is greater than my certainty of the Christian faith: my certainty of the Christian faith in its essentials, is greater than my certainty of the perfection and infallibility of all the Holy Scriptures: my certainty of that is greater than my certainty of the meaning of many particular texts, and so of the truth of many particular doctrines, or of the canonicalness of some certain books. So that as you see by what gradations my understanding doth proceed, so also my certainty differeth as the evidences differ. And they that have attained to greater perfection, and a higher degree of certainty than I, should pity me and produce their evidence to help me.

In this quotation it is suggested that there is a gradation also of the relative importance of various doctrines which have found a place in creeds.

THE FUNDAMENTAL BELIEF

The first by far in importance of all religious beliefs is belief in the existence of God; for on belief in God all other religious beliefs rest, and, what is more important, all religious duties of conduct. While it is of much more importance to be good than to believe correctly in God, or to believe at all in Him, yet a belief in an infinite God of boundless goodness and holiness must have the effect which the vision had on Isaiah, who replied to the call of God and the cry of the world, "Here am I; send me."

Following Richard Baxter, I recur to some of our more or less accepted Christian doctrines which depend on our belief in God. Just as our belief in God must rest on good, rational evidence, so all our religious beliefs which depend on it must be supported by evidence. Reason is always arbiter. For children, and for those who are children in faith, fed with milk and not with meat, it is enough to take the word of the Church, but not so for the teachers of the Church nor for any one else who has learned to think for himself and has the opportunity to do it. I take it that those who formulated our creeds were mere men like us, and did not know as much as we do and could not possibly know as much. We have more science, more knowledge of history and philosophy than they, and can judge and criticize on matters of belief better than they. I reject and resent the idea that my belief is to be dictated to me by anybody or by any Church. To my own Master, God, and to Him alone, I stand or fall. In matters of morals as well as of fact I must stand on my own conscience, no matter what the Church says, or what the law says, or what the Bible says, or what I am told anywhere or by anybody that God says. I will search and get evidence from all these and from every source, but in the end my best decision is final and supreme; and so is every man's.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE BIBLE

For illustrations of more or less accepted Christian doctrines let us take the authority of the Bible. I take it that the important thing in it is its truth, or the true things in it. Some hold that it is so fully inspired from God that everything in it is true. If such were the case it would be a great saving of thought. But we know that cannot be so, for the world was not made in six days, and there was no such universal flood as is described, and the multiplicity of languages did not originate in Babel, and the second coming of our Lord did not occur "in this generation," and God did not send "a lying spirit" to deceive Ahab, and they were not blessed who dashed the "little ones against the stones." But there may be a degree of divine guidance and inspiration which does not wholly swamp a man's idiosyncrasies and ignorance, and it is the truth in the Bible that is of enormous value; and what is truth and what is error we have to judge for ourselves; and so far as I can judge, no one doctrine of inspiration is of much importance, for we always have to check its statements by our own study of historical evidence and our ethical sense. For the important thing is the real truth, not the way God told the truth or allowed the error to be mixt with the truth. That is his knowledge and not ours; and a stiff doctrine of inspiration has driven not a few souls away from the Christian faith.

THE NATURE OF GOD

Believing in God, the belief in His absolute goodness and love is of the greatest importance. Jesus taught that God is to be addrest as our Father rather than as King. His love to us is a Father's love. Trusting in His love, other doctrines taught of old and even now are of no serious importance, particularly if they do not at all affect us or our conduct, but relate to subjects on which God only has knowledge. Such is the doctrine of the division of the divine nature into three persons, each of which is the fullness of God, as taught in the Nicene and Athanasian creeds. Whether this is true or not God only knows and we know not. We can have no knowledge of it except from the Scriptures as believed to contain a revelation on the subject from God. But students of the Bible differ as to what it teaches, and various views as to its teaching can honestly be held. If we believe in three persons after Athanasius, or in three phases after Sabellius, or in one undifferentiated God after Arius, makes no serious difference, for if we love and serve God just the same, God will surely love us, however we may have mistaken in a matter that does not concern us, but concerns only God. There is a creed which sends to Hell those that differ from its doctrine, but its statement that such will without doubt perish everlastingly is an impious lie, an insult to God, a denial of His goodness.

THE TRINITY AND THE ATONEMENT

Closely allied to this is the doctrine that Jesus while on earth was the second person in the Trinity, containing in himself full Godhead, and this teaching many draw from the Bible. As to whether this is a fact Christians differ, altho on this, as on the matter of the Trinity, the large majority accept it. Whether true or not is a question partly of history, partly of psychology, and the evidence is wholly found in Scripture, and is variously interpreted; and our conclusion is affected by the weight we put on a doctrine of inspiration. As a matter of history or psychology, this question of the nature of Jesus Christ, whether fully or only mediately and partially divine, or whether he was only an extraordinary human teacher of religion, is very interesting, but cannot be of supreme importance to us; for whichever view we take of it, our duty remains the same, and the honest believer, whatever his conclusion, must be equally acceptable to a good God. God must love goodness wherever it is and whatever its intellectual mistakes, and he cannot help loving it. It is not necessary for us to know just how much divinity was in Jesus. That is God's affair rather than ours.

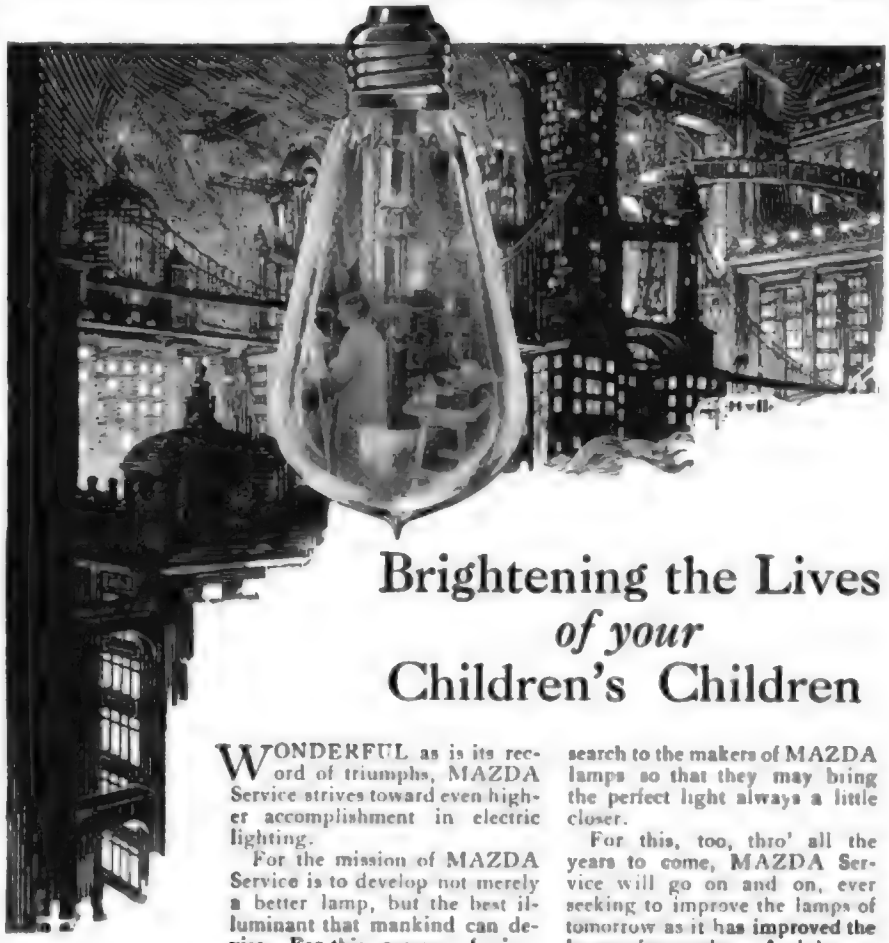
And this connects itself with the doctrine of the Atonement, on which theologians have guessed so much and have imposed so much on others. The question which the doctrine of the Atonement presumes to answer is, How does God manage to forgive sin? What satisfaction for sin does God require? Men have differed immensely on this subject, defending, all of them, their view from the Bible. But only God knows, and we have pretty much ceased to discuss this question, and we are coming to leave it to God. The question is not important, except as it assumes, to begin with, that some satisfaction is necessary. There may be; there may not be, any more than the father in the parable of the Prodigal Son required satisfaction before he should welcome the son with a ring and the fatted calf.

The doctrine of the immortality of the soul is one of vital importance, not because our duty to be good would be any different if we believed the soul not to be immortal, but because disbelief in it would lead a multitude of careless souls, perhaps most of us, to say with Paul's too hasty language, "If the dead are not raised let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." But yet the nature of that future life is something that we can know very little or nothing of from any light of nature, and the purely figurative language of Scripture leaves us with little more than the conclusion which nature gives us, that the God of all goodness will do what is just and right. It is a remarkable fact, accordingly, that teachers of the Christian religion have very nearly ceased to preach Heaven and Hell to the people; and it must be because they think the doctrine of future rewards and punishments less important and less definitely certain than their fathers did. They now emphasize other persuasives to a right life.

"OUR BUSINESS IS TO BE GOOD"

The doctrines much discussed years ago of the Freedom of the Will and the Divine Decrees appear to me of little practical importance. They divided the Methodists from the Calvinists, and now nobody is much interested in them; and yet the old division of the denominations continues, when the occasion for it has past. It was thought that if God decreed all our acts, then our responsibility was all gone, and with it virtue and vice; but we know better. We see that there was a flaw somewhere, and where it was we care little, for the conflict is over. As with so many of these questions, it is none of our business how God made His plans or what He planned. That is all God's business. Our business is to be good like God.

There was an old doctrine of congenital total depravity, of inherited sin that came down to us by human nature corrupted in Adam. I don't hear it much preached now, but it is yet in venerated creeds. One reason for its disappearance is because we have ceased to believe that there was such a man as Adam, or if there was, that we could possibly have sinned in him. And we find it impossible to believe in total depravity from birth, resulting from a nature corrupted by one disobedience of Adam. At any rate, the series of doctrines related thereto appears to me to be, for the Christian life, of little practical importance. We know that we are free, and we know the obligations of right and the criminality of wrong; and that is important. We do not need



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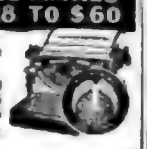

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any more to argue, as Dr. Emmons did, that sin consists in sinning. Of course it does, and in nothing else.

IMPORTANCE OF THE NON-ESSENTIALS

When I say that in my thinking I distinguish essentials from non-essentials, in belief as well as in duty, and that only duty is supremely essential, I do not mean to say that these less essential, less important beliefs or questions are not worth serious thought, whether mine or others'. Anything as serious as religion is worth serious thought. To one who sees in the Bible much more of revelation and much less of evolution than I do, it will seem of much more importance than to me to study the last hidden meaning there is in that revelation, and the last just deductions from it. Such a one will be much more concerned than am I to understand the mystery of the Trinity which he draws out of its language, or the wonder of the Atonement, or the divinity of Christ, on which the Atonement rests. Equally one who holds that the voice of the Church in its councils and creeds is as binding as inspiration on our beliefs, will regard as very important dogmas which I hold to be of little value or none at all, or even as untrue. Yet even so, as Richard Baxter teaches us, the belief in the Council, or the Church, or the Inspiration is of a nature higher than the belief in its pronouncements, and it is best for them, and for me, to consider very carefully the arguments on which that higher belief rests. Especially the doctrine of Inspiration, which in its stricter form binds us to believe as true and right, on the authority of God, whatever we find in our Scriptures, requires at this day renewed and impartial study.

He—Could you learn to love me?

She—I learned to speak Chinese.—*Jack O'Lantern.*

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Prof.—How do you account for that?

Fresh.—It exploded.—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

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The New Books

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cision, the word of the assembly of the gods, the command of Anu and Enlil." The fifth column tells how the mighty windstorms came together and the rainstorms raged with them for seven days and seven nights. According to the legend in the Gilgamesh Epic it was six days only, while in Genesis there are two versions welded together, one of which makes it forty days while the other increases it to one hundred and fifty days. The huge boat was driven by the windstorm, but after seven days the sun-god came forth, and Zuigiddu opened an aperture in the boat and let the sunlight into it. Before the sun-god he prostrated himself and sacrificed an ox and a sheep. Here comes another break in the tablet, and the story concludes with Ziugiddu again prostrating before Anu and Enlil, and he receives the promise that he shall receive the name "Preserver of the Seed of Mankind" and shall be made immortal like the gods, and dwell with them on the mountain of Dilmun. It is a great pity that two-thirds of the poem is lost, but the reader can compare what is preserved of it, thanks to Dr. Poebel, with the biblical story and with the parallel stories of Berosus and the eleventh chapter of the Gilgamesh Epic as they are given in any good Bible dictionary.

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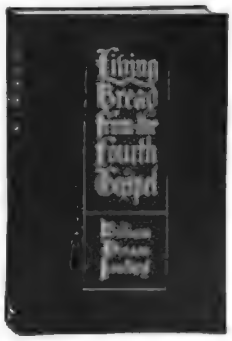

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The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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Twenty-five years' experience in giving the Nauheim Baths with a Natural Ferruginous Iodo-Bromo Brine

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THE BATHS are given under the direction of physicians. Complete Hydrotherapeutic Mechanical and Electrical Equipment. For the treatment of heart disease, rheumatism, gout, diabetes, obesity, neuralgia, digestive disorders, anemia, neurasthenia, diseases of the nervous system, liver and kidneys, we offer advantages unsurpassed in this country or Europe.

For descriptive booklets address WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, *President*, Watkins, N. Y., on Seneca Lake

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IT'S HEALTH, IT'S COMFORT, IT'S PLEASURE
PINE TREE INN, - LAKEHURST, N. J.

Tour to South America

Sail from New York Feb. 17, 1915. Three months. Small party. Send for Itinerary.
EDWIN C. ATKINSON
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RHETORIC

"It certainly gives me great pleasure to recommend to teachers everywhere the special merits of The Independent for schoolroom work. We use it weekly in connection with our regular Rhetorical work. One-third of our Rhetorical period time is used for Current Events. Outlines of the week's events are prepared from the magazine. We find the news to be concise and very readable. The special articles are especially good, and the debate outlines are excellent. I am glad to commend it."

Send for free pamphlet called "How to Use The Independent in the Teaching of English."

THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York

poor in England and of the ryot in India, Fawcett, like Lincoln, was the man whom the common people loved.

Houghton Mifflin. $2.50.

A REPLY TO SOCIALISM

Your Own Pay Envelope, by John R. Meader, is a series of letters addrest to John Smith, Workingham. While exposing minor Marxian fallacies, it is not itself entirely free from sophistry and argumentative pettiness. Its homely examples and lack of rancor, however, give a certain value to its consideration of socialism's more simple problems.

Devin-Adair. $1.

THE HUMAN SIDE OF A STATESMAN

A study of a statesman's personality is *The Life of Thomas B. Reed*, by Samuel W. McCall. The biographer has not escaped entirely a natural extollation of a man who was his friend; it is fortunate, however, that so much intimate detail of the human side of the famous Speaker has been put into a book. To one who knows little of his reflective nature or fine literary sense the work will be of more than usual biographical interest.

Houghton Mifflin. $3.

THE EVOLUTION OF SIN

In *Christianity and Sin*, Robert Mackintosh has outlined the difficult and much debated doctrine of sin historically as it emerges in the Biblical literature and later Christian thought. The modifications made by the theory of evolution are emphasized. The author then makes a constructive study of the more important aspects and elements of the doctrine. The volume is well worked out and suggestive.

Scribner's. 75 cents.

INVOICING UNCLE SAM

Capsule essays, that have already delighted some five million newspaper readers, go to make up George Fitch's trenchant *Sizing Up Uncle Sam*. Their ingredients are bits of political history, national biography, economics, fads, drawbacks and bragging points, put together with dry humor and a deft pen.

Stokes. $1.

THE SEARCHING QUESTION OF THE TIMES

According to Professor Walter Rauschenbusch, Christianity demands that love be made supreme among social forces and that the life of humanity be "organized on the basis of solidarity and love." His striking booklet *Dare We Be Christians?* is a stirring call to the followers of Jesus everywhere to substitute freedom and fraternity for coercion and class strife in social movements.

Pilgrim Press. 35 cents.

THE QUEST FOR GOLD

The Treasure Finders, by Oliver Clay, is a well-written supplementary historical reader, containing accounts of the principal voyages of discovery and exploration. There are ten chapters, including an account of the searovers of the Far North like Lief Ericson. The environment in each chapter is excellently maintained. The style is direct.

Duffield. $1.25.

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EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY

EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE

INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

14. Mrs. M. P., New Jersey. "My problem is this: How are magazine reading and efficiency to live in the same house? The literature of the day is heavy with waste, because unused; and demoralizing for the reason that what one hopes or expects to do and does not effect is more enervating than accomplishment would be. Do not passing thoughts in great numbers tend to scatter the intellect? How shall we keep our minds from becoming waste-baskets?"

Your point is a good one. The bane of education is too much reading—too little thinking, too little feeling, too little doing. This chronic tendency of the student, toward mental gluttony and psychic paralysis, we are endeavoring to overcome by publishing a chart or test or table, forcing *action*, with each article of our series. I, personally, would rather see a man lift a little finger to help himself or his neighbor than read a library of pale, proud, theories—and stay glued to his chair. We all need power—not pedantry; and shall welcome suggestions accordingly. The Service recommends few books, only those likely to meet a specific need; aiming rather to form personal connections between inquirers and the most able Efficiency leaders.

---

15. Mr. C. W., Georgia. "I should like to ask about the space and attention you are going to give to the Efficiency Movement in the future. Our company is interested, and would like to get all the information possible on this subject."

The amount of space that we shall give to this subject will be largely determined by our readers' interest in what we present.

A series of articles, giving the newest and best ideas on Personal Efficiency, written by the Director of the Service, will be published, one a month. A synopsis of these articles has just been published, in a booklet containing the symposium on Efficiency from our November 30th issue, and also a reprint of "The Triumph of the Man Who Acts"—for which so many of our friends have been asking. The price of the booklet is 10 cents. Order as many copies from the Service as you care to distribute. Just write "Send Efficiency booklet," and enclose amount due.

The Question Box will be continued, and made as varied, interesting and helpful as possible. New features are under way and will be announced from time to time in these columns.

16. Mr. R. E. K., Wyoming. "Can you refer me to a good mail course in stenography? I find myself handicapped by the time I have to consume at the typewriter, in making out reports, estimates, etc. I am a civil engineer, and am greatly interested in your Service."

Write the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pennsylvania, for details on this matter. Stenography is hard to learn by mail instruction—the knack of using your hands and the machine is largely observation and imitation. If you are

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$25,540,591.22
Overdrafts	152.29
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks), including premiums on same	267,501.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded)	99,500.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	450,000.00
Less amount unpaid	375,000.00
Banking house	700,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,992,101.94
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	1,450,507.26
Outside checks and other cash items, $102,400.52; fractional currency, $6,440	108,840.52
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	43,291.75
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,545,811.05
Notes of other national banks	160,994.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Specie	1,446,100.00
Legal-tender notes	1,369,617.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund subscribed	143,212.50
Less amount, if any, returned to subscriber	42,963.75
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	121,000.00
Total	$35,074,756.78

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,504,258.93
Reserved for taxes	4,407.57
Circulating notes, less amount on hand and in treasury for redemption or in transit	50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	11,280,507.14
Dividends unpaid	183,961.00
Demand deposits:	
Individual deposits subject to check	12,734,868.70
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	614,000.00
Certified checks	346,395.76
Cashier's checks outstanding	310,809.37
United States deposits	1,000.00
State and municipal deposits	538,870.31
State bank circulation outstanding	5,678.00
Total	$35,074,756.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, H. H. POWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of January, 1915.

CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, 2,659, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
HENRY SPADONE,
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North Dakota Farm Mortgages

Are relieved from the constant fluctuation of general class securities.

Farm Mortgages secured upon land, the prime factor of the country's prosperity, made in an old settled country, and by Bankers of established reputation and character are the Ideal Investment.

My 33 years residence, and 30 years making Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar in interest or principal, gives the careful investor every warrant and guarantee of absolute security.

Write for particulars.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

The Manhattan Savings Institution

644-646 Broadway, Cor. Bleecker St., N. Y.

127th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

December 8, 1914.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 31st inst., payable on or after January 18, 1915.

Deposits made on or before January 9, 1915, draw interest from January 1, 1915.

JOSEPH BIRD, President

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Secretary
ARTHUR STILES, Ass't Secretary

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., December 30, 1914.

The transfer books of the registered 5 per cent. bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 12 o'clock, M., January 16, 1915, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due February 1, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock, A. M., February 2, 1915.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer

KINGS COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

City of New York, Borough of Brooklyn

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over $2,900,000

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ACCOUNTS INVITED, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
at the close of business on the 24th day of December, 1914:

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, $1,111,250), market value..	$1,126,000.00
Private securities (book value, $10,184,855), market value	10,217,160.00
Real estate owned.....	1,150,000.00
Mortgages owned.....	3,636,625.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral.....	40,042,085.50
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	9,291,768.65
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	9,700,912.35
Specie (gold certificates).....	4,600,000.00
Gold Fund Contribution Certificates	77,325.50
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	555,919.46
Total	$80,397,796.46

LIABILITIES

Capital stock.....	$2,000,000.00
Surplus on market values:	
Surplus fund.....	12,000,000.00
Undivided profits.....	2,624,477.46
Surplus on book values.....	14,577,422.46
Deposits:	
Preferred, as follows:	
Due New York State savings banks.....	4,500,387.72
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee, or depositary	1,932,926.16
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets (U. S. Postal Savings Trustees)	605,520.41
Not preferred, as follows:	
Deposits subject to check	33,466,722.59
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.....	9,983,280.56
Other certificates of deposit	9,571,590.72
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	2,836,388.57
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes and expenses	103,231.00
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date.....	738,569.52
Estimated unearned discounts	34,692.75
Total	$80,397,796.46

6% **$100 Certificates**

Bearing interest at 6 per cent. Due two years from date and payable on demand at any time thereafter.

Amply secured by first mortages on improved property deposited in trust for the protection of Certificate holders.

An ideal investment for savings or idle funds.

Interest checks mailed promptly July 1st and January 1st.

Write for the book

THE CALVERT MORTGAGE CO.
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AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A Dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Friday, January 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 31, 1914.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on January 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer in New York will be paid by the Bankers' Trust Company, 16 Wall Street.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer

keen and deft, you may succeed. Go ahead and make the trial.

Is there no public stenographer in your town who would suggest the right books for home study, and who would coach you for a slight fee? Always look around you before asking help from a distance.

Have you investigated stenotypy, the new short-hand system using English letters only? Write the Stenotype Company, 220 West Forty-second Street, New York City.

---

17. Mrs. R. B. S., Virginia. "Your first article was like an open door thru which a great light shone. The writer desires for herself, husband and three sons the most practical methods of studying Efficiency. Who are the publishers of your books?"

Will you pardon us for suggesting that in your plan of study your own efficiency comes first, that of your children next, that of your husband last? You are the molding influence on the lives of your boys—you must be their example, in strength of heart, head and hand. If you wish to help your husband in his work, you might read the late issues of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia, showing methods that wives have used in helping to make and save money for the home. But as mother and housewife you are chiefly responsible.

Are your children small? Then write to Mrs. Mary Pamela Rice, Hotel Brunswick, Boston, Massachusetts, for details of the Fathers' and Mothers' Club, of which she is president and founder. The National Child Welfare Committee, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, may give you important references on child training and protection.

Is there a mothers' club, or a woman's club, in your town? If so, join it. If not, write to the Editor, *American Club Woman*, 35 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, for suggestions on how to form such a club. Then organize it.

Where is the nearest branch of the National Housewives' League? Headquarters are at 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City; and you will inquire, if interested in pure food, sanitary shops, fair prices, and right relationships between dealers and housewives. Excellent ideas may be had from the Secretary of the Associated Clubs of Domestic Science, care of *National Food Magazine*, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York City.

Do you read *Good Housekeeping Magazine*? If not, send fifteen cents for a copy, to the publication offices at 119 West Fortieth Street, New York City. And now if, perchance, your house be not overrun with literature and the patience of your husband exhausted, we will refer you to books and magazines on woman suffrage—of which there be a sufficient number to make every fossilized man in your town wish for the old days of woman's inefficiency. To some women efficiency is peace, to others it is revolution. Which does it mean to you?

Regarding my writings, they have had several publishers, but most of the various editions have been exhausted. New editions will soon be on the press. You will be notified when they are ready.

---

18. Rev. W. C. J., Washington. "Is there literature on the application of the principle of scientific management to church work, and is any of this literature of value?"

Scientific management has not yet been satisfactorily applied in church work. To my knowledge, there are no adequate books on the subject.

You have made a fine beginning, in your "Civic and Religious Federation," on whose letterhead you wrote us. A union of this kind, formed among the churches of various denominations and the civic and business clubs of your city, has in it wonderful possibilities for making the church practical and the world spiritual—a combination devoutly to be desired.

Social service features, hygienic advice, household helps, and psychological training, should be integral parts of every church program. The human soul cannot function properly in a weak or ailing body, with an unbalanced or unused brain. Hereditary influence, wrong associations, ill-chosen food and drink, poor circulation and impoverished blood-supply, make more havoc with our lives than "original sin" ever dreamed of. Let your church be a social service center, where the great questions of the day—such as poverty, unemployment, health, vocational training, business principles, may be freely discussed; and where the real problems of individuals, inside and outside your particular church, may be squarely met and solved.

Write the American Institute of Social Service, 82 Bible House, New York City, for particulars of their unique work along these lines, also for list of the books by Dr. Josiah Strong. A book, *Health and Happiness*, by Bishop Samuel Fallows, 2344 Monroe Street, Chicago, describes some of the remarkable results of the church clinic founded by Bishop Fallows, which aims at spiritual growth by means of a strong body and a clear mind. Rev. W. John Murray, of 113 West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City, conducts a Men's Efficiency Club under the auspices of his church, and might be willing to give details of its formation and scope.

I do not know of any better way to enlist the support of the men of your city than by organizing such a club. We will help you, if desired, in drawing up a tentative plan, and will coöperate to the fullest possible degree.

---

19. Mr. J. W. E., New York. "A friend of mine, twenty-eight years of age, has been connected with the legal department of a large corporation. He has been successful in his work, but does not like the law. A reputable character analyst tells him he is not built for the law. Is he too old to change his work? He is a university graduate."

No man is too old to change his work. Some of the world's greatest men did not begin their real work till they were past forty.

However, a sudden or open change would be unwise, particularly if your friend has a family to support, or other personal obligations to meet regularly. A large corporation shows many avenues to effective work, apart from the law. Why not investigate other departments, with a view first to blending the legal occupation with a more congenial one—then gradually dropping the law and transferring?

Your friend might study on this plan outside of office hours—then offer to help the chief of the department he selects, without remuneration. This, however, should be entirely a personal matter between these two men—the corporation should not be informed of the arrangement until a vacancy occurs in the new line, and the lawyer is ready to fill it. Most employers are opposed to innovations among their employees—a short-sighted policy, but one to be reckoned with.

---

20. Rev. C. J. B., Ohio. "I have been very much impressed by your Efficiency program; it gives a good view of the needs and capacities of human nature. But has the *moral* element no place in that scheme? Can our life be fairly developed and utilized without the spiritual principle? When Paul said 'I can do all things thru Christ Who strengtheneth me,' did he not realize the highest ideal of human efficiency? I am sure that your work will be very useful and well appreciated."

There can be no real efficiency without spirituality. And every technical method must be founded on a moral principle. But the spiritual life is not a thing of dogmas—it is a thing of deeds. Too many people think of religion as a kind of emotional balloon, in which they can float lazily among the dream-clouds of moral supineness. Spirituality is energy, or it is nothing. The Bible is the greatest book ever written because it is the record of the greatest deeds ever done. What we are trying to find and use is the power at the source of all true religion. But we add science, we practise health, we teach psychology, and we administer commonsense in large doses.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

"A book destroyed thru legitimate use has fulfilled its destiny," says Paul Lodewig in his *Katechismus der Büchereі*.

Seven members of the staff and two porters of the Public Library, Birmingham, England, are at the front with the British army.

The first regularly organized library school in Germany was opened on October 12, 1914, in the Hoch Schule für Frauen in Leipzig.

The Municipal Reference Library of New York City, which is a branch of the New York Public Library, issues a weekly magazine for circulation among the officials and employees of the city of New York. It contains a classified list of recent additions to the library and notes on matters of current interest.

The Public Library of Jersey City, New Jersey, has published three pamphlets describing the form of government of the state, county and city in which the library is situated. These monographs outline the form of government and explain the duties and powers of officers in the city, county and state.

Recently in this column it was stated that the Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, is the second hotel to install a library for the use of its patrons. It appears that other hotels besides the Sinton and the Touraine, notably the Parker House in Boston, the Biltmore in New York and the Hotel Statler in Detroit, each have valuable libraries and are issuing lists of books to be placed in each guest room.

At the Conference of Teachers of Journalism held at Columbia University on December 30, Mr. H. M. Lydenburg, Reference Librarian of the New York Public Library, presented a plan for preserving newspaper files, which on account of the wood-pulp paper used now disintegrate in about ten years. A committee was appointed by the Conference to examine and report on the various plans suggested.

At a recent meeting of the League of Library Commissions held in New York City it was stated that the New York State Library is preparing a list of books for use in prison libraries. The New York Library Association has had a Committee on Libraries in Prisons and Reformatories for several years, and librarians generally are interesting themselves in the movement, which tends to make prisons reformatory rather than punitive.

To those users of libraries who have been appalled by the size of public card catalogs, the discussion at a recent conference of eastern college librarians, held at Columbia University, would have been interesting. Several means by which the size of the catalog might be reduced were suggested, among them the possibility of publishing a title-a-line linotype slug catalog in book form, to be revised quarterly, just as the telephone directories are revised.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

26 BROAD STREET

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Statement, January 1st, 1915

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Cash in office and banks	$11,995,021.76	Capital stock	$8,000,000.00
Loans on collateral	22,070,784.42	Surplus and undivided profits	11,662,936.46
Bills purchased	9,073,735.55	Deposits	47,186,288.47
Stocks and bonds (market value)	11,889,992.97	Cheques outstanding	790,598.50
Bonds and mortgages	2,573,630.22	Reserved for taxes	89,000.00
Real estate	225,433.02	Interest payable	98,086.88
Exchanges for Clearing House	3,586,444.01		
Interest receivable	431,968.36		
	$62,826,910.31		$62,826,910.31

Member of The New York Clearing House Association

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

54 WALL STREET

BRANCH: FORTY-SECOND STREET AND MADISON AVENUE

Statement of Condition at the Close of Business December 31, 1914

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Bonds & Mortgages	$431,064.75	Capital Stock	$3,000,000.00
Public Securities, Market Value	10,108,081.77	Surplus	15,000,000.00
Other Securities, Market Value	25,424,206.32	*Undivided Profits	1,010,457.51
Loans	52,326,794.14	Deposits	104,588,661.53
Real Estate	1,287,013.24	Reserved for Taxes	152,091.15
Cash on hand and in Banks	33,388,749.10	Accrued Interest	223,012.94
Accrued Interest	1,012,387.22	Secretary's Checks	4,073.41
Total	$123,978,296.54	Total	$123,978,296.54

*Dividend payable January 2, 1915, charged to Profit and Loss and not included in this Statement.

OFFICERS

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FRANK B. SMIDT, Assistant Secretary — C. P. STALLNECHT, Assistant Secretary
FREDERIC J. FULLER, Assistant Secretary

FORTY-SECOND STREET BRANCH

F. WM. KNOLHOFF, Branch Manager — F. J. LEARY, Assistant Manager
H. C. HOLT, Assistant Secretary

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric and Manufacturing Company.

A dividend of one per cent. on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1914, will be paid Jan. 30, 1915, to stockholders of record as of Dec. 31, 1914.

H. D. SHUTE, Treasurer

New York, Dec. 23, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation, known as Henry Romeike, Inc., for the purpose of electing directors and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the twenty-first day of January, 1915, at 2 p. m. at the office of the Corporation, 106-110 Seventh avenue, New York City.

HENRY ROMEIKE, INC.,
Per Albert Romeike, Sec'y

AMERICAN LIGHT & TRACTION COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the above company at a meeting held January 5, 1915, declared a cash dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, a Cash Dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half (2½) shares of Common Stock on every One Hundred (100) shares of Common Stock outstanding, all payable February 1, 1915.

The Transfer Books will close at 3 P. M. on January 15, 1915, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on February 1, 1915.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,585,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

1850 THE 1915

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., *President*

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, *Banker*
EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

ODD LOTS

You may buy any number of shares for cash, one, five, seventeen, etc.; or you may buy ten or more shares on margin. On the

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

a small first payment will permit you to buy one or more shares of any standard stocks such as Pennsylvania R. R., U. S. Steel Pfd., etc. The balance is paid in easy monthly payments.

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C. 2. On "Partial Payments."

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Members Chicago Board of Trade

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Money for Churches Sunday Schools — Missions Etc Raised Easily and Quickly — By Our Guarantee Plans Write — For FREE SAMPLE One Church Raised $807

without selling anything, taking orders or subscriptions.

Christian Finance Association, 50 Maiden Lane, New York

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A course of forty lessons in the history, form structure, and writing of the Short Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor Lippincott's Magazine. 250-page catalogue free. Please address

THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 305, Springfield, Mass.

A Fortune to the Inventor

who reads and heeds it, is the possible worth of the book we send for 6c. postage. Write us at once

R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. I., Washington, D. C.

BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLETS

JNO. WILLIAMS, Inc., Bronze Foundry, 550 W. 27th St., N. Y. Write for illustrated booklet. Free.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DEFERRED DIVIDENDS

There recently appeared in *Best's Insurance News* the record and results of a life policy which will serve our readers as an illustration of what is generally known as the "deferred dividend plan."

The term itself is expressive: the dividends, instead of being declared and distributed annually among policyholders, are retained by the company and remain uncomputed until the policy terms (ten, fifteen or twenty years) are completed. The arrangement is a modification, adapted to life insurance dividends, of the scheme invented by Lorenzo Tonti, the seventeenth century Italian banker, and which, in the life insurance business, flourished so prodigiously in the United States from 1870 to 1905, since which time, as the result of its proscription in the state of New York, has fallen into disrepute. It is not obsolete, however, for many of the younger companies in the South and West practise it.

The case recorded in *Best's* is summarized below: The policy was for $2000, at an annual premium of $168.60; the age of the assured was sixty-one at the time—December, 1893; the dividend distribution was to occur in December, 1913. The assured died in November, 1913—one month in advance of the distribution date. We are informed that the dividend would have amounted to about $1900; but that must be mere conjecture, for this element cannot, under the terms of the policies, be calculated until their anniversary dates are passed, the dividends belonging to insured survivors only. But there was, of course, a dividend of comparatively substantial proportions. The assured's death at a date in advance of the distribution date canceled his claim to dividends.

Altho he paid all the premiums, twenty of them, and came to within four weeks of fulfilling the contract as to time, he lost all claim to a share in the savings made by the company for the policyholders in his class. The company was powerless; it was compelled to discharge its duty in accordance with the terms of the contract. But no such contract should ever have been made. We can understand why many active companies which did not approve of the system adopted it. Once started, it became immensely popular. The gambling instinct, inherent in human nature, made it so; and the company which refused to issue tontine policies—as a few did—were left at the post in the race for new business.

It will be asked: Wherein is this plan of life insurance objectionable? In this: The premium on an old line policy—that is, a policy under which a reserve is maintained—is "loaded." In other words, it is considerably in excess of the amount which demonstrated experience requires; but security is an all important factor and this margin, exacted against possible contingencies, is taken under the condition that if not used it will be returned to the owner. That element becomes surplus. It is money which is not required in maintaining the insurance. Under the tontine system policyholders could not withdraw it. It became a gambling stake, subject to forfeiture in the event of death or the discontinuance of the policy, the total amount of the accumulated fund going to those who persisted and lived. What does this mean? That the strong—those who live and those who can pay—become the beneficiaries of the savings of the weak. Life insurance is a beneficence and it is revolting that it should be yoked up with a game of chance so iniquitous.

If policyholders can afford to leave their dividends with the companies year after year: good. If they leave them to be converted into additions, payable with the policies: grand. But to gamble with them, to come within a month's time of fulfilling all the conditions, as did the man in the illustration, and then lose all but the bare insurance—folly and wickedness.

NOTES AND ANSWERS

S. L. R., Chicago, Ill.—Under the circumstances, I cannot advise you. As you are on the ground it would not be difficult for you to secure information of a more intimate character than that obtainable from reference books and compilations made once a year. It is a new company, the expense ratio is excessive and the management has not demonstrated the possession of unusual ability.

J. K., Bridgeport, Conn.—Marveling at the taste of the organizers in the matter of nomenclature, it must be admitted that there is a concern bearing the word Booster in its corporate title—the Boosters' Accident Association of Minneapolis, Minn. It is a small accident and health company of the fraternal assessment kind.

S. A. R., San Antonio, Tex.—The reserve would approximate $3900; impossible to estimate accumulated surplus; don't count on to exceed $1800. All deferred dividends of that period were overestimated.

J. Q. H., Elgin, Ill.—The company you mention, tho comparatively small, is excellent in every respect. It ranks among the oldest in the country, having commenced business in 1858. But it is not aggressive. It stands well as a dividend-payer and is purely mutual.

W. S. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.—See New York Insurance Report, Part I, 1914, page 108," "General Interrogatories." You will find that of the $6,000,000 capital stock, but $250,000 is held by the directors. It is not a "close corporation."

The Toledo Life Insurance Company of Toledo, Ohio, which began business in April, 1911, has sold its outstanding business to the Ohio National Life of Cincinnati and will go into liquidation. The assets of the latter are about $825,000 and its insurance in force, about $7,000,000.

The Independent
Peace Centenary Prize Contest
For American Schools

THE INDEPENDENT, as its contribution to the Celebration of the Centenary of the Treaty of Ghent, which was signed on Christmas Eve in the year 1814, offers a Peace Centenary Medal for the best Essay from any school, public or private, in the United States on the Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States. The Independent will publish, beginning February 15th, 1915, and ending April 5th, 1915, eight articles covering the chief controversies between Great Britain and the United States which were settled by diplomacy or arbitration during the past Hundred Years, which will provide ample material for the essays to be prepared. These articles have been prepared by Preston William Slosson, of Columbia University, and will tell the story in simple and direct language, each article occupying two pages of The Independent. The series will show how great were the issues at stake and how high the tension of popular feeling in both countries, and how, nevertheless, patriotic and honest statesmanship did not fail to find a satisfactory solution without recourse to war. The titles of the Articles are as follows:

THE GREAT TREATY

The first article will tell the story of the Treaty concluded at Ghent, 1814.

THE BOUNDARY OF PEACE

The story of the boundary from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, a boundary unfortified by nature or man, and yet in bitter dispute for many years.

"FIFTY-FOUR-FORTY OR FIGHT"

The story of the greatest of our territorial disputes with Great Britain over the question of the ownership of the Oregon country.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

A sketch of our difficulties with Great Britain during the War between the States, also describing the peaceful solution of the Alabama Claims.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

The story of the eventful incidents that brought the United States and Great Britain to the verge of war.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION

A history of the negotiations surrounding the solution of the disputes concerning the Alaskan boundary.

FISHERMEN AND STATESMEN

The seventh article treats of the many questions which have arisen as to American fishing and sealing rights along North American coasts.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY AND PANAMA CANAL

Dealing with the disputes which have arisen at one time or another in regard to the project of the interoceanic canal.

Half a Dozen Letters Concerning the Prize Contest

FROM NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President, Columbia University, The City of New York.

As Chairman of the Committee on Historical Review of the Peace Centenary Committee, I am glad to say that the Prize Contest of The Independent meets my cordial approval—both as a means of informing the boys and girls of the country as to the history of the past hundred years, and showing them how conference and common sense have been more effective than war.

FROM A. M. DEYOE,
Supt. of Public Instruction, State of Iowa.

We are interested in the Peace Centenary Contest which you propose to conduct for the benefit of children attending the American schools. We heartily endorse your plan.

FROM R. H. WILSON,
Supt. of Public Instruction, State of Oklahoma.

I take pleasure in endorsing "The Independent Peace Centenary Prize Contest for American Schools." At this time while the European nations are experiencing the horrors of war, we should appreciate the peace that prevails in this land. I am sure that your contest will strengthen the cause of peace throughout this country by showing to young and old alike the satisfactory settlements of international disputes in the past, and suggesting indirectly the thought that few international disputes are of such a character that they cannot be settled by peaceful means.

FROM NATHAN C. SCHAEFFER,
Supt. of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Please accept my thanks for the copy of The Independent. I approve prize contest on the "Peace Centenary."

FROM H. A. DAVEE,
Supt. of Public Instruction, State of Montana.

I received your letter and a copy of The Independent containing your proposition for celebrating the Hundred Years of Peace existing between this country and Great Britain. I think your idea a splendid one and it ought to meet with the hearty coöperation of the school people of the country. I shall be glad to coöperate in any way that I can.

FROM MASON S. STONE,
Supt. of Education, State of Vermont.

Allow me to commend the Peace Centenary Contest of The Independent, which, in my opinion, will bring the peace propaganda definitely before the schools of the country and will acquaint the pupils therein with the knowledge of the blessings of Universal Peace and stimulate them to activity in working therefor.

THE INDEPENDENT PEACE CENTENARY PRIZE CONTEST DEPARTMENT, 119 West 40th Street, New York:
We wish to enter The Independent Peace Centenary Prize Contest for American Schools. Please send full details.

School .....

Signed .....

City and State.....

Uncle Sam's Job for 1915

The New York "Evening Mail" has recently published a series of illustrated editorials infused to an unusual degree with the forward-looking spirit. Thru the courtesy of the editor of the "Mail," Mr. Henry L. Stoddard, we are able to reproduce some of these editorials in The Independent. This is the first of the series. The second will appear next week.—THE EDITOR.

THE one voice heard 'round the world today is that of Uncle Sam—farmer, manufacturer, salesman.

It is cordially welcomed everywhere.

It has meant more than $100,000,000 to the good in our foreign trade this month. The January figures will be twice as high. So will every month of 1915.

A war-paralyzed world is looking to us to sell it all the food and manufactures we can spare. "Made in U. S. A." is the hope of other nations for 1915. We can girdle the world with our products.

That much is settled beyond doubt.

It means work and wages for thousands now idle—and work and wages mean a big buying power at home.

Everywhere thruout the country we are picking up the threads of prosperity. Mill owners are calling their men back, furnaces are lighting up anew, factories beginning to turn out increased product.

Men of confidence, of grit and of farsightedness have forgotten 1914, with its troubles. It is in the past. They are looking to 1915. It is new. It is full of hope—of opportunity.

We begin it with basic conditions as sound as a gold dollar; with our own 100,000,000 people ready to engage spiritedly in the peaceful conquest of the world's trade, determined to win it for all time.

We have only to be equally determined about creating a home trade in order to make that what it should be.

Everybody agrees that prosperity is on the way to the United States. Opinions differ only as to the time of its arrival.

Why wait? Why not fix today as the time; and plan, and work, and struggle for it NOW?

Prosperity does not come by waiting for it. The tomorrow that you wait for never comes. Today is the time that counts; today is the gong that strikes twelve.

In these last hours of 1914 let us think of 1915 only as a year of good times, of success, of achievement far greater than the conquests of war.

"Straight ahead" is the starting signal for the new year. The road is not cleared of obstacles. No worthwhile road ever is. It is your work to clear it—to look beyond the obstacles and vision the sure reward of effort.

Mr. Big Business Man, Mr. Financier, give up those doubts that have loaded you down thru 1914!

If you don't the Little Business Man will get ahead of you before 1915 is out.

He is today the advance agent of prosperity, pushing ahead everywhere, taking a risk now and then, never looking for a dead certainty, but moving steadily on toward bigger things all the time.

He does not talk hard times; he talks good times.

His is the voice that the country wants to hear, that the whole world is listening to and heeding.

PEBBLES

The Flirt—I wonder how many men will be made unhappy when I marry?

The Homely One—How many do you expect to marry?—*Princeton Tiger.*

"Does your wife neglect her home in making speeches?" "Not a bit of it," replied Mr. Meekton. "She always lets me hear the speeches first."—*Washington Star.*

"Dinah, did you wash the fish before you baked it?"

"Law, ma'am, what's de use ob washin' er fish what's lived all his life in de water?"—*Philadelphia Leader.*

"The waw? Oh, yes, the bally waw—such a nuisance, and deuced hard on a fellow, too. Only fancy having to confine oneself to domestic vestings!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young Woman (blushing)—Y-yes, sir, of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young Woman (with more confidence)—It was a nun's veiling, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match——

Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court!—*New York Sun.*

A missionary was returning to Basel from Patagonia, bringing with him for the purposes of science a collection of Patagonian skulls. The Custom House officers opened the chest and informed the owner that the consignment must be classed as animal bones and taxed at so much the pound.

The missionary was indignant. So the officials agreed to reconsider. When the way-bill had been revised, it appeared in the following form:

"Chest of native skulls. Personal effects, already worn."—*New York Evening Post.*

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, January 25, 1915

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT 119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
WILLIAM B. HOWLAND, PRESIDENT
FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

WILLIAM HAYES WARD
HONORARY EDITOR

EDITOR: HAMILTON HOLT
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: HAROLD J. HOWLAND
LITERARY EDITOR: EDWIN E. SLOSSON

PUBLISHER: KARL V. S. HOWLAND

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We welcome contributions, but writers who wish their articles returned, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addrest envelope. No responsibility is assumed by The Independent for the loss or non-return of manuscripts, tho all due care will be exercised.

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JUST A WORD

The net gain in paid subscribers to The Independent for January 8 and 9 was eleven hundred and nineteen. Let the good work go on!

The London *Daily Chronicle* recognizes the importance of the newspapers of the United States with this recital of the figures: The daily papers in the United States number 2472, the weeklies 16,269, and the monthly and other publications bring the total up to 22,806. The combined circulation of these is about 59,000,000, or enough to provide a daily paper, a weekly paper, and a monthly magazine for every family in the country. There is a newspaper to every 4100 of the American population; in Great Britain there is one for every 4700; in France, one for every 5900, and in Germany, one for every 7800.

In connection with The Independent's present circulation growth it is interesting to note its growth as an advertising medium. The record for the month of December in the current number of *Printer's Ink* shows The Independent among the first four national weeklies in volume of advertising, with a total of 24,182 lines for the month. In the issue of December 15, The Independent appears second on the list, with only the *Saturday Evening Post* showing a greater volume.

At Aix-la-Chapelle there is in the museum a newspaper whose pages measure 8½x6 feet, each page containing 13 columns 48 inches long. Naturally it did not live long. The Independent had, when it started in 1848, a page 22½ inches by 27¾ inches in size, divided into eight columns. From that the page descended to 6¾ by 9¼ inches—the standard magazine size—and then it started upward again in October, 1913, with the present size of 8⅝ by 12⅛. This seems about right—but who shall say that it will be permanent!

Where the British line is holding the trenches in Flanders there is no regiment more daring than the London Scottish. A lieutenant in that regiment has written a letter that tingles with the nerve-racking experiences of actual service at the battlefront. He illustrates it with sketch-maps and photographs of his own making. The article will be published in an early issue.

An interesting recognition of The Independent's progress is contained in a letter just received from the President of one of the leading Trade Journals of the country, who writes: "I have been enjoying The Independent very much indeed. The transformation which you have made in The Independent seems almost marvelous and I want to congratulate you. I do not feel like missing a single number and I notice it is being quoted quite generally everywhere."

THE RED CROSS

The readers of The Independent have sent to this office for the Red Cross something over six thousand dollars. The contributors are perhaps two thousand in number, and each one is now, by the fact of making the gift, a member of the American Red Cross. There is acute need of more and larger contributions, and the need will not lessen while the Great War continues. The gifts received since the latest report are as follows:

A Friend, $5; A Friend, New York, N. Y., $20; H. W. Boone, San Bernardino, Cal., $2; Ezra Bovee, Sturgis, S. D., $2; C. M. Bryant, care Christian Endeavor Society of New Lebanon Congregational Church, New Lebanon, N. Y., $10.50; Geo. P. Denison, Honolulu, Hawaii, $25; W. H. Dixon, Ambia, Ind., $5; Rev. J. H. Edwards, Seattle, Wash., $2; Mrs. B. Foster, Brooklyn, Iowa, $2; Arthur G. Gehrig, Cristobal, C. Z., $2; Charles F. W. Hare, East Orange, N. J., $2; Geo. W. Henderson, Holy Trinity Church, Wilberforce, Ohio, $4.35; Adam Hirn, Spencerville, Ohio, $2; A. B. J., North Adams, Mass., $3; Ben Johnson, White Bird, Idaho, $2; R. Julian, Manderson, S. D., $2; Miss Helen L. Kay, St. Niles, Mich., $2; Mrs. A. R. Kirncafe, Winona Lake, Ind., $2; G. D. Kline, San Diego, Cal., $2; Knights of the Cross, S. S. Class of Methodist Church, Sturgis, S. D., $4.60; Knights of the Round Table, Emlenton, Pa., $6; Miss Sarah E. Lakeman, Ipswich, Mass., $2; Methodist Sunday School, Jonesburg, Mo., $26.60; H. H. Mitchell, Jamestown, N. Y., $3.50; J. D. Riggs, Middletown, Ohio, $2; Chas. W. Riseley, Trenton, N. J., $2; Mrs. Ella B. Stewart, Moylan, Pa., $2; Miss Clemence L. Stiltz, Balls Ferry, Cal., $2; Miss Ada Stormont, Cedarville, Ohio, $5; Mrs. T. B. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa., $2; Ellen B. Van Deusen, Los Angeles, Cal., $2; Ethel L. Van Deusen, Los Angeles, Cal., $2; Marjorie Van Deusen, Los Angeles, Cal., $2; Miss Lydia Grace Walter, Bellevue, Ohio, $2; Josephine Lindsten Wegner, Long City, Kuby, Alaska, $2; Mrs. F. M. Wilson, Ellensburg, Wash., $10; W. Birch Wilson, Ada, Ohio, $2; Mr. Fred Windle, Bradford, Mass., $2; Philathea Class of the Congregational Church, Monticello, Iowa, $7.

The Health Inventory

WHAT far-sighted business man allows a year to pass without an inventory of stock?

Who, among careful housekeepers, permits her house to go uncleaned longer than six months?

Yet—important as is business—and important as is housekeeping—there is still another matter which is of far greater importance to every man and woman.

This is the matter of bodily or physical resource.

Wise business men do not embark in large undertakings without first reviewing all their financial and other material resources and planning that none shall be overstrained.

This they consider but "business foresight."

Yet—these very same business men may start upon long business journeys without first learning whether they have the strength and endurance to take them through to the end of the road.

Thus, their most important asset—their very most valuable resource—is overlooked and neglected.

Apply this to yourself.

Do you know your aggregate strength?

Do you know your capacity for endurance?

Do you know how long your present physical condition gives you a right to expect to live?

Why not?

You should know these things. For the sake of your family—for the sake of your business—for the sake of yourself and for the sake of what you are planning this present moment to do tomorrow or next week.

Possession of knowledge of physical resources—just as a mere matter of business precaution—is an absolute necessity *to the man of foresight.*

You know that a Life Insurance Company would not insure you without first giving you a thorough physical examination—*to find out whether you are a good risk.* Why? Ordinary business precaution—that's all.

Then—should not you, yourself, know how good a risk you are—for the sake of your own business and its success?

This is worth your immediate consideration—your very immediate and very serious consideration—NOW.

* * *

At the Battle Creek Sanitarium—amid pleasant and home-like surroundings—where people are taught to get well and keep well—you find the most extensive facilities in existence for taking a complete inventory of your physical resources.

First—You are examined from head to foot. An expert goes over the outside of your body to gain all items of information possible to gain from its condition.

Then—by means of scientific apparatus, the strength and endurance of every muscle in your body is tested, measured and charted.

After this, your blood pressure is taken and a sample of your blood is chemically analyzed to discover the normality, or abnormality, of the relations of its constituent parts.

An electro-cardiograph shows the exact condition of your heart—whether it beats regularly, irregularly or indicates any condition other than normal.

A fluoroscope reveals the size of your heart and the inside condition and action of your lungs.

Chemical analyses of the secretions of your body show the condition of your digestive apparatus, liver and kidneys.

If further information is necessary, the X-ray may be employed to reveal almost everything but your inmost thoughts.

Thus you have a complete inventory of your health resources. You know your strength—your power of endurance—and how your energies may best be conserved and utilized.

In thousands of cases, this knowledge has enabled the possessor to greatly increase the length of his or her life.

Nowhere else in the world do you find so complete equipment brought together in co-ordination as at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Its operation is directed by over forty physicians, who are assisted by hundreds of specially trained nurses, dietitians, masseurs and others who have specialized in some branch of "Preventive Medicine." This is the teaching of how to get well and keep well, through the agency of natural means—by cultivation of natural health habits.

The cost of gaining this knowledge at Battle Creek is nominal—in fact a very small fraction of the cost of a business inventory covers all the expense.

Easily Reached

One of the best and fastest trains out of Grand Central Station—"The Wolverine"—leaves New York City at five o'clock every afternoon, including Sundays, and arrives in Battle Creek the following morning at ten o'clock—right after breakfast.

All through trains between New York and Chicago over the main line of the Michigan Central Railroad and between Detroit and Chicago over the Michigan Central and Grand Trunk Railroads stop at Battle Creek and are met by a limousine from the Sanitarium.

Here, those seeking quiet are carefully guarded from all annoyance, while those who wish acquaintance find the cordial and home-like atmosphere of the place most agreeable.

The Main Building of the institution accommodates over six hundred guests—a nearby "Annex" four hundred more. Nearly thirty other dormitories and cottages provide further accommodations.

You may rest in simple home-like quiet or have accommodations equal to a modern hotel.

Prices are in keeping with the character of accommodations. You may live very well or very modestly—whichever you choose, or your pocketbook dictates.

Full particulars and terms may be had by writing to 301 Administration Building, The Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Michigan.

A large illustrated book is sent FREE and fully postpaid upon receipt of your request.

ADVERTISEMENT

The Independent

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STRICKEN ITALY

THIRTY thousand dead—men, women and children. The earth opened and swallowed them up. Their homes were shattered above their heads. They were buried beneath falling walls.

Twice or thrice as many are bruised and bleeding, homeless and hungry. They are in dire need of help to bring them back to the possibility of life.

A score of towns and villages are swept from the face of the earth.

The earthquake disaster in Italy is the most stupendous in her history —except only the destruction of Messina.

The American Red Cross—always ready and always prompt—cabled twenty thousand dollars for immediate relief. Many times that sum is needed.

Readers of The Independent have contributed thousands of dollars to the Red Cross for the merciful side of the Great War, and money and supplies for Belgian relief are crossing the Atlantic every day in generous volume.

To meet this new and crushing disaster in stricken Italy there is instant and pressing need of large contributions.

The Independent invites its readers to send their gifts, great or small. All that are received will be transmitted to the American Red Cross, to be forwarded by cable to the Italian Red Cross, thus becoming instantly available for healing the wounded, feeding the hungry, and sheltering the homeless in the land to which every American owes so much.

Every contributor to this Italian Relief Fund of an amount not less than two dollars will become a member of the Red Cross, and will receive from The Independent a Red Cross button. Acknowledgment of each gift will appear in The Independent.

Peace hath her tragedies no less than war. The great heart of the American people, already vibrant with pity for the victims of man's hate, will be stirred afresh by this awful calamity of nature's making.

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THE ACT OF GOD

"INJURY from the Act of God or the King's enemies always excepted" reads the old English insurance clause. When we find this quaint wording embedded in modern legal documents like a fossil in a rock it takes us back to the days when a narrower conception of God prevailed and man was willing to concede to the Almighty only such catastrophic display of natural forces as earthquakes, floods and storms Now that we have learned more we have grown humbler and no longer claim that whenever man can understand, predict or control a thing it is thereby removed from the jurisdiction of Omnipotence. So when we moderns use the term "the Act of God" it must be in a sense which includes silent and beneficent phenomena like the falling of dew or the opening of a flower as much as a disaster like that of Italy.

Still it is to be expected that a superstitious peasantry will regard the earthquake as a judgment on them and will endeavor to determine which of their national sins has incurred the divine displeasure. Will the Italian people take it as a punishment for their desertion of the Triple Alliance, for their delay in taking up arms against Austria, or for their intention of soon doing so? Will the suffering caused by the earthquake serve to deter them from entering upon a war which must entail still greater distress?

In mere sacrifice of life the earthquake cannot of course compare with many engagements in the Great War. The loss reported amounts probably to an army corps, doubtless not so many as the Germans lost at Lodz, the Russians at Tannenberg, the Austrians on the San, the French on the Marne, or the British on the Yser. But there is after all something more appalling, more heartrending, about the sudden destruction of a whole town full of inoffensive men, women and children, than in the slaughter of an equivalent number of armed men by each other.

In spite of our advance in knowledge and power thru modern science, the earthquakes remain as mysterious and awful as ever. We can only dimly understand their cause, we are still unable to predict them, and we can never hope to control them.

A VICTORY FOR COMMON SENSE

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY, Commissioner of Education of New York, has directed the New York City Board of Education to reinstate those teachers who had been removed because they became mothers. So ends a stupid piece of bureaucratic reaction.

Dr. Finley's reasoning is simple and direct. Since the Board may not discharge teachers who marry, it ought not to discharge them for bearing children. He declared himself ready to give every possible aid to promote devotion to duty, zealous service and efficiency on the part of teachers, to prevent neglect of duty and inefficiency and to eliminate incompetence. But he says with convincing force that "these ends and purposes will not be served by selecting, or seeming to select, for stigma or reproach such a reason for temporary absence from school duty, as is offered in this case, or inferring, or seeming to infer inefficiency from the mere fact of motherhood."

This is such sound sense that it is difficult to comprehend how any body of intelligent men could ever have seen the matter in any other light.

New York City is to be congratulated that it no longer is compelled to stand as a community that puts a premium on childless marriages.

OUR DUTY IN MEXICO

FROM the beginning of his administration we have supported the President's Mexican policy. We have done so because we believed it to be founded on a perfectly sound basis. We believe with the President that every people has the right to determine its own form of government. We sympathize with the aspirations of the Mexican people to rule themselves. We hope that they will ultimately achieve political liberty. We would not have the United States interfere with their endeavors to work out their own political destiny in their own way.

But is that all there is to the matter? The President, in his Indianapolis address, speaks as tho it were. He pictures himself as sitting back in his chair and chuckling at the critics of his policy of watchful waiting. This shows self-confidence. But it is hardly taking the problem quite seriously enough.

Mr. Wilson has set up watchful waiting as the keynote of his Mexican policy. But he has repeatedly, tho spasmodically, acted in quite another way. As one result of his actions, as distinguished from his beliefs, seventeen American fighting men died, and more than a hundred Mexicans have been killed by American arms. As another, there is in the United States Treasury a considerable sum of money belonging to the Mexican people. As another, the American navy has captured a Mexican city, and the American army has ruled that city for months. As another, three great South American powers have intervened to save us from war with a Mexican administration. Is all this watchful waiting?

But with all this, have we lived up to our duty, as the big brother of the Mexican people and as the guardian of American interests and, under the Monroe Doctrine, of international interests on the American continent?

The Mexican people have the unquestioned right to work out their own salvation. But they have the broader responsibility, while they are working it out, of respecting the rights of other nations and other people within their borders. It is the duty of the United States, as Mexico's "next friend," to see that they do it. The Monroe Doctrine estops other nations from interfering on the American continent. If other nations are not to be allowed to protect their citizens and their interests in Mexico, the United States must do it itself. The logic is unescapable.

We send the American navy to Mexico waters to demand redress for an incidental insult to the American flag. What have we done to protect the lives and property of foreigners—Americans and otherwise—in Mexican territory?

We have firmly protested to Great Britain on behalf of American shipping inconvenienced by the British navy in the exercize of its undoubted right to keep contraband of war from its enemies. What protest have we made to Mexico on behalf of American and British and French and German owners of property there, imperiled by Mexico's civil warfare?

The United States needs a broad, clear-sighted, firm

program for the protection of American and international interests in Mexico. It is the President who must outline and carry out the program.

WHEN A COMMUNITY MUST TAKE ITS MEDICINE

ON another page we print the portrait of the newly appointed member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, Mr. Joseph B. Eastman. This is the kind of appointment that justifies the experiment, if it is still an experiment, of commission regulation of public utilities.

An interesting contrast is afforded by the present experience of New York City. New York has what is probably the most complete public service commission law in the country. The New York City commission, as originally appointed by Governor Hughes, was of an unusually high order of ability and character. Since then it has been steadily and consistently Tammanyized. Whereas in the first years of its existence it comprized five men with high standards of public service and unquestioned ability as administrators, four of its members at the present time are more notable for their political and corporation affiliations than for sensitiveness to the public welfare or outstanding capacity for public service.

New York is at present stirred up over serious subway and elevated accidents and a general laxness of service on the city's transit lines. There is a growing demand that the Public Service Commission be abolished and some body be substituted which will be a better guardian of the public interest.

The agitation is natural and desirable. The remedy proposed is absurd. The "ripper" bill has no place among legitimate governmental expedients, even when it is used for a good purpose. The proposal is born of an entire misconception of what is wrong with the Commission.

There is nothing the matter with the law. There is a great deal the matter with the personnel of the Commission. The fault lies with the people of the state who at two elections chose to put Tammany Hall in power. From Tammany Governors they had no right to expect anything but Tammany commissioners. No political stream can rise higher than the source. Administration will never be better than the intentions and desires of the people that elect the administrators.

The remedy? There is no immediate remedy, except as an aroused public opinion may work upon even Tammany officials. New York City must dree its weird. There is, however, one thing that Governor Whitman can do. He can and should reappoint Milo R. Maltbie, the one surviving Hughes appointee and one of the most experienced, level-headed and high-minded public service experts in the country. Mr. Maltbie is a Democrat; but this gives Mr. Whitman a fine opportunity to show his determination to put the public welfare above partizanship.

The people of New York City can now, if they will, learn a valuable lesson for the future. If they want efficient and public spirited commissioners, they must elect Governors who will appoint that kind of men. The best law in the world will give results no better than the men who administer it. Massachusetts has a fine public service commission because the people of Massachusetts elect a Governor like David Walsh, who will appoint a commissioner like Joseph Eastman. There lies the remedy, disappointingly remote, it is true, but satisfactorily fundamental. Every state which attempts commission regulation of public utilities may find in New York City an example to avoid, in Massachusetts a pattern to follow.

REWARDS FOR THE DESERVING

IN a letter just made public, to the American receiver of customs for Santo Domingo, the Secretary of State of the United States wrote, in 1913, as follows:

> Can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? . . .
> You have had enough experience in politics to know how valuable workers are when the campaign is on and how difficult it is to find suitable rewards for all the deserving.

This is sheer spoils politics. The enlightened people of the United States have been trying for years to get away from just this debasing conception of political appointment. It is disheartening to have a man of Mr. Bryan's character and aspirations put himself thus frankly among the spoilsmen. It is shocking to have the chief of the President's advisers look upon public offices as "rewards" for "deserving" political workers.

This is bad enough, but worse remains behind. The salaries of the offices which Mr. Bryan sought to use as rewards for the deserving are paid out of the Dominican treasury. It is an astounding proposal to pay American political debts with the money of a country which is in a very real sense our ward.

THE CRAWLING CLAY

THE Panama Canal may not be opened in March because it is not open altho it has been opened several times already. This sounds funny, but it's true. Many times in the last thirty years has the earth been removed from the same place in the Canal prism and still it flows in. A year and a half has been spent in digging out dirt that was not there when the work began, and still there is land where man has willed that water come.

It is a phase in the eternal strife between man and Nature. When the tourist stands upon the top of Gold Hill and looks down upon the Culebra Cut, it is, for all his pride in the great achievement, something of a shock to see this gaping wound in the heart of the hill, this raw, red gash cut thru the lush green covering of the land. So felt Nature and she set about healing the wound in her own quiet and persistent way. She mobilized the land. Two hundred and twenty acres of it have been on the march, steadily moving forward year after year, pushing in the sides, and raising up the bottom. This perpetual avalanche has at times advanced at the rate of fourteen feet a day, and the giant steamshovels, hustling their hardest, could not keep their footing clear. Two hundred miles of track in the Culebra Cut has been overwhelmed and carried away.

The stuff of which the hills are made is stiff and hard enough when first struck, but once exposed and soaked with the rain falling at the rate of ten inches a month, it softens up and begins to slip and slide, to creep and

crawl down into the Cut of the Snake. When prest down in one place by weight of earth on the bank, it rises in another, like one of those pneumatic mattresses on which boys sport at Coney Island. Sometimes the bottom of the Canal has been heaved up suddenly to a hight of twenty feet by the downward pressure at some distant point. The top width of the Canal has been widened at Culebra from 840 to 2000 feet and still the angle of the bank is not low enough for stability. If we had tried to dig down eighty-five feet deeper, as would have been necessary for a sea level canal, we should have had to use up most of the ten mile zone to get a slope shallow enough.

We should not be sorry to have the proposed Panama pageant abandoned. It has always seemed to us wrong that when a tunnel was opened the faithful "sand-hogs" who had done all the work should have to stand aside when the headings meet and let a lot of politicians, stockholders and editors, have the honor of passing thru the hole first. We are quite content that the little French tug boat "Louise," which has stuck by the job for thirty years, should have been the first to pass over the great divide by the water-bridge, and we are delighted to see the stream of ships laden with wheat and oil that have used the new route since. The Canal was mostly built for them and they are using it, more of them than was expected. Let the "Oregon" and the rest of the warships wait till some emergency calls them to the Pacific—which we hope will not be soon. The only way to "open" the Panama Canal is to keep the dredges going till the banks settle down.

ENGLAND AS RULER OF THE MOSLEM WORLD

AN illustration of good which is not unlikely to come out of evil in this war is the effect it will have on Islam. Turkey has taken part in this great war against the Allies, and the titular head of the Mohammedan faith is a subject of Turkey, and has summoned Moslems to join in a holy war for the destruction of Christians, meaning principally English and French subjects in southern Asia and northern Africa. To be sure the effect of his call is not yet discernible, and it is to be noticed that the Moslems in India and Egypt and Algeria do not seem to be paying any attention to it. But it is another matter to which we would call attention. Turkey is likely to be dismembered as the result of her folly, and to lose her primacy in the Moslem world. The Mohammedan sacred places, Mecca and Medina, are in Arabia. Thither goes the stream of pilgrimage. Now Arabia faces Egypt on the west and India on the east, and Britain already has strengthened her hold to the east on the valley of the Euphrates. She holds the protectorate of Aden, the southern point of Arabia and on the west her steamboat lines give her control of Jiddah, the port of Mecca. If as the result of the war the Germans should lose control of the projected railroad to Baghdad, it will probably be taken by England, which will strengthen British influence in both Persia and Arabia. Should the Allies win and Turkey be dismembered, it will be very strange if Arabia does not pass under the control of Great Britain, which will then possess the sacred cities of Islam, as already she governs the larger part of the population that hold to the faith of Islam. The dread of a holy war will then pass away, with England as protector of the Moslem shrines and ruler of the Moslem world.

THE CASABIANCA TYPE

SHOULD soldiers and policemen obey orders literally or should they use their brains? There is a difference of opinion on this point. For instance a Russian soldier named Popoff—and most inappropriately so named—was recently stationed to guard the regimental treasure chest of a Siberian convoy train when attacked by the Germans. The officer who posted him was killed in the engagement and the devoted sentry refused to budge from his post unless the order were countermanded by the officer who gave it or the Great White Czar himself. For six days and nights he stuck to it until a telegram from the Emperor, relieving him from the duty, was handed to him. As an example of the sublimity of blind obedience the name of Popoff and his act have been read with the orders of the day to all the troops in the Russian army.

But let us consider another recent instance, this time of no Russian soldier but a New York policeman. The other day when the insulation of the feed wires in the Subway burned out and two hundred pasengers were overcome by acrid fumes of the rubber, a few men and women fought their way to one of the ventilator shafts leading up to the street and tearing away the grating that covered it, began to climb out. A policeman caught sight of them and running up, ordered them to stop. This was no exit and it was contrary to the regulations for passengers to come out this way. So the policeman replaced the grating and stood on it, regardless of the hundreds of suffocating people below, until a Subway official arrived on the scene and made him get off. Here was an example of obedience to law, a virtue surely none too common in our municipalities, yet somehow the policeman gets commendation from nobody.

The fatal charge of the Light Brigade is held up to our admiration, but so also is Nelson for putting the telescope to his blind eye and so ignoring the order to withdraw from the fight. Efficiency experts tell us that individual initiative and a willingness to assume responsibility on the part of subordinates will win the commendation of employers, yet on the other hand there is the story told of the elder Vanderbilt. The captain of one of his vessels despatched to a certain port in Europe found on crossing the ocean that his cargo would bring a higher price at another city, and, since this was before the days of telegraphy, he took it there instead. When he returned and reported with pride that he had made ten thousand dollars for his employer, the old Commodore heard him in silence, then wrote out two papers, and handed them to the Captain. One was a check for ten thousand dollars and the other was a discharge. It is easy to see what was in Vanderbilt's mind. His servant had this time gained by the disobedience of his orders, next time he might lose as much or more.

So we come back to the previous question of whether the Balaclava and Casabianca type of mind is to be commended or condemned. Cases may be quoted on both sides. It seems to be one of those questions especially designed to give employment to a debating society, since nobody else is capable of deciding it.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Battle of Soissons

In September, when the Germans were forced to retire from the Marne, they took up positions along the northern bank of the Aisne and here they established themselves so securely among the hills and quarries that there has been little change in the lines ever since. For instance, Soissons, on the south side of the river, has been under fire of the German guns in the grottoes of Pasly ever since September 13, and there have been German trenches within a quarter of a mile of the city hall. Soissons has seen much fighting in the course of its long life, tho nothing like the present. It was here that Clovis overthrew the Roman power and so undid the work of Cæsar. In 1870, the Germans took it after a bombardment of only four days; this time they have bombarded it for four months and have not got it yet. The cathedral, dating from the twelfth century, they had not hitherto damaged seriously, but during the heavy firing of last week they hit it seventy-five times. The population of Soissons previous to the war was about 14,000, but of these only 2000 civilians have remained, and they are in dire distress.

The French have thru persistent effort been gradually gaining ground on the north side of the Aisne. They have occupied most of the forest that lies between the Aisne and the Oise and had extended their lines northeast of Soissons to include the villages as far as Vregny. On January 12, however, the Germans took the offensive and in three days had cleared the north bank of French troops. The movement was regarded as so important that the Kaiser appeared upon the scene and watched his soldiers storm the hights of Vregny. On this plateau they stationed their artillery and pushed the attack night and day against the French, who tried in vain to make a stand at the village of Crouy. The floods in the river had swept away the temporary bridges, so reinforcements could not be sent from the south side and the French were forced to retreat, leaving many of their guns and losing heavily as they crost the river under fire of the German artillery on the bluffs overlooking Soissons. The Germans claim to have taken 5200 prisoners, fourteen big guns and six rapid firers and to have killed 5000 or more of the enemy.

Whether the Germans will attempt to cross the river and again take Soissons, perhaps even make another dash toward Paris sixty-five miles southwest, or whether they will remain content with holding the Aisne, remains to be seen. There are rumors that the Germans are abandoning the coast towns in Flanders almost to Ostend. In the Argonne forest near Verdun and in the Woëvre near St. Mihiel there has been heavy fighting, but no decided advantage on either side.

THE GREAT WAR

January 11—Austrians defend Nida River position against Russian attacks. Germans claim capture of 1600 and killing of 3000 French in Argonne in last two days.

January 12—Germans resume offensive north of Soissons. Turkey yields to Italian demands for a salute to the flag at Hodeida.

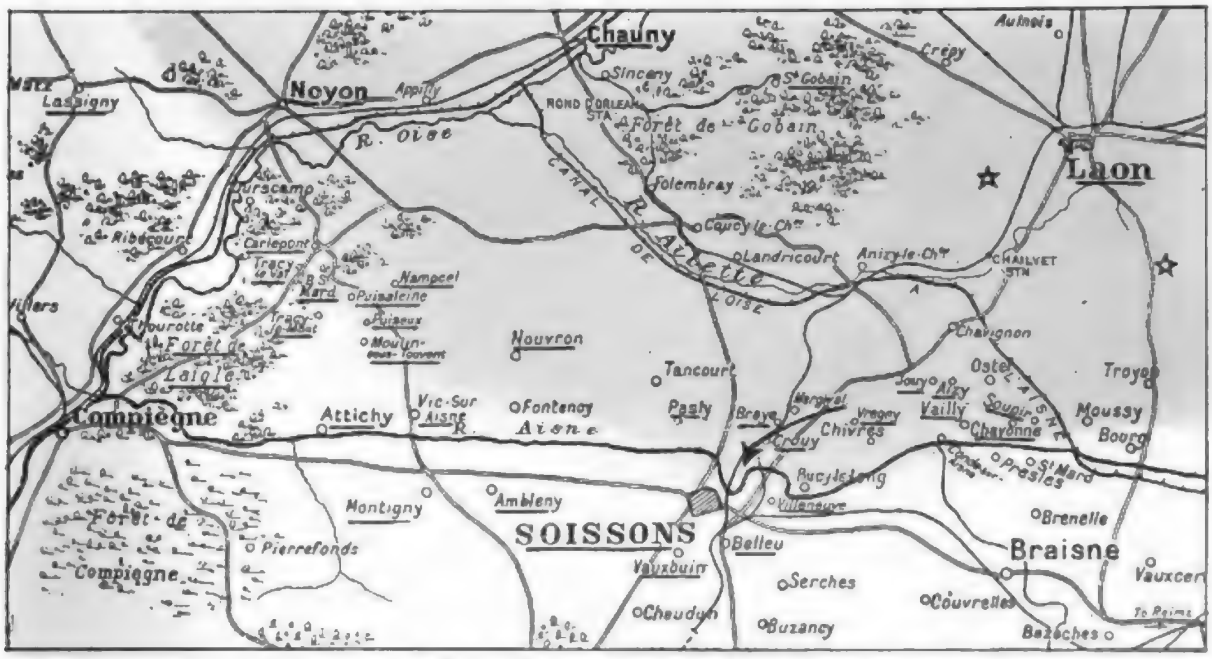
January 13—Turks occupy Tabriz in Russian Persia. Count Berchtold resigns as Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister and is replaced by Baron von Burian, a Hungarian. Earthquake in central Italy kills 35,000 people.

January 14—Near Perthes and Beausejour in Champagne French undermine and carry German trenches. Russians pushing attacks on German lines near Gumbinnen and Mazurian lakes in East Prussia.

January 15—French driven south of Aisne at Soissons. French continue attacks near St. Mihiel and Verdun.

January 16—Russians advance in force north of Plock, Poland. Trenches taken and retaken near Arras, France.

January 17—French gain two hundred yards near Nieuport. Russians rout Turkish troops in Armenia.



THE CENTER OF THE FIGHTING IN THE WESTERN THEATER

At Soissons the Germans, who have held the trenches north of the Aisne for four months, resumed the offensive last week and cleared the French out of their advanced positions north of the river. The Germans attach much importance to this movement

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THE THREAT OF THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS

The advance of a new Russian army down the right bank of the Vistula, as shown by the arrow above Plock, may have serious consequences. It threatens the rear of two German armies

New Movements in Poland

It is reported from Petrograd that the German troops are no longer scattered over Poland but have been concentrated at centers of communication and that all passenger trains have been suspended as in the days of the first mobilization while the railroads are used exclusively for the transportation of the military. There is much speculation as to where the Germans will strike their next blow. One theory is that they will undertake the conquest of Serbia at which the Austrians have so lamentably failed and upon which the entrance of Bulgaria into the war depends. Another supposes that the German troops are to be shipped to France to make another drive at Paris or Calais. Others suppose that they are intended for the defense of Hungary or East Prussia which the Russians are preparing to invade. Marshal von Hindenburg is, however, continuing his efforts to reach Warsaw. The 11-inch howitzers have been brought to the front in spite of the mud and snow and have been established on concrete foundations in the positions now held by the Germans on the Bzura and Ravka rivers about thirty-five miles west of Warsaw.

There is greater activity on the northern side of the Vistula where the Grand Duke Nicholas has interposed an army said to consist of a million men between Mlawa and Novogeorgevsk for the protection of Warsaw. This force has advanced westward toward the German fortress of Thorn as far as Sierpc on the Skrwa River, defeating the minor forces opposing them. This is a strategic movement of the greatest importance, for if he can hold this ground or move on to the border he will be in a position to strike the Germans in the flank by directing an attack either north or south. If he turns north he might cut off or compel the retirement of the Germans in East Prussia. If he turns south and crosses the Vistula when it freezes over he could take the German army before Warsaw in the rear.

The freezing of the Mazurian lakes and bogs which form the natural defenses of East Prussia has permitted the Russians to make some gains in this region. The Germans are using ice-breakers to keep the lakes free for the use of their gunboats.

Notwithstanding the enormous losses of the Russians their army grows continuously by the natural increase in population. The young men who come of age to enter the service this year number over 700,000, but this is more than are needed or can be equipped, so the ukase just issued calls to the colors only 585,000.

The Austro-Hungarian Situation

The intense cold and heavy snows in the Carpathian Mountains have checked activity in this region, but north of the Vistula, which here forms the boundary between Poland and Galicia, the Russians have continued their efforts to push forward toward Cracow. The Austrian forces entrenched behind the Nida River have, however, foiled all their attempts to cross the river and have indeed inflicted heavy losses upon them in return.

Przemysl, the chief fortress of Galicia, which the Russians have besieged almost continuously ever since August, is still holding out and judging by the frequent sallies the garrison is far from despair. According to Vienna the besiegers have lost over ten thousand men thru these sorties during the last few weeks.

Russian forces are concentrating in the southern end of Bukowina next to the Rumanian border with the apparent design of forcing their way thru the passes of the Carpathian Mountains into Transylvania. But Borgo Pass, thru which the railroad goes, consists of deep defiles and a mile-long tunnel, so it should be easy to protect Transylvania from an attack from this quarter. Hundreds of the Austrian officers and soldiers were cornered in lower Bukowina by the Russian drive and to escape capture had to cross the boundary into Rumania, where they were interned.

Rumania has not yet called her reserves to the colors, but the army is being steadily strengthened and the Rumanian students in Swiss universities have been called home. Everything points toward the participation of Rumania in the war by spring if not before.

It is rumored that Austria has made overtures to Serbia for peace, offering to cede a port on the Adriatic. This was the main object of the Serbs in starting the Balkan war and they reached the Adriatic without difficulty, but thru Austrian intervention they were shut out from the coast by the formation of Albania. Now, it is said, Serbia refuses to be satisfied with a port and demands the whole of Bosnia, Herzegovina and the Dalmatian coast.

The Balkan policy of the Dual Monarchy has been under the direction of Count Berchtold and it cannot be said he has made a success of it. He has alienated Rumania and thrown her into the arms of Russia. He encouraged Bulgaria to precipitate the second Balkan war and then suffered her to be robbed of her territory by Serbia, Greece, Turkey and Rumania. His attempt to establish an independent Albania under a Prussian prince was a ridiculous failure. He irritated Serbia so as to bring on a European war which now threatens the existence of the Hapsburg monarchy and in which the Austrians have been decisively defeated by the Serbs in two campaigns. Whether these blunders are due to his own lack of diplomatic skill or to his submission to dictation from Berlin does not matter. It is no wonder that the Emperor-King has at last decided to

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dismiss him, but it is something of a surprize that he should have appointed in his stead a Hungarian. Baron Stephen von Burian, who now becomes Foreign Minister of Austria-Hungary, is a close friend of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, and is a son-in-law of Baron Fejervary, formerly Hungarian Minister of National Defense. His appointment, tho favored, it is said, by the Kaiser, is interpreted as meaning the ascendancy of Hungarian over Teutonic influences in the Dual Monarchy. He is now over sixty-three years old and distinguished himself in the administration of the Slavic provinces of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is undeniable that Bosnia and Herzegovina have been more prosperous and made greater progress in industry and education than has independent Serbia, tho the same race peoples both countries.

Turks Take Tabriz

Altho disastrously defeated in the Caucasus the Turks are taking revenge by invading the Russian part of Persia. A force of Ottoman troops and Kurdish irregulars marching eastward from Van have occupied Tabriz, the capital of the province of Azerbaijan and the second largest city in Persia, and are said to be moving on toward Teheran, the capital. The American consul at Tabriz, Gordon Paddock, arranged the plan of occupation and it was carried out peaceably. The Russian consul and garrison withdrew in advance and only 600 Turkish troops entered the city, the 25,000 Kurds remaining at a distance.

The Turkish Ambassador at Teheran assured the Persian Government that its only object was to free Persia from the Russian yoke, and that as soon as the Persian Crown Prince arrives in Tabriz he will be placed in charge of the province. According to the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1906, Russia was to have the northern part of Persia and England the southern as their respective "spheres of influence." Against this partition of their country the Persian parliament protested in vain, and since then the troops of both powers have been gradually taking possession, the British about the Persian Gulf and the Russians in Azerbaijan and the Caspian coast. The Russians established a large force in Tabriz and ruled the city without regard to the constituted authorities. Complaints by the Persians of Russian cruelty and oppression of the inhabitants such as have been published in The Independent and elsewhere brought no help because Great Britain was bound by her agreement to give Russia a free hand in northern Persia.

From Tabriz it may be possible for the Turks to invade the Transcaucasian province from the Caspian side, which is unfortified, and perhaps they may secure the help of the Persians in such a movement. The troops sent out from Erzerum to the assistance of the forces defeated at Sari Kamish were checked and turned back near the frontier. The attempt to bring reinforcements by Black Sea steamers from Constantinople to Trebezond was prevented by the Russian fleet, which sank eight transports filled with troops.

Earthquake in Italy

A number of towns in central Italy were destroyed on January 13 by an earthquake of almost unprecedented severity. The loss of life so far reported is somewhat less than 40,000, which is only about half the fatalities of the Messina earthquake of 1908, which were officially reported as 77,283. But the present earthquake affected a very much larger area and damaged more historic edifices. The first shock came about eight o'clock in the morning and lasted half a minute. This was followed by other shocks the same day and afterward which greatly increased the casualties.

The earthquake was felt all the way from Naples to Florence and

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HOT-FOOT ON HIS TRACKS

A remarkable photograph from the region of St. Die in the Vosges. A French despatch rider stumbled into a group of Germans who were as surprised as he. He fought, and when his horse was shot in the leg he leaped to his feet and dashed for a nearby house. He escaped the Germans' bullets and found a detachment of French infantry in the building. The pursuers in turn were trapped

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from shore to shore, but the center of disturbance was in the Apennine mountains and Abruzzi forest east of Rome. The town of Avezzano, about fifty miles from Rome, suffered the worst, for it is estimated that 11,000 out of its 12,000 inhabitants were killed and almost every house demolished. Among the victims were all of the government and municipal officials and many of the soldiers and police, so it was difficult to get relief work organized quickly enough to save the thousands buried in the ruins. A normal school containing 150 girls was overthrown and many of them killed. Near Avezzano was Lake Fucino, which Roman emperors had tried in vain to drain, but which was provided with a tunnel outlet in 1875 at a cost of $8,000,000 and the site converted into farming land. This district suffered greatly from the earthquake.

At Sora, south of Avezzano, a convent was thrown down and seven Sisters of Charity who were receiving communion and the priest at the altar were all crushed. Only one sister escaped alive and she was severely wounded.

The Italian Government showed itself as slow and inefficient as in the Messina disaster, and it was forty-eight hours before some of the towns were reached, altho they are all within sixty miles of the capital.

The frail construction of the homes of the people is the chief reason for the extent of the disaster. Many houses are built of unhewn stones, often laid up without mortar. The modern structures of ferro-concrete stood the shaking without injury. In Rome, 755 buildings were more or less injured, but only one person was killed. He was struck by the marble statue of Judas Iscariot, which fell from the row of Apostles on the top of St. John Lateran. The great statue of the Savior on the front of St. Peter's was split and 150 windows broken in the dome and elsewhere. The mosaics, which form the chief attraction of the modern basilica of St. Paul's Outside the Walls, were badly broken. The column of Marcus Aurelius, which gives the name to the Piazza Colonna, was twisted around.

The Week in Congress

In the House, last week, after ten hours' debate, a vote was taken upon a resolution for a constitutional amendment giving suffrage to women. The resolution was rejected, 174 to 204. A two-thirds majority is required. A conference report upon the immigration bill was accepted in both branches. It eliminated the Senate amendments for the exclusion of negroes and the exemption, for a time, of Belgians from the literacy test. This test was retained, and the bill was sent to the President. Some expect a veto, on account of it. The Navy Bill, as prepared by the House Committee, provides for two battleships, six destroyers, and seventeen submarines. It abolishes the so-called "plucking board" and does not increase the number of enlisted men.

APPOINTED FOR MERIT

Joseph B. Eastman, who has just been appointed a member of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. For ten years he has been actively engaged on the people's side in the campaign in Massachusetts for the more complete control in the public interest of the State's public utilities. The year after his graduation from Amherst he became secretary of the Public Franchise League, an organization founded by Louis D. Brandeis and his associates in the Boston franchise fight. He was active in the New Haven hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and in 1913 was assistant counsel to the labor union in the Boston Elevated Railway's arbitration. His fine service gained him the confidence of the railway employees, which with his very thoro knowledge of franchise matters qualifies him for distinguished service on the State commission

Mr. Wilson earnestly desires the passage of the Ship Purchase Bill, and a Senate Democratic caucus has decided to give it all possible support. There will be vigorous opposition and a long debate. The Senate's decision, by a vote of 41 to 34, that a two-thirds vote is required for suspension of the rules, probably prevents action at this session on the proposition, favorably reported as an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, ordering liquor prohibition in Washington. Senator Lodge has made a plea for larger expenditures for the army, the navy, and the fortifications. Senator Borah, in a political speech, sharply criticized the President's address at Indianapolis.

The Sullivan Inquiry

Much testimony has been taken in New York, before James D. Phelan, Senator-elect from California, concerning the charges made by Walker W. Vick, formerly Receiver of Customs in Santo Domingo, against the American Minister, James M. Sullivan. That part of it which has especially excited public interest and comment is a letter sent to Vick, in August, 1913, soon after his appointment, by Secretary Bryan. Vick, who had been assistant secretary of the Democratic National Committee, displaced William E. Pulliam, a Democrat, who had held the office for several years, under Republican Administrations. The Receiver (under the fiscal protectorate) employs about 200 men, but only fourteen of them are Americans. Secretary Bryan's letter, dated August 20, 1913, at the State Department, was as follows:

MY DEAR MR. VICK: Now that you have arrived and are acquainting yourself with the situation, can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? Whenever you desire a suggestion from me, in regard to a man for any place there, call on me.

You have had enough experience in politics to know how valuable workers are when the campaign is on, and how difficult it is to find suitable rewards for all the deserving. I do not know to what extent a knowledge of Spanish is necessary for employees. Let me know what is required, together with the salary, and when appointments are likely to be made.

Sullivan will be down before long, and you and he together ought to be able to bring about such reforms as may be necessary there. You will find Sullivan a strong, courageous, reliable fellow. The more I have seen of him the better satisfied I am that he will fit into the place there and do what is necessary to be done.

Mr. Vick sent a list of the fourteen places, but he made no changes in the force. After his resignation, several of the subordinate officers were displaced by men from Nebraska. The Dominican Minister of Finance remarked that his people were accustomed to reward political workers with their own money. The salaries of these Americans are paid by Santo Domingo. Referring to his letter, Mr. Bryan said, last week: "I am glad to have the public know that I appreciate the services of those who work in politics, and feel an interest in seeing them rewarded. I think that is the only charge that can be based on that letter, and, as Mr. Vick received his appointment as a reward for political work, I

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thought he was a good man to address in expressing my opinion on the subject."

The testimony thus far, relating to the transfer of deposits from one bank to another by Sullivan's order; his cousin's interest in contracts; the manners of Sullivan, who offended the Italian Minister and British Chargé by receiving their official visit while he was clad only in underclothing; the influence of the favored bank, etc., tends to show that Sullivan was unfit to be Minister of the United States. Witnesses asserted that the evidence had been laid before Mr. Bryan and that he ignored it.

Mexico's New President

While Villa and General Angeles, his intimate friend, were in the north, making the agreement for the protection of Naco and directing military operations at Saltillo and Monterey, the convention took up its work at the capital, declining to wait for their return. General Roque de la Garza was made presiding officer. He had been Villa's purchasing agent at Juarez and was said to be a member of his staff. There was a report also that he was Zapata's candidate for the Presidency.

Dispatches from the capital said that the convention on the 13th reëlected Gutierrez, to serve for a year, but under restrictions which gave to the convention control of the Government, with power to name members of the Cabinet and to remove the President by a two-thirds vote. It was said that Zapata had withdrawn his forces to Cuernavaca. A part of his army had been whipped by Obregon, Carranza's chief commander, at a point midway between Puebla and the capital.

The report about the reëlection of Gutierrez was not contradicted, but on the 16th the convention elected Roque de la Garza provisional President, or "executive of the convention," at the same time claiming supreme executive, legislative and judicial power. The man thus chosen was evidently to be a mere figurehead. Martial law was proclaimed. Gutierrez and three members of his Cabinet, Generals Blanco, Robles and Vasconcelos, fled from the city. It was reported that they did this to avoid assassination. De la Garza was Madero's private secretary and a member of his provisional Cabinet. Villa and Angeles began a hurried journey to the capital.

It is understood that for some time Gutierrez had been at variance with both Villa and Zapata. Carranza, at Vera Cruz, says that Gutierrez recently sent three messengers to him and a letter proposing a union for the elimination of Villa, "whose policy of robbery and desolation causes disgust." These words are quoted from the letter, together with others in which Villa is accused of ignoring Gutierrez's authority by ordering assassinations and in other ways. There were reports that Blanco was seeking to induce Obregon to join him in setting up a government of their own. Carranza ordered a court martial for Gutierrez's three messengers, and it was expected that they would be shot.

The Tampico Oil Wells

After compelling a suspension of work at the Tampico oil wells, and forbidding the exportation of oil, because the oil companies declined to pay heavy assessments for the support of his army, Carranza, by decree, nullified all sales of lands, waters or forests made since 1876. At Tampico 1200 employees of the companies were idle. British and American capital is invested there. The British Government, which had been looking to the Pearson oil wells at Tampico for oil to be used by its navy—certain other sources of supply being no longer available—sent vigorous protests to our Government and also directly to Carranza. In our protest there is said to have been a sharp warning. On the 16th it was announced that Carranza had yielded and that the embargo had been raised. The Spanish Government has complained at Washington about the harsh treatment of Spaniards at Puebla and elsewhere.

It has been difficult to ascertain the results of the battles. Usually the story told by one side is a flat contradiction of the report from the other. In the South Obregon has continued to be successful, and his progress toward the capital has not been checked. Villa has repeatedly promised to attack Tuxpam and Tampico, but has failed to do so. It is not denied that his forces took Saltillo after a three days' battle, but there have been conflicting reports about Monterey. Salazar's small army is said to have been annihilated, near Casas Grandes, in the north, by Villa's forces, under Cabral. The agreement concerning Naco has been signed by both parties. Palafox, one of Zapata's men in Gutierrez's Cabinet, has withdrawn his charge that Mr. Silliman and Mr. Canova, representatives of our Government, were bribed to promote the escape of General Iturbide.

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A JAPANESE CONTINGENT TO JOIN THE RED CROSS FORCES AT THE FRONT

This party of twenty-one nurses and doctors sailed from New York on the 13th to complete their journey from Japan to the battlefield. The head of the group is Dr. Jiro Suzuki, seated in the center, retired surgeon-inspector of the Japanese Navy

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WOMEN FOR PEACE

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY

On Sunday afternoon, January 10, 3000 women crowded into the Grand Ball Room of the New Willard Hotel at Washington, D. C. They formed themselves into the "Woman's Peace Party," the first in the world. They issued a manifesto, unsurpassed, we think, in power and moral fervor by anything that has been issued here or abroad since the Great War began. They adopted a platform radical, sound, statesmanlike, constructive.

Tho not a line about the conference appeared the next morning in five of the six leading New York newspapers, which found space to devote sixty-three of their valuable columns to the man-killing in Europe and the alleged reasons why the United States should increase her army and navy, we think the conference so important that we publish in full the final document issued by it, and we urge every one of our women readers to join the party.

John Ruskin said long ago that women could stop all wars if only they were determined to do so. We rejoice that the voice of woman is to be heard against the "greatest scourge of mankind," for all wars are primarily waged on women and children.—THE EDITOR.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

WE, WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES, assembled in behalf of World Peace, grateful for the security of our own country, but sorrowing for the misery of all involved in the present struggle among warring nations, do hereby band ourselves together to demand that war should be abolished.

Equally with men pacifists, we understand that planned-for, legalized, wholesale, human slaughter is today the sum of all villainies. As women, we feel a peculiar moral passion of revolt against both the cruelty and the waste of war.

As women, we are especially the custodians of the life of the ages. We will not longer consent to its reckless destruction. As women, we are particularly charged with the future of childhood and with the care of the helpless and the unfortunate. We will not longer accept without protest that added burden of maimed and invalid men and poverty-stricken widows and orphans which war places upon us.

As women, we have builded by the patient drudgery of the past the basic foundation of the home and of peaceful industry. We will not longer endure without protest, which must be heard and heeded by men, that hoary evil which in an hour destroys the social structure that centuries of toil have reared.

As women, we are called upon to start each generation onward toward a better humanity. We will not longer tolerate without determined opposition that denial of the sovereignty of reason and justice by which war and all that makes for war today renders impotent the idealism of the race.

Therefore, as human beings and the mother half of humanity, we demand that our right to be considered in the settlement of questions concerning not alone the life of individuals but of nations be recognized and respected.

We demand that women be given a share in deciding between war and peace in all the courts of high debate; within the home, the school, the church, the industrial order, and the State.

So protesting, and so demanding, we hereby form ourselves into a national organization to be called the *Woman's Peace Party*.

We hereby adopt the following as our platform of principles, some of the items of which have been accepted by a majority vote, and more of which have been the unanimous choice of those attending the conference which initiated the formation of this organization. We have sunk all differences of opinion on minor matters and given freedom of expression to a wide divergence of opinion in the details of our platform and in our statement of explanation and information in a common desire to make our woman's protest against war and all that makes for war vocal, commanding and effective. We welcome to our membership all who are in substanatial sympathy with that fundamental purpose of our organization whether or not they can accept in full our detailed statement.

PLATFORM

The purpose of this Organization is to enlist all American women in arousing the nations to respect the sacredness of human life and to abolish war. The following is adopted as our platform:

1. The immediate calling of a convention of neutral nations in the interest of early peace.
2. Limitation of armaments and the nationalization of their manufacture.
3. Organized opposition to militarism in our own country.
4. Education of youth in the ideals of peace.
5. Democratic control of foreign policies.
6. The further humanizing of governments by the extension of the franchise to women.
7. "Concert of Nations" to supersede "Balance of Power."
8. Action toward the gradual organization of the world to substitute Law for War.
9. The substitution of an international police for rival armies and navies.
10. Removal of the economic causes of war.
11. The appointment by our Government of a commission of men and women, with an adequate appropriation, to promote international peace.

The conference further adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we denounce with all the earnestness of which we are capable the concerted attempt now being made to force this country into still further preparedness for war. We desire to make a solemn appeal to the higher attributes of our common humanity to help us unmask this menace to our civilization.

THE PARTY ORGANIZATION

The members shall be: 1. Local groups wherever they can be organized, each to pay $5 annually into the national treasury. 2. Sustaining members, who shall individually pay $1 annually into the national treasury.

These officers were elected: Chairman, Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago; honorary chairman, Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City; vice-chairmen, Anna Garlin Spencer, Meadville, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Henry Villard, New York City; Mrs. Louis F. Post, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John Jay White, Washington, D. C. Headquarters, Hull House, Chicago.

APPLICATION BLANK

I hereby apply for membership in the WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY for

myself / this organization } as a { sustaining / local group } member

and enclose $.....for my Dues.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

Until the appointment of a Treasurer, dues and contributions may be sent to

JULIET BARRETT RUBLEE,
1105 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

WOMEN AND WAR

BY ANNA GARLIN SPENCER

Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer has been a public speaker on educational and reform subjects since 1870. From 1891 to 1903 she was minister of the Bell Street Chapel, an independent parish in Providence, Rhode Island. She is now professor of sociology and ethics at the Meadville Theological School, Meadville, Pennsylvania. At the organization meeting at Washington she was elected a vice-chairman of the Peace Party.—THE EDITOR.

THIS is the first great war in which the voice of women has had power to make itself heard. During the last one hundred years a radical change in the educational, legal, economic and social condition of women has given them a new sense of sex solidarity and of responsibility in public affairs. This change in women's position has given men a new respect for the moral and intellectual initiative of women, and is preparing them to welcome women's aid in the solution of world problems.

The awful conditions in Europe today have sharpened that new social consciousness of women to an eager demand on their part to be used in some new and mighty effort to make this war end war. Up to this point the attitude of women in general toward the organized peace movement has been less morally earnest, and less intellectually instructed, than that which they have shown in other great movements for social progress. Altho the cause has been supported by a few women of exceptional breadth of training, it has seemed to many a remote or academic propaganda. The too exclusively masculine directorships and too undemocratic methods of the peace societies and foundations are largely to blame for this indifference of otherwise public-spirited women to the war against war. There is, however, a far deeper reason. Had women been as earnest to abolish war as they have been earnest to do away with other social evils, they would either have stormed the existing peace societies in such membership numbers as would have compelled suitable recognition on governing boards, or else have started a women's peace movement of their own, of such imposing power as to win the respect of men's associations.

The reason why women have come so much more slowly into the peace cause than into other less fundamental social reforms is clear to the thoughtful. It roots far down in the biologic foundation of human society. Dr. Giddings has aptly described the fundamental element in the development of social structure as "the sense of kinship." It works in primitive human society to make the horde, the clan, the tribe, the group dominant within "the ancient city," and the racial or national nucleus intensely loyal to their own "kin"; intensely murderous and hostile toward their "alien enemies." Women, like men, have felt this double attraction and repulsion of the law of kinship. As that law reinforced itself by religious rites, customs and "commandments" from the tribal or the racial or the national gods, women became active instruments in intensifying its power of control. Deborah's song of revengeful victory, still called "sacred"; the public honors paid to a woman who slew an enemy whom she had lured by treachery, as recorded in the Old Testament, into her home; the historic praise of women, of all ages and countries, who by any form of deceit and cruelty destroyed the "alien enemy"—all these show the power of this narrow kinship idea over the idealism of women, as of men. Modern patriotism that is sure God is on its side, that would uphold "my

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LEADERS OF THE WOMEN'S NEW MOVEMENT FOR PEACE

A group of organizers gathered at Washington. On the left, with furs, is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, next is Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, then Mrs. Henry Villard; in the center is Dr. Spencer, author of this article, then Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and Miss Janet Richard, whose lectures on current events have been described in The Independent

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JANE ADDAMS

THE WELL-LOVED LEADER OF HULL HOUSE WAS MADE PRESIDENT OF THE WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY AT THE WASHINGTON MEETING

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country, right or wrong," and "My race and its culture divinely ordained to be supreme over all," this, which is but a newer form of the old limitations of the kinship sense, lies in the hearts and lives of men and women alike.

The growth of true civilization is marked by the ever-widening area of those esteemed as "kin," and to whom, therefore, helpful service is due. But yesterday many of us felt that this ring of kinship encircled the world: today we see it shrink back to the savage area, and to worse than savage expression of fear and hatred. Women, like men, have been submerged by this upsurging of outgrown but deep-rooted sentiments. It is therefore pathetically absurd to say with a recent speaker that "if women had voted we should have had no war." Yet it is true—and the significance of that truth will be increasingly perceived—that for the short period in which women have had the discipline of world interests they have exhibited an amazing rapidity of assimilation of world ethics. It is scarce a hundred years since democracy began to work in women, to develop in them an individual relationship to affairs outside the home; and already the women of many countries have united for moral reforms and philanthropies, and to wipe out the disqualification of sex in the franchise, in a way that augurs well for their speedy growth in the international point of view in all the high concerns of life. Men, with ages of political experience, professional leadership and world commerce behind them, have been far slower to respond to that spirit of race unity which transcends national and class limitations. Hence there is reasonable hope that when women have had full citizenship and equal opportunity of social training in longer discipline, they will mightily reinforce men's tardy effort to organize the world's moral forces for general human welfare.

Meanwhile the present situation calls for immediate and effective union of all the work of broad-minded and brave-hearted men and women in a great popular propaganda for world peace. To this end, not chiefly to add to the numbers of those engaged in the war against war, but far more to give vitality, freshness, organizing ability among the common people, power of popular appeal and a more ardent passion of protest against human slaughter, the entrance of women in great numbers into the organized peace movement is the supreme need of the hour.

To stir them to such effort, let the women of the United States and of the world call to mind the special reasons why women should hate war and should fight that militarism that makes for war. All the indictments against these evils that men pacificists have made, women pacificists can make as earnestly. In addition, women have other and still more damning indictments.

Women can charge to the account of war their bitterest slavery to men in the household. The alien man, in the older ages, captured in war, had no rights his victorious enemy was bound to respect. He might be killed, mutilated or condemned to perpetual servitude at will. But the alien woman, torn from her kindred to become the concubine, the slave or the outraged prey of the victor in war, learned what is worse than death, and what is more hopeless than manual servitude. That kinship feeling that in primitive times made women, indeed, the vassal of her clan, but protected her from the unmitigated horrors of personal ownership by a single tyrant, war destroyed, leaving her utterly unprotected. When women trace their long struggle upward from domestic slavery, thru legal but perpetual "minority" to their present direct relation to the state in "contract power" and in citizenship, let them not forget the part war has played in their subjection. All the forces which have worked toward the emancipation of women from domestic bondage root themselves in social order, in peaceful industry, in reason and in law made just and regnant. And all these forces are rendered feeble and impotent in the clash of arms. It is for this cause that women should hate war with a peculiar hatred.

Moreover, women should hate war for its disastrous effect upon their special functions as wives and mothers. Women bear the chief burden of personal care of the young, the undeveloped, the frail and sick, the aged, the feebleminded, the socially incompetent. They have had to bear that burden ever since social sympathy forbade the strong to kill the weak by fiat of the state. This process of social protection of the incompetent has unquestionably lowered the average standard in human quality where it has worked unmodified by some science and art of race culture. War—and all that makes for war—is the worst hindrance to the attempt to relieve women of this overmastering burden of administering philanthropy, and to give her time and opportunity for her organic function of teaching and developing the normal and super-excellent specimens of the race. Not only does it destroy uselessly all the common wealth of humanity so terribly needed for projecting and realizing the social control that can truly advance individual life, but it deliberately and monstrously aids that "breeding downward" which is the bane of civilization.

Economic exploitation, bad as it is, destroys the weakest first. War destroys the strongest first. Not only that, but preparation for war in the form of vast armies and navies on a peace footing increases the social diseases most inimical to family life, unfits men for civic usefulness, and tends in all its influences away from that devotion of life and treasure to the higher interests of human progress on which future generations depend. It is because of women's peculiar functional relation to the social demand for race integrity and race culture that enlightened women must hate war and all that makes for war.

Furthermore, women who know their past in primitive life, and have some realizing sense of the long struggle which has brought women in the more enlightened countries where they are, must join the war against war because of its power to plunge them back in a moment of social chaos to the foot of the hill up which they have so painfully climbed. War, this incredible war, after all the centuries of so-called civilization, puts the women under its mailed fist back in the area of ceaseless, life-killing drudgery, from which the modern woman has but just emerged. It binds again upon her back—less able in muscle and in nerve to bear the burden than was the primitive woman who had not yet learned she had a mind—that ancient burden of beginning an ordered social life once more.

War, and the alien slave-women whom war furnished to ruling households in the older life, gave, indeed, to a select "lady" class the first leisure which women ever gained for intellectual growth and social command. In this sense a privileged caste among women, as among men, escaped, by way of war and the slavery of war captives, from the hardest labor. How few, however, the members of the "lady" caste; how innumerable the mass of women of the common people, those mothers of the race, whose overwork and cruel abuse have been the most appalling social waste of all the blundering prodigality of human life!

Man's inventive genius and his superb organization of industry have released the mass of women from that ancient drudgery that

warped the body and dwarfed the brain. War plunges women back again into complete absorption of their life in the ruder services to the social need. War makes of woman again, as of old, the "breeder" and the drudge. Witness the announcements of the Associated Press that high dignitaries of state churches in the warring nations offer "great reduction in the cost of marriage ceremonies to all enlisted men who will marry before leaving for the front"; some even suggesting "free services" of this sort. What does this mean? It must often mean wives and mothers bearing the double burden of self-support and child support in widowhood, or helping the state in caring for maimed or invalid men after the war is over.

Man's unbridled passions, his clumsy blundering in statecraft, his greed for lands and gold and markets, his autocracy in government and his secret diplomacy made so often of lies, man's willingness and power in his ruling castes to plunge the common people into misery, have combined thus to set back the onward moving mothers of the race. It is these things all women of light and leading should oppose with all their new-gained power.

Finally, all enlightened and free women, especially those of neutral countries, should make a protest, compelling in its solemn appeal, against war as the supreme outrage on the moral nature of humanity. On a sure sense of ethical values rests all the permanent progress of the race; war, and the things that make for war, give a dual and self-contradictory direction to the idealism of youth, and to the ethical judgment of maturity.

In civic life one is already required by conscience to be truthful in word and deed, to have respect for others' rights, to be just and honorable and humane in all relationships, to conserve and add to the common wealth of material gains and mental achievements for the benefit of all humanity. In war and in the training that leads toward war it becomes a duty to cheat the enemy without scruple, to "kill him first" whether or not it is certain that he means to or could kill you; to harry his wife and children and his aged parents; to loot and burn and destroy all that he has earned by generations of peaceful toil. It was said before the Civil War in the United States, "A nation cannot exist half slave and half free." Can a world of civilization exist with its moral life half human and half fiendish? The dependence upon "the judgment of battle," among nations as among individuals, has long been the supreme atheism; it denies the sovereignty of truth and justice. That atheism undermines all faith in spiritual values; and by this process it not only destroys by violence the temples of law and culture and worship which man has builded, but, most subtle destruction of all, it sinks under waves of bestiality and passion those ideals on which respect for womanhood and tender regard for the child have fibered the later progress of the race.

It is because of this blasphemy against the Holy Spirit of truth and righteousness and love that all women should utter

A curse from the depths of womanhood,
That is very salt and bitter and good,
on war and all that makes for war.

Meadville, Pennsylvania

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TWO EUROPEAN WOMEN WHO URGED AMERICAN WOMEN TO WORK FOR PEACE

On the left Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of Austria, organizing press secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, who came here on behalf of the women organized in thirteen European countries to ask our aid in bringing peace. She said to the delegates assembled at Washington: "Today in the spirit of this meeting you have laid a foundation for a new Europe. You have set the greatest record for women ever set in the history of the world. You have always been a teacher to the women of Europe, and now you are teachers of the men. . . . We European women think suffrage, when it does come, will end all wars." Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragist, on the right, moved her hearers to tears by her vivid description of war suffering, and commended the spirit of the American women's peace plan, saying "It is founded on a great moral idea, based on the sacredness of human life." War, she said, was made by "international gamblers and degenerates"

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PLAY AND EFFICIENCY

THIRD ARTICLE IN THE SERIES ON

EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

THE efficient man plays in order to work more and work better.

Our idea of amusement should be to enjoy it while we play, but employ it after we play. And if we would analyze the holidays that give us most pleasure, we should find them carrying out this idea. The "morning-after" headache belongs to the man who didn't use his head the night before. A pastime is like a meal, we spoil it by thinking while we take it—or by failing to think before we take it.

Every sensible man or woman should possess an *Efficiency Amusement Chart*, the construction and use of which we will now describe. It is based on a close analysis of our work, surroundings, health, temperament, ideals; and of our amusement in relation thereto.

Let us be concrete. Let us take for illustration a manager of a modern city store, and see how he should plan his recreation. (The same principle and method apply to any worker anywhere.)

The store manager is on duty from eight a. m. to six p. m. He is surrounded by the hum of voices, the clatter of typewriters, the din of street noises. He rides to and from his work on a rattling, rumbling street-car; he cannot sleep normally —with crying children, theater parties, newspaper scareheads, pianos next door, late-staying visitors, and early morning milkmen, all pulling at his nerves. But the man's job depends on his being as regular, punctilious and reliable as a clock—therefore he shouldn't have any nerves. He gets no outdoor exercize. He subsists chiefly on restaurant and delicatessen near-food. He must dress up to the minute. He makes his living by attending minutely to all the superficialities. He has no time for music, no taste for art, no touch with the world's great literature. Life is to him a bundle of overwrought nerves connecting a feverish brain, a rebellious stomach, and a pocketbook whose sole function is to disgorge.

What does the man do, in his leisure hours? He joins a poker party with "the boys," where cigars and drinks further knock out his nerves; or he jabs more sounds into his ears at a crazy musical comedy for the "tired business man"; or he goes motoring and tries to push the speed limit off the map. Yet he fondly believes he is quite sane. And we are all as foolish in our own way.

How should this man order a scientific rest period?

First. Let him write down the influences and ingredients of his daily work and life. They are: noise, hurry, sociability, regularity, responsibility, confinement, fashion, convention, financial worry, sleeplessness, brain fag, muscular weakness, emotional atrophy. Certain physical disorders must proceed from the man's unnatural mode of life; suppose they are eye strain and indigestion.

Second. Let him write down the exact *opposites* of these—a list of the lacking elements in his make-up or environment, whose presence would balance, normalize, refresh and energize him. (See chart below.)

Third. Let him now make a list of all his available sources of amusement—from an evening's fun to the yearly vacation of a month or a fortnight. He will probably have twenty or thirty of these—certainly a wider choice than he imagines before taking inventory, the average person being narrower in nothing than in his routine of pleasures.

Fourth. Let him now take each amusement in List B and compare it with each requirement in List A, noting in the spaces opposite how far his customary mode of enjoyment supplies the elements to increase efficiency—or decrease it. A thoughtful, conscientious building of this chart should mean the breaking of a great light on the store manager.

Fifth. Let him then form the habit of consulting the chart whenever he plans a day or a week or an hour of recreation, until he chooses by instinct and reason the kind of play that makes a new man of him. (The chart for a doctor, a minister, or a college president, would of course be entirely different in many, or all, of the aspects here given.)

The amusements should be marked plus (+) where they increase efficiency, minus (—) where they decrease it, and zero (0) where they have no special effect either way. List B is not complete, but merely illustrative.

Adding the plus marks, then cancelling each minus with a plus, we have the largest plus remainder (12+) for the mountain tramp, and the largest minus remainder (13—) for the dinner party. Hence the former is the best, and the latter the worst recreation, of those here given, for this particular manager of a city store. But all those marked + in the column of values are good for him, and all those marked — are likely to be bad. If any item in List A is of special importance, that should count double, in figuring the totals; two + or two — marks, as the case may be.

Now I am not so foolish as to suppose that a sane man will, for the rest of his days, consult a dry table of Efficiency Values whenever he wants to play chess or frolic with the baby. I do believe, however, that a shrewd, ambitious man will construct this chart for himself, will study it carefully, and will form the habit of choosing his games from the plus side of the efficiency ledger.

The efficiency principles embodied in the Chart may be stated in a few words. A scientific recreation should include:

1. Complete break in routine activities and obligations, with specific rest for overworked organs, nerves, brain-cells and muscles.
2. Exercize for unused faculties and functions, to the point of wholesome fatigue of a kind seldom known.
3. An element of surprize, mental, emotional or spiritual, to reawaken interest in everyday life.
4. Absolute freedom, inner and outer, during the recreation period.
5. Temperamental uplift and renewal.

Change of work is not rest. We delude ourselves with the notion that it is, merely because we do not know how to rest. The American disorder is nerve-strain, for which the only cure is perfect relaxation.

Long ago the nation's richest man learned that a siesta following lunch put him in condition for a new

EFFICIENCY AMUSEMENT CHART

FOR A MANAGER OF A CITY STORE

(Hypothetical case. Both lists depend on personal conditions of work, health, environment, etc., and must be compiled anew for each individual.)

ACTUAL Conditions Hostile to Efficiency	IDEAL Conditions Favorable to Efficiency	AMUSEMENTS Tennis	Golf	Billiards	Cards	Dance	Dinner Party	Theater Comedy	Theater Tragedy	Romp with Children	Mountain Tramp
Noise	Silence	O	+	O	O	—	—	—	—	—	+
Hurry	Leisure	—	+	O	O	—	O	O	O	+	+
Society	Solitude	—	O	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	+
Regularity	Spontaneity	+	O	O	O	+	—	+	+	+	O
Responsibility	Irresponsibility	O	O	O	O	—	—	+	+	+	+
Confinement	Outdoor life	+	+	—	—	—	—	—	—	O	+
Fashion	Simplicity	+	+	+	+	—	—	O	O	+	+
Convention	Individuality	+	+	+	+	—	—	O	O	+	+
Money worry	Money saving	+	O	O	+	O	—	O	O	+	+
Insomnia	Sound sleep	+	+	O	—	O	—	+	—	+	+
Brain fag	Relaxation	—	+	—	—	—	—	+	—	O	+
Weak muscle	Exercize	+	+	O	—	+	—	—	—	+	+
Stiff emotions	Use of emotions	+	O	O	O	+	—	+	+	+	—
Eye strain	Rest for eyes	—	+	—	—	—	O	—	—	+	+
Indigestion	Hunger	+	+	O	—	+	—	—	—	O	+
	Totals.....	9+ 4—	10+ 0—	2+ 4—	3+ 7—	4+ 9—	0+ 13—	5+ 6—	3+ 8—	10+ 1—	13+ 1—
	VALUES.....	5+	10+	2—	4—	5—	13—	1—	5—	9+	12+

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day's work in the afternoon. Great factories now hold a recess about three p. m. for a quarter of an hour, to give their employees a rest, with reading, music, games, and so forth. This practise should become universal, not for charity but for efficiency. Concentration follows relaxation; and the time will come when the great business men, like the great authors, do their day's work in three hours.

Thinking with your whole brain means playing with your whole body, loving with your whole heart, longing with your whole soul. Efficiency is wholeness, specialized by turns.

Husbands and wives, however, should make it their solemn duty to be silly together. The man who finds his chief pleasure in business or the club, and the woman who finds hers in matinee thrills or the fashion parade, are slumping toward marital inefficiency at an alarming rate. Every household should have a home gymnasium, in attic or cellar, with an assortment of games for the dining-room table, including the favorite of each member of the family. Our pastimes should center in the home, and we should become uneasy when parents and children no longer enjoy the same things. One reason why every family should have at least two children is that the parents may have an excuse apiece for going to the circus.

It is just as needful to escape and forget the family at least once a year. The Lord never made two people who could live together sanely and sweetly three hundred and sixty-five days at a stretch. Every wife knows this —but nearly every husband has it to learn. From what I have seen of married life, I believe it is the religious duty of every man to disappear once a year. Not only depart—disappear! And twice a year is twice as good as once. Get beyond the reach of mails, telegrams and telephones. Leave no address behind, merely keep an accident card of home directions in your pocket. Don't let yourself write home, no matter how much you feel like it. Sleep late every morning. Read nothing. Revel in irresponsibility. Roam where you will. Let your watch run down, and refuse to wind it up. Be so anxious for freedom that you forget dinner-time and miss a few meals (your stomach also needs a vacation). In short, return to primitive existence, with all the obligations of home and business wiped out for two weeks or a month. And if you aren't glad to be a regular family man again, loaded down with responsibilities on all sides, then of a truth I don't know men!

Having given your wife, your children and your clerks an equal chance twice a year for respite from the brutal chains of the habitual, you will have supplied a leading factor in efficiency—a scientific period of play.

"But," you protest, "I can't stay away that long, my business would be ruined." Very well, you are lucky. A series of week-ends at play does more for the busy man than a whole month of leisure. The only condition is that you be able to erase your work from your mind in an hour, instead of a week or a month. To master the art of relaxation is to gain more from your short Sundays of freedom than most people gain from a month's pleasure jaunt. Recreation is not geographical, it is mental. We do not work too much for our health and happiness—we think too little.

During the writer's four years in college he held the tennis championship of the school. He was much elated over this. He should have been much deprest. What he needed was to be champion of quoits, or checkers, or hide-the-handkerchief, or some other leisurely, meditative sport. The game of tennis is for fat, rich,

phlegmatic gentlemen; the game of golf is for thin, poor, fidgety ones; but the overfed ones won't play tennis and the underfed ones can't play golf—so why go to all the trouble of this psychological diagnosis? Response to nerve-stimuli is the key to a man's appropriate game. If he is quick, nervous, excitable, he should avoid polo, tennis, high diving, racing of all kinds. Fun, like food, may be meat to one man—poison to another.

In a deeper way temperament is crucial. Ever so often we should leave our work in order to renew the motive or incentive that makes us work. What is your motive? Is it love, or ambition, or altruism, or self-development, or the creative impulse? When you feel yourself losing it (and your labor growing dull and monotonous), can you re-discover it soonest by the sea, or on a hilltop, or amid the crowds, or in silent communion with a loved one? A poet and a politician can no more take their recreation together than a lark and a lion could. An accurate measure of a man is the number and variety of his chosen modes of recreation. Their diversity mark his extensity. To be leader of something is less a goal than to be lover of everything.

The tests for a scientific amusement are few and easy. It should be natural, simple, unconventional. It should combine emotional expression with nervous relaxation and muscular exertion. It should result in mental and physical balance. It should restore the child in us. It should make us frank, honest, loyal, democratic, whole-hearted. It should give us perspective, and a saner view of ourselves and the other fellow. It should transfer the grip on our game to the grip on our job. It should develop tolerance, patience, keen judgment, fair play, sure method, fine team work. It should leave body stronger, heart bigger, mind clearer, soul finer.

Does your favorite pastime do all these things for you? Then you can make it a "hobby" and ride to the top of the world!

New York City

THE HOTEL DE GINK

BY BRONSON BATCHELOR

This winter New York faces the worst unemployment problem in its history. How one man, with the coöperation of the city's Committee on Unemployment, of which Judge Elbert H. Gary is head, is trying to meet the situation for his fellow-unfortunates is told in the following story. Similar "hotels" have been established by Jeff Davis in Seattle and Tacoma, and this latest experiment will be watched with no little interest.—THE EDITOR.

NO longer are hoboes to be the stray wanderers of the earth. The romance of the open road and care-free spirit, celebrated from the days of Chaucer to Harry Kemp as the joy of vagabondage, has played out.

In all the vast fraternity of the United Hoboes of America, no one could explain the disquieting unrest, the inexpressible depression that weighed upon the spirits of these itinerant workers of the world.

Then one day Jeff Davis made a great discovery.

Down at the corner of Center and Worth streets, in New York, in a big, empty, five-story building, there is the merry ring of hammers and the busy buzz of saws—busy, that is, as men long unused to work could make them. To Manhattan's 275 hotels is shortly to be added another, euphoniously known as the "Hotel de Gink," and its promoter, chief backer, manager and clerk is Mr. Jeff Davis, hailed by the hoboes as "king."

"You see," says this slim, kindly eyed, wise, young-old man, with the beard of youth still on his face, "we 'boes found we was missin' somethin'. We didn't know just what it was, but it was somethin' we wanted pretty bad. So we started in to investigate ourselves, an' we found what we wanted was a home."

Over beyond the deal table, where the "king" had established his tem-

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GETTING READY TO OPEN THE "HOTEL DE GINK"

"A group of 'subjects' were shuffling cans of rubbish, paper, and dirt toward a stairway, down which they disappeared in a cloud of dust and riot of rattle. . . . What happened to the cans or the dirt below nobody seemed to care"

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porary office, a group of "subjects" were shuffling cans of rubbish, paper and dirt toward a stairway, down which they disappeared in a cloud of dust and riot of rattle. Another group languidly followed with brooms and shovels. What happened to the cans or the dirt below nobody seemed to care.

But none of the "ginks" could keep his eyes long off the king. Whether going thru the motions of work or "overseeing" the job—and the overseers outnumbered the workers at least five to one—their faces were turned constantly to the royal precincts ruled off from the rest of the hall by a cord. It was as tho they were still dazed in admiration of their king's achievement.

From the city authorities "for and in consideration of one dollar" King Davis leased the Center street building, which had formerly been occupied by a button making concern, to be used as a home by the out-of-works indefinitely. Then, by royal edict, King Davis himself promulgated the following rules:

Only real hoboes admitted here; no cranks nor preachers talkin' reform.

Any one lookin' for sympathy will find it in the dictionary under the S's.

This is a gent's hotel; don't do nothing you wouldn't do in your own mother's home.

"People ought to take a lesson from us," the king continued, a cup of steaming coffee poised in midair, ready to follow the last of a roll. "When we found somethin' was wrong we started in to find out what it was. We didn't keep puttin' off and puttin' off. That's the trouble wi' society. Everybody's tryin' to put somethin' on somebody else, tryin' to put it on the city, on the church, on their folks, anything so 'George'll do it' and not them. When you pull the wires right, you c'n always get what you want," he added significantly; then turned to his followers.

"Come on, 'boes, get busy; what you'se think this is? We ain't got all night to clean out this floor."

"Yes, sir, when you're wise how to pull the string it's dead easy. This buildin', do you think it costs us anything? The city gives it to us. It's goin' to be a real dump, too. Goin' to have a loungin' room on this floor, upstairs a clothes-pressin' place, and a shoe-shinin' stand down below. We're goin' to have a barber shop, too—all kinds of men among the 'boes, you know—carpenters, plumbers, barbers, masons, printers—we can fix up the whole place ourself. On the top floor we're goin' to have shower baths, and say, you ought to see the fumigator for their clothes the boys 'a made. Got to keep sanitary these days, you know. Why, this place when we get it fixed 'll be slick's a hospital.

"This ain't goin' to be any hangout for cranks, either. No 'bugology' or socialists, or anarchists. You treat the public right, and the public 'll stand by you, 's our motto.

"Why, just look at this," and a grimy hand waved toward the morning mail. "Here's an offer to give us a thousand hand towels, here's another for a carpenter brace, some hammers and some ——" a look of sudden responsibility swept the royal countenance.

"Say, Utica, you an' Seattle beat it over t' Avenue D and get them carpenter braces an' tools. Frisco, you take this 'ere fiver that come in the mail and get a little 'coffee and'. Bring back the change. Red, you better take a look in at that restaurant up on Cherry street tha' they moved out o' the sidewalk. Andy says we c'n rustle somethin' there."

"An' say, I almos' forgot to tell you, this afternoon we're gettin' a pianner. Lot of the boys can tickle the ivories.

"We're willin' to work for what we get, too. Some o' the boys tried the municipal employment agency, but they ain't nothin' in that. We're goin' to have one of our own. Standin' down there all day waitin' for a guy to sing out your name, maybe 'e does, an' maybe 'e don't, an' no thanks fo' you' pains. Here you can be nice an' comfy, an' then when some nice lady wants the snow shoveled, or a commission merchant's got some stuff he wants moved, we're Johnny on the job."

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"KING" JEFF DAVIS

"What? Are the hoboes organized? Betcher life we're organized. Incorporated in the State of Indiana. Our headquarters 's in the Labor Temple at Indianapolis. D' you ever hear the oath that every good 'bo has to take? Well, here it is:

"'I (insert name) d' hereby sol'nly swear t' do all 'n my power t' aid an' assist all those willin' t' aid an' assist themselves. I pledge myself t' assist all runaway kids, and t' try an' induce them to return t' their homes an' parents. I sol'nly swear never t' serve as a scab or a strikebreaker 'gainst any labor organization, an' do all 'n my power fo' the betterm'nt o' myself, my organization, an' organized labor, so'elp'me Gol.' You see, we 'boes have got some heart, after all."

The king leaned forward with almost boyish enthusiasm. Conscious of what mention of the latest of Manhattan's hotels in the press had already done for the "de Gink" in the way of donations, he was eager with hope. In the brown, friendly, smiling eyes there was a touch of wistfulness.

"Say, 'bo, I never like askin' favors of nobody, an' everybody's been mighty kin' to us. But, when you're writin' this up, if you wouldn't min' mentionin' it. we do need a couple of billiard tables pretty bad!"

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FAIR PLAY ON THE HIGH SEAS

BY SYDNEY BROOKS

LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE INDEPENDENT

IT is never an easy matter to get the British people worked up over any Anglo-American dispute or difficulty. They always take it for granted that, whatever it is, it will be settled. That is so even when the international sky in all other quarters is comparatively clear and when a controversy between London and Washington is thus thrown into greater and therefore more contentious prominence. It is trebly so at a time like the present when Great Britain is fighting for her very existence as an independent nation and when she has neither time, energy nor inclination to worry over secondary issues. All British comments on the American note should therefore be read in the light of this profound and universal assumption that Anglo-American relations, while from time to time they may be ruffled by passing differences, can never be gravely disturbed.

Whenever the United States makes a move in foreign politics in an anti-British direction there are always some Englishmen who put it all down to "politics," those mysterious American politics which the outside world has long given up all hope of ever understanding. To some extent the familiar explanation has been forthcoming in this case, too. I have come across Englishmen who have assured me that the Southern cotton planters have put pressure upon their Congressional representatives, who in turn have put pressure upon President Wilson, who is most anxious to relieve his Administration of the charge of being hostile to business and an obstacle to prosperity; and that this, coming on the top of the propaganda of the German agents and emissaries in the United States, and reinforced by the influence of the Western copper interests and by the desirability of capturing the German vote, is the true cause and origin of the stand. There may be something in all this, something, but not, I should judge, very much. In any case very little importance is attached to it in the British press.

There is, however, one aspect of the question which the English newspapers have enlarged upon with much satisfaction to themselves and possibly with some effect on American opinion. They have pointed out that, even from the standpoint of American interests, the contraband question is relatively a small matter and that far greater issues, with a far deeper influence on American fortunes and policies, are on the anvil than the more or less of American trade with neutral countries. "The Old World," said the *Daily Mail* on December 31, "is in process of violent demolition; the British Empire is fighting for its very existence; every ideal of international justice, of democracy, of social equity which is dear to American sentiment, has been challenged and assaulted by Prussian militarism; and in a victory for the Allies the security and well-being of the United States and the triumph of American conceptions of society and government are unescapably involved."

That I believe to be a view very generally entertained by the British people. Moreover the larger interests of the two powers are looked upon over here as being in many other respects substantially identical. It is inconceivable to Englishmen that any American with the smallest political instinct or foresight should desire or do anything to promote the calamity of a German victory, the effects of which would make themselves disastrously felt thruout the whole of the United States. It is equally inconceivable to Englishmen that Americans should not be as anxious as they are themselves to bring the war to a close at the earliest possible moment and that they should not realize that while a few individual American traders may gain by its prolongation, the great bulk of American trade must necessarily suffer. Englishmen in short assume both that the British Government has no desire to hamper American exports needlessly and that the American Government has no desire to weaken the economic pressure of British sea-power when legitimately exercized. Two practical and businesslike peoples, thus agreeing on essentials, ought not to take long in adjusting their minor differences on points of detail.

The presentation of the Note came as a surprize to British opinion and also, I fancy, to the Foreign Office, for the reason that we understood the contraband question to be well on the way to settlement. About a fortnight before it was handed in there was an announcement in the British press that a quasi-official arrangement had been come to between the two Governments, by which Great Britain agreed to forego the right of search in the case of vessels whose cargoes had been inspected before leaving port by British Consular officials. We had high hopes that this in time would lead to a workable solution, and that American traders who were not shipping contraband goods would find it to their advantage to fall in with it. The trouble was they could not be forced to do so. There appears to be no executive authority in the United States capable of ordering the officials at American ports to issue certificates guaranteeing the character of a ship's cargo and the trustworthiness of its manifest. A further complication was that Mr. McAdoo had issued an instruction that manifests were not to be made public until thirty days after the vessel had sailed. In British eyes this order, whatever may have been its intention and purpose, amounted to an invitation to American merchants to send to Germany as much contraband as they pleased and promised them the assistance of the United States Government in concealing their operations. It certainly made it necessary for the Admiralty either to lay down altogether its weapon of commercial pressure or to search very vigorously and thoroly every vessel carrying an American cargo. The Secretary of the Treasury must therefore bear the blame for some of the difficulties that have since arisen. No one in England expected that these difficulties would be wholly removed by the permission given to British Consuls to examine cargoes before leaving port. What, however, we did hope was that the plan might develop into some system of joint inspectorship by which representatives of both the British and the American Governments might issue certificates guaranteeing the innocence of a cargo and its immunity from search, seizure or detention. If this could be done most of the friction and delay would disappear and American traders who continued to export contraband goods would do so at their own risk. It is quite clear, and President Wilson has frankly admitted it, that fraudulent manifests are responsible for a good deal of the trouble.

On the British side there have been some undoubted errors both of commission and of omission. Stopping a ship on the high seas and ordering it off to a port that is not its destination is an unpleasant proceeding; and it is quite possible that now and then a British naval officer may have shown some lack of tact and consideration. But where British officialdom has grievously failed is in supplying full and prompt information as to the fate of the cargoes in the vessels thus seized. It has hap-

pened time and again that while the American owners of the ship or its cargo knew that it had been detained, but knew nothing else, and while the American Ambassador in London was calling for particulars, the Foreign Office would be absolutely ignorant of the whole occurrence. A great deal of this delay was certainly avoidable, but the Foreign Office, having of course much weightier affairs to attend to, neglected to speed up the workings of the departmental machine and failed to realize the bad effect produced in America by its dilatoriness and reticence. The British Foreign Office, moreover, while an admirable institution, has very little conception of the uses of publicity. If it had issued a simple and temperate explanation of the British policy of contraband, and if it had followed this up by seeing that the American press was promptly informed of the circumstances of each seizure, I believe much of the irritation would have been avoided.

When the full text of the American Note was published on January 1, it was recognized in Great Britain that the difference between the two Governments was one not of principle, but procedure. President Wilson did not challenge our right both to search vessels and to detain them. His case was that our "present policy toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent, and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation." He expressly acknowledged the right of a belligerent to search on the high seas, and, "when there is sufficient evidence to justify belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes," to detain, American vessels or neutral vessels carrying American cargoes. But he objected to American ships or American cargoes being deflected to British ports as a matter of course and there searched for contraband on the off chance or the vague suspicion that contraband might be found. There should be, he contended, a presumption of innocence in favor of a cargo between two neutral countries and not a presumption of guilt against it. To this the British answer—the popular, not the official answer—is first that it is not merely impossible to search a modern merchant vessel thoroly on the high seas, but that, in view of the radius and efficiency of the submarines, it would be an exceedingly hazardous undertaking even if it were practicable; secondly, that the diversion of the ship to a British port offers the only chance of really overhauling its cargo; and thirdly that as American manifests, on President Wilson's own admission, are often not to be relied upon, Great Britain can hardly be blamed for looking upon all goods shipped from the United States to neutral countries bordering on or adjacent to Germany and Austria-Hungary with a certain amount of suspicion. Once more the great desirability of a strict official supervision of cargoes before sailing and of the issue of official certificates guaranteeing their innocence is made clear.

The American Note requested, and very naturally, such a declaration of our policy as would clear up the ambiguities which have surrounded, for instance, our treatment of copper. Copper is as necessary in modern warfare as gunpowder and has quite properly been placed on the contraband list. But the President complained that we interfered with the export of American copper to Italy even tho Italy was a neutral country and had placed an embargo on its re-exportation. The truth of the matter is that these embargoes placed by neutral countries on the re-exportation of commodities that are sorely needed in Germany are absolutely valueless. We thought at first that the Scandinavian, Italian and Netherland Governments could enforce the prohibitions they enacted. We soon found that, with the best will in the world, they could not; that the ingenuity of the private dealer, sharpened by the prospect of making a fortune at a stroke, beat them every time; and that goods consigned to Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark or Italy, might just as well have had "Germany" written on their labels. I do not know whether it is realized in America that we have been obliged to prohibit the export of a number of British goods and products to these neutral countries, simply because we found that, in spite of the embargo on their re-exportation, they were finding their way into Germany. In September and October, 1913, the United States exported to Italy, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, 10,900,000 pounds of copper. In September and October, 1914, they sent to the same countries 62,100,000 pounds, or nearly six times as much. Is there a single man in or out of the United States who doubts that practically the whole of this increase went to Germany and that American traders were materially contributing to the prolongation of the war? Is it also, I wonder, understood in the United States that the British Government pays promptly the prevailing market value of any cargo which it confiscates and that American shippers of contraband goods suffer no actual loss, but only the loss of the inordinate profits they would have realized had the cargoes reached, and been sold in, Germany?

When I say that all thinking Englishmen realize and profoundly regret the hardships and damage that American trade is suffering I am saying what I believe to be the exact truth. There is absolutely not the least desire in this country, on the part either of the people or of the Government, to add to those sufferings, but on the contrary every desire to mitigate them; and if they can be mitigated without weakening the pressure of the British navy's thumb upon Germany's economic wind-pipe, everyone in Great Britain will be unreservedly thankful. There is certainly a keen appreciation among Englishmen of America's difficulties; it is hoped there is an equally keen appreciation among Americans of our own. We hold it to be essential to the success of the Allies, which involves, it must be remembered, our very existence as an independent state and of the British Empire as a corporate organization, that the raw materials of her war factories should be kept as much as possible out of Germany's hands; but in so keeping them, we have no wish whatever to injure America's or any other nation's non-contraband trade with neutral lands. When this is the spirit on our side of the Atlantic and when the American Note shows a similar spirit of reasonableness and good-will to exist in the United States, it is impossible not to believe that a settlement of this very vexed and contentious problem will be reached. The raising of the embargo which is at present imposed on the importation of many raw materials, especially wool and rubber, from the British Empire into the United States; the institution of a special Court of Claims, with an American assessor sitting on it, and adequate means at its disposal for the prompt despatch of all cases involving American owners or consignors; and in particular such an improvement in American manifests and in the official supervision of their contents as would automatically reduce the risk of search and seizure to a minimum—all these expedients have been suggested as possible ways out of the difficulty. Meanwhile Americans may rest assured that we in Great Britain are just as anxious as they can possibly be to have the whole question satisfactorily settled.

London

A BIT OF EGYPT FOR NEW YORK

Photographs by Charles Phelps Cushing

MERELY A RAILROAD BRIDGE APPROACH--BUT WITH A BEAUTY OF ITS OWN

WITH the addition of a few hieroglyphs, the new concrete piers of the approaches to Hell Gate Bridge, New York City, would be unmistakably Egyptian. They defile for three miles; and the piers are broad enough on top to carry four lines of railway tracks. Some of the piers are seventy-five feet high, and as you look down thru the archways, the vista makes you think you are standing in the portico of a mammoth unfinished temple.

Picturesque as they are, the approaches to the bridge have attracted less attention than the huge arch which is to span the channel. It is to be the largest steel arch in the world. The present record holder is across Niagara Gorge, 840 feet. The Hell Gate span will measure 1017 feet.

The four-track line which is to cross the Hell Gate structure will furnish a short cut and direct land connection between the railways of New England and those of the South—uniting the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway with the Pennsylvania system's East River and Hudson River tunnels. The link of connection, known as the "New York Connecting Railroad," is only twelve miles long. When it is completed express trains can be run from Boston and other New England points direct to the South and West—making New York a way-station for the first time in its history. Hitherto such thru trips as have been made have necessitated the use of train-ferries or a roundabout routing.

THE VISTA THRU MONSTER ARCHWAYS

Taken in connection with the Bridge of Cabrillo at the San Diego Exposition, recently pictured here, these photographs show how superbly concrete is adapted for simple, massive construction on beautiful lines. Other buildings at the San Diego Exposition prove that this same versatile medium may be used successfully in producing the most ornate and intricate decorative detail.

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A Number of Things

by

Edwin E. Slosson

HOW many of us neglect to utilize all our daily opportunities for self development? How many of us are living below our Highest Efficiency? How many of us have failed to acquire The Perfect Figure and the well-known *mens sana in corpore sano?* The answer to these questions will be found in the latest census report on the line marked "Grand Total."

Yet we editors are never weary of telling the people what more they ought to do and how to do it. Day after day, week after week, or month after month, according to the periodicity of the periodical we continue to pour out good advice upon an unheeding world and we will never cease our efforts, however little the effect, so long as we get paid for them.

It has recently become necessary for an editor to take on Physical Culture as a side-line. Accordingly I have devised a system of gymnastics that has certain advantages over anything ever before seen in print. It requires no apparatus except that provided free by the public service corporations of every town. It takes no time that could be more profitably employed otherwise. It does not mar the walls or shake down plastering on the flat below. Faithfully followed it will add ten years to any man's life. By using these exercizes night and morning for the past three months I have added ten years to my life and I expect to add another ten before the winter is over.

STREET CAR GYMNASTICS

Exercize I. The Two-Step

First movement. Stand on one foot, preferably your own, in the middle of the aisle and put the hands in the pockets, preferably your own. As the car starts take two quick steps backward, balance while you count three on the forward foot with the other suspended in the air, then recover former position.

Second movement. When the car stops take two steps forward in the same fashion, bow or curtsey, and recover, if possible.

Exercize II. The Liver-Squeezer

First movement. Seize the strap with the right hand and rest the tip of the left foot on the floor if there is room for it. This will serve as a pivot on which the body may turn freely. When the car stops you revolve until the strap and you are twisted to the limit of resiliency and feel like a tether ball. The starting of the car untwists.

Second movement. To avoid a permanent spirality of the vertebral column, move to the other side of the aisle and change off the hand and foot. Perhaps that sentence is not clear. What I mean is change from the right hand to the left hand and from the left foot to the right foot.

Exercize III. Chinning

This is not done with gum or conversation, both of which are out of place on the street car. Face toward one side of the car and, watching your chance when some one gets off, seize hold of two adjacent straps. Then bending the arms at the elbows, taking care to bend them inward, never outward, draw yourself up until your hat touches the soup or the soap as the case may be. The knees should not be bent as the swaying of the car is likely to land you in the lap of a man larger than yourself. Repeat the movement five times a block, the short blocks, for five blocks. This exercize strengthens the biceps and the philogastriciveness.

Exercize IV. The Giant Swing

Stand in the middle of the aisle facing forward. Grasp a strap on both sides of the car with each hand, no, I mean grasp a strap on each side with both hands, or rather a strap on both sides with both hands—this is really easier to do than to explain. Grasp a strap in the manner indicated and if instead of straps they have these new fangled enameled iron ewer handles so much the better because they squeak in time to the movement and so increase the sense of Rhythmic Vibration. Set yourself in motion by kicking the floor or whatever may be behind you and continue the swing of the body until the old cat dies or you are interrupted. This is an excellent exercize but not suitable for rush hours.

I am giving my System freely to the public without hope of reward in this world. I want it distinctly understood that I take no private pupils, but I give a public exhibition of these exercizes every day except Sunday from 8:30 to 9 a. m. and 5:30 to 6 p. m. in the Broadway cars. Admission five cents, and go as far as you like.

I saw a ring of little girls dancing in the street and reciting rhythmically as tho it was a ritual:

A B A B
All boys are bad.

Probably they will be suffragets when they grow up, or, if there are no suffragets then for lack of a ballot-box to conquer, some equally annoying aberrance of the feminist movement. I wish they had chanted instead:

A G A G
All girls are good.

It would have been quite as true and much less offensive.

PROCLAMATION BY ANY NATION

This war is purely defensive on our part. We stand in the forefront of civilization. We have long labored to preserve peace. It found its inception in the humiliation which was forced upon {Servia / Austria} by a ruthless and barbaric foe. Altho we could not see a proud nation to which we were bound by every tie of humanity conquered and laid prostrate before ruthless hordes of {Huns / Cossacks} we still faithfully strove to keep western Europe out of the quarrel. While our peaceful negotiations were going on the foe was mobilizing on our frontiers. This necessitated prompt action. We demanded that mobilization cease and threatened to mobilize ourselves (for purely defensive reasons) if it did not. The foe then violated the neutrality of Belgium by invading it in force from the {east / west} with {Uhlans / automobiles / aeroplanes} and also crost the {French / Prussian / Russian / Austrian / Servian} frontier without warning. It will thus be seen by a perusal of our {orange / white / yellow / gray} paper that we have acted thruout solely on the defensive.

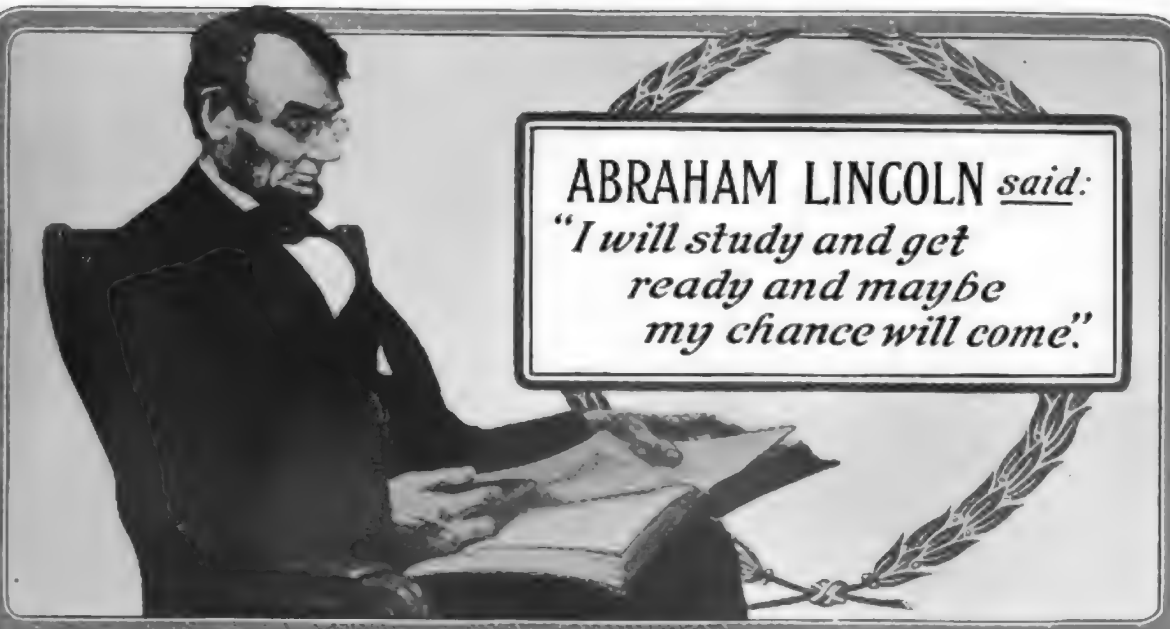
But it is not only or even chiefly upon this ground that we demand the support of the civilized world whose peace we are defending with our breasts. As apostles of {Latin / German / Slavic / Anglo-Saxon} culture the task devolves upon us to protect the world from {Russian / Prussian} militarism and autocracy, from the insane ambitions of the {Hohenzollerns / Hapsburgs / Romanoffs / Mikados}, from the aggressive and ruthless traditions which have been handed down from the time of {Karageorge / Bismarck / Napoleon / Metternich / Genghis Khan / Jimmu Tenno} Think of how our foes have treated the {Bosnians / Poles / Finns / Boers / Alsatians / Armenians / Koreans} and imagine our fate at the hands of this ruthless enemy who, as all the world knows, regards none of the rules of civilized warfare and uses dum-dum bullets; who is inflamed with jealousy and hate and to whom the most solemn obligations and treaties are as waste paper! Our whole past history reveals us as the torchbearers of European civilization, liberty and democracy. Do not permit this light to be trodden under foot! Let not the world be {Anglic- / Slavic- / Mongol- / Teuton- / Moslem-} ized!

(Signed) ———— [S]

An epigram is a new-born commonplace. A commonplace is an epigram that has succeeded.

A "civilized nation" means merely a nation where there is an occasional civilized person.

The good die young—even in those cases where they live to grow old.



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Independent Opinions

A BIBLICAL PRECEDENT

In none of the books and papers, White, Blue, Yellow, Gray or any other color, have we seen cited the precedent to which our correspondent calls attention. Certainly there is a strong similarity between the cases of King Sihon and King Albert and we commend Deut. II, 33-35, as a text to ministers who are preaching on the fate of Belgium. As for our own opinion we will merely remark that the armies of those days seem to have paid little attention to the Hague Rules or the Geneva Convention.

Referring to the excitement now going on all over about the trespassing of the infringement of the neutrality of Belgium, let me refer you to the fifth book of Moses, chapter II, verses 24 to 34, and I especially like to ask you to consult those eminent divines in your organization. In this connection it is perhaps interesting to note that even in England voices now are heard that if Belgium was treated shamefully by anybody it was *by its King*, who forced the poor Belgians to sacrifice themselves for his pecuniary benefit and for the still greater perfidy of England to accept this sacrifice rather than to protect the Belgian's neutrality herself. The *horrible cowardice* and the *heinous cruelty* of the *British* authorities to force the unfortunate Belgians to stand up against an overwhelming foe apparently is lost on the *honorable* men in your office who simply prove that *honor* and *decency* is in *your* office a *very scarce commodity.*

E. G. HOTHORN

New York

SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR

A letter from an old friend of The Independent, W. J. Ghent, author of *Our Benevolent Feudalism* and *Mass and Class*, contains a sharp retort on the criticism of the European Socialists for not preventing the war:

To me the universal howl about the failure of the Socialists to stop the war is a crowning proof of the latent hypocrisy in millions of men. This howl is raised by men who have bitterly fought the Socialist party, who have striven to keep it weak in numbers and influence and therefore impotent to obstruct a war. It is raised by men who are fully aware of all that the Socialists did in behalf of peace. It is raised by men who know that the Socialist strength in the Reichstag is less than one-third of the total, and that even the Reichstag as a whole is a body without power. It is raised by men who know that a general strike in the face of the mobilization of an army of millions would be sheer madness. It is

raised by so-called Socialists who—placed in like circumstances—would have done exactly what their European fellows have done. It is raised by men who would never think of charging a like failure upon Catholics, Protestants or freemasons, peace societies or the Hague Tribunal.

"Oh, for a forty-parson power,
Hypocrisy! to chant thy praise,"

sang Byron, and humbly I echo his song. W. J. GHENT

Los Angeles, California

TREITSCHKE AND BERNHARDI

Several of our friends who are well acquainted with German literature and German thought have called our attention to the exaggerated importance now given in England and America to such ultra-patriotic and jingoistic writers as Professor Treitschke and General Bernhardi. One of them quotes the following statement by Dr. Rade, editor of the *Christliche Welt*, the most eminent religious weekly of Germany:

Neither Treitschke nor Bernhardi has played a part in shaping the present convictions of Germany. Treitschke's *History of Germany* is known to educated men, but this historian died in 1896 and he no longer plays any leading part with us. Bernhardi's book, tho printed in four editions, has not gone much beyond the circle of professional military readers. Certain papers praised it; far more repudiated it. Both writers seem to have won a far greater political significance in other countries than they have with us. Here in Marburg I found it impossible to borrow Bernhardi's book, *Germany and the Next War;* I have now ordered it.

THE RHINE AND THE VISTULA

Any one who attempts a geographical justification of Germany must look both right and left or he will find himself in deep water. Dr. Dernburg in his Independent article brought up in defense of Germany's proposed annexation of Belgium the following argument:

Geographically, Belgium does certainly belong to the German Empire. She commands the mouth of the biggest German stream. Antwerp is most essentially a German port and the main outlet of the trade of western Germany. That Antwerp should not belong to Germany is as much an anomaly as if New Orleans and the Mississippi delta had been excluded from the Louisiana Purchase, or as if New York had remained English after the War of Independence.

A correspondent turns table upon him neatly by applying the same argument to the eastern frontier where Germany holds the mouth of the Vistula:

Does he not know that Germany commands the mouth of Poland's greatest river? Does he forget that Danzig is the most important Polish harbor and the principal outlet of Poland's commerce? E. A. KILINSKI

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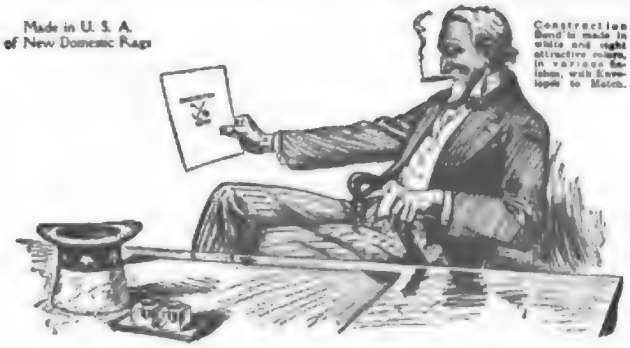

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THE NEW ORIENT AND THE OLD

NOT every one, alas, has a seeing eye, a discriminating taste, and—what is best of all—the gift of talking simply and pleasantly on paper. Mrs. Anderson has.[1] As the wife of the American Ambassador, she had an unusual opportunity to see Japan at its most official and at its best, and she has justified her good fortune by more than one timely good word for our friends of Nippon and their courtesy and restraint toward Americans at a time when restraint was not always easy. Further than this, she has enlarged our sympathies by a really charming recital of her own experiences and a particularly appreciative—because simple—account of customs, amusements, religion, poetry, and art in the Islands of the Rising Sun. She runs the gamut, all the way from the solemnities of the Court and dinner with the Mikado, to the story of the Embassy dog, who rode solemnly in a 'ricksha, chief mourner at the funeral of the local veterinary.

She also repeats significantly the Japanese maxim: "When in danger, smile; when angry, smile; when sad, smile," adding, "It is always etiquette to smile. In so many ways the Japanese are an admirable race, and in none more so than this." But she does not forget to remind us that in Japan they speak of a "white peril" and the elevation of might above right by the nations of the West.

Mr. Cooper begins and ends his book[2] with the same tragic cry, from the lips of a Japanese teacher: "If only the nations of the West could convince Japan of the need to put more money into education and less into battleships!" But how far are the nations of the West, today, from doing that!

Mr. Cooper had unusual opportunities for studying the Orient. He met men of influence. He saw education not merely from the outside. And he took with him an interest in the moral forces at work beneath civilizations, and, withal, a breadth of view, which make his conclusions well worth while. The wisest of them all, perhaps, is that ready-made Western criteria do not fit the peoples of the East. Mr. Cooper takes us from the Hill Country of North Africa, thru Egypt, India, the Philippines, and China, to Japan, recognizing frankly how unsatisfying is much of the Orient's adoption of European civilization; how barren the education of the West until assimilated and modified by the East to fit its own needs; how dangerous, after all, the sudden breaking from age-long traditions and the attempt to force alien forms upon peo-

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ple unready for them. That the Orient will work out satisfactory forms he believes, but these forms will be true to its own ideals and history, whether they be religious, educational, or governmental. So much promise is there in education in all the Orient and, at the same time so much of peril, that there is illumination as well as humor in the story of the Indian student who wrote "Failed B. A." after his name, recognizing the pecuniary value of even an unsuccessful attempt at securing a diploma.

From this modern ferment in the East it is something of a far cry to the art of the days gone by. Yet the temple treasures of Japan are still many and wonderful. Mr. Pier[3] has made their acquaintance from end to end of the islands; has carefully studied the pictures, sculptures and carvings themselves; and has brought to the task an artistic appreciation and an extensive technical knowledge of the development of both Chinese and Japanese art. As a handbook for one making a first-hand study of the objects themselves, the book should be almost invaluable. It is unfortunate that the necessity for taking up the works temple by temple, and not chronologically, and the very small illustrations—valuable for little more than identification—should so far limit a treatise which contains a mass of valuable and suggestively handled information.

That "for some of us, Orient-born, China lies at the heart of many habitual emotions," is the *raison d'être* of the series of little stories in *Bamboo*, by Lyon Sharman.[4] They are reflections of the old China, in some respects passing away. "If any one supposes," says the author, "that a person can spend his childhood in the Orient, and afterward live wholly as if that childhood had been different, the following tales will perhaps set him right."

[1]*The Spell of Japan*, by Isabel Anderson. Illustrated. The Page Company, Boston. $2.50 net.
[2]*The Modernizing of the Orient*, by Clayton S. Cooper. Illustrated. McBride, Nast & Co. $2 net.
[3]*Temple Treasures of Japan*, by Garrett Chatfield Pier. Frederic Fairchild Sherman, New York. $2.50.
[4]Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco. $1 net.

THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

What the Greeks were, their gifts to civilization in religion, politics, philosophy and art, their decadence and a discussion of our contrasted life, are topics ably discussed in *The Greek Spirit*, by Miss Stephens, who speaks from full knowledge garnered by years of study and teaching the Greek language and literature as well as textural criticism of a high order. The book is the product of ripe scholarship and a thoughtful survey of the civilization of Greece.

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THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Independent Weekly, Incorporated, will be held at the office of the corporation, 119 West Fortieth street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, February 2, 1915, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such further business as may properly come before the meeting.

FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, Secretary.
Dated, New York, January 20, 1915.

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INFORMATION!

The Independent invites inquiries from its readers, and will gladly answer all questions pertaining to Travel for pleasure, health or business; the best hotels, large and small; the best routes to reach them, and the cost; trips by land and sea; tours domestic and foreign. This Department is under the supervision of the BERTHA RUFFNER HOTEL BUREAU, widely and favorably known because of the personal knowledge possessed by its management regarding hotels everywhere. Offices at Hotel McAlpin, Broadway and 34th street, New York, and Hotel Stewart, San Francisco, Cal., where personal inquiry may be made. Address inquiries by mail to INFORMATION, The Independent, New York.

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LET'S LIVE
IN THE BIG PINE WOODS
IT'S HEALTH IT'S COMFORT IT'S PLEASURE
PINE TREE INN. LAKEHURST. N. J.

fully until he found himself in a jungle and then after a hard struggle, with the aid of a woman who loved him, got back to the other road. As a mere recounting of the fight of a man in a big city this book is well done, but the style is dull and commonplace.

McBride Nast. $1.35.

ENGLAND'S GOLDEN AGE

Elizabethan Literature, by J. M. Robertson, is a careful, straightforward review of the prose and poetry of the men who wrote at the time of the great Elizabeth. The drama of the period, both before and after Shakespeare, and the verse of Spenser and Sydney beside the products of many other lesser men are commented upon with a style which is clear and forceful. This is an excellent book for the student or for the man who wants to get a rounded idea of the entire period.

Henry Holt. $.50.

THE ROMANCE OF A STATE

Gertrude Atherton has called her book *California: An Intimate History*, which is an admirable title for the state that has tasted deep sorrow and sweet joy. There is a picture of the Missions and tales of the Spanish and Mexican governors; there are throbbing anecdotes of the rushing gold-diggers and graphic accounts of the earthquake. The thread of narrative is drawn from the earliest days to the present and told in a style which grips the attention.

Harpers. $2.00

GERMS OF AN AMERICAN DRAMA

It is at the universities, notably Wisconsin, Harvard and Dartmouth, that close observers profess to see signs of promise for American drama. Under the guidance of Professor Thomas H. Dickinson the Wisconsin Dramatic Society has already developed a considerable repertory, of which three one-act dramas under the title of *Wisconsin Plays* have just been published. Of the three, most noteworthy is Zona Gale's *The Neighbors*, with its harsh setting and close study of illiterate rural life. Professor Dickinson contributes *In Hospital* and William Ellory Leonard an Indian drama called *Glory of the Morning*.

Huebsch. $1.25.

THE ARGONAUTS OF FORTY-NINE

An unusually human document is the *Diary of Nelson Kingsley*, member of the New Haven Joint Stock Company, kept on his journey round Cape Horn to California with the company in the days of the Gold Rush. The diary is issued as one of the publications of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, and the humorous misspellings and lack of punctuations have been carefully left just as the author made them.

Univ. of California Press.

THE TEXTURE OF LIFE

In Deep Places, by Amelia Josephine Burr, is often In High Places, for many a queen and king are set forth by Miss Burr to be judged on their own testimony. Miss Burr has the word-gift, tho not supremely, and is flaming in Fiametta or trenchant in

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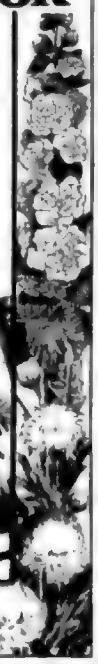

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Doran. $1.

A NEW LIFE OF DISRAELI

It has been two years since the second volume of William Flavelle Moneypenny's *Life of Benjamin Disraeli* was published within ten days of the author's death. The third volume, written from Mr. Moneypenny's notes by George Earle Buckle, covers the decade from the downfall of Sir Robert Peel to the Crimean expedition. The many heretofore unpublished papers of Disraeli and letters written by him to Queen Victoria add an intimate value to a very detailed consideration of English politics of the time.

Macmillan. $3.

A NEW POET OUT OF THE EAST

Essayist, dramatist, poet, religious mystic, serving France in consular offices thruout the East, Paul Claudel wrote for twenty years unknown except to a handful of French literary artists. *The East I Know*, translated by Teresa Frances and William Rose Benét, the first of his work to appear in English, is a collection of delicately phrased sketches, moods set to words, cameos cut from Oriental landscapes, half-mystic reflections on life and death.

Yale University Press. $1.25.

WHITHER AND WHY!

Perhaps the mid-Victorian girl, discontented, groping in those vague beginnings of feminism, could not be expected to make friends as easily as Emmy Lou. But if all the febrile disturbance in *Selina* produced one tangible result the book would be more satisfying, tho perhaps less consistent with the period. George Madden Martin's chameleon-like style is more effective in its twentieth century coloring than in that of the early 60's.

D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.

ON THE COAST OF BRITTANY

René Bazin is a realistic story teller and like *Redemption* and his other works, *Those of His Own Household* shows his serious, thoughtful touch. The story sternly progresses along its path of sequence with no leisure for humor or for any spark of appeal that lies outside strength of situation and incisive portrayal of Breton poverty. As a result the characters, except Mme. l'Hérée, loving and hating bitterly, fail to demonstrate their individuality.

The Devin-Adair Co. $1.25.

FIT SETTINGS FOR A GREAT AGE

So well did the great Florentines and the princes of Papal Rome understand life as a fine art that ever since their day the Italian gardens which formed a large part of its setting have been synonymous with magnificence and wealth. This is the background for Julia Cartwright's appreciative description of the *Italian Gardens of the Renaissance*. With a wide knowledge of the life and literature of the time she has given her book a wider scope than is disclosed by the title.

Scribner's.

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Statement at the close of business on the 24th of December, 1914

RESOURCES

Stock and bond investments, viz.:	
Public securities (book value, $3,014,023); market value..	$2,980,475.22
Private securities (book value, $14,316,782.49); market value	14,250,235.75
Real estate owned	1,878,139.08
Mortgages owned	4,681,571.22
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral	3,784,038.54
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral	11,563,980.48
Overdrafts (secured)	53,087.87
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	2,399,202.33
Specie	3,002,215.00
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of national banks	100,410.00
Other assets, viz.:	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	123,256.08
Suspense account	307,462.73
Total	$45,094,074.36

LIABILITIES

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market value, surplus fund	3,493,586.50
Surplus on book values	3,688,717.31
Deposits, as follows:	
Preferred:	
Due New York savings banks	474,702.62
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	2,782,658.14
Not preferred:	
Deposits subject to check..	30,620,854.89
Demand certificates of deposit	900,300.00
Other certificates of deposit (on 10 days notice)	2,294,815.47
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	286,734.84
Other liabilities, viz.:	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, etc.	7,200.00
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	98,292.42
Estimated unearned discounts	119,999.24
General account interest	302,995.57
Annuities	2,344,509.92
Life insurance	367,735.42
Contingent account	19.33
Total	$45,094,074.36

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

January 13, 1915.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, held January 12, 1915, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Phineas C. Lounsbury	David L. Luke
John H. Hanan	Lorenzo Benedict
Gilbert H. Johnson	George A. Graham
Edwin E. Jackson, Jr.	Edward K. Cherrill
Kimball C. Atwood	Augustus F. Kountze
J. Walter Earle	Herman D. Kountze
Jose M. Diaz	W. de Lancey Kountze

T. Irving Hadden

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, Mr. Phineas C. Lounsbury was re-elected President; Mr. Herman D. Kountze, Mr. E. K. Cherrill, Mr. Kimball C. Atwood, Mr. Gilbert H. Johnson and Mr. E. V. Gambier were re-elected Vice-Presidents, all unanimously.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$43,093,201.75
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,230.86
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,948,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure postal savings		775,000.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		379,780.61
Premiums on U. S. bonds		241,080.00
Bonds, securities, etc. (other than stocks)		2,337,979.84
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank, $80,000; all other stocks, $520,704		600,704.00
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase		910,000.00
Banking house		2,150,000.00
Other real estate owned		425,502.84
Cash in Federal Reserve Bank, N. Y.		4,054,968.87
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		4,550,219.20
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks		1,566,951.83
Checks and other cash items		196,555.31
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,616,717.59
Notes of other national banks		329,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		6,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		2,556.19
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	3,438,901.00	
Legal-tender notes	2,790,000.00	
Amount paid on account subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed) less amount, if any, returned to subscriber		169,790.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		197,400.00
Customers liability under letters of credit		102,440.10
Due from U. S. Treasurer		324,851.50
Total		$86,711,681.74

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund	3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,769,780.04
Reserved for taxes	97,906.89
National bank notes outstanding	3,948,000.00
Due to other national banks	13,654,651.26
Due to State and private banks and bankers	7,315,250.24
Due to trust companies and savings banks	8,937,284.93
Dividends unpaid	4,100.50
Individual deposits subject to check	33,890,081.18
Demand certificates of deposit	134,200.46
Time certificates of deposit, payable within 30 days	50,000.00
Time deposits payable after 30 days or after notice of 30 days or longer	987,110.83
Accepted checks	2,405,172.65
Cashier's checks outstanding	2,558,696.66
U. S. bonds sold under agreement to repurchase	910,000.00
Postal savings deposits	1,501,138.00
Bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same	445,960.00
Letters of credit	102,440.10
Total	$86,711,681.74

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, 1915.

ALPHONSE OSCAR,
Notary Public, Kings Co., No. 42.
Certificate filed in New York County, No. 25.

Correct—Attest:
ROWLAND G. HAZARD,
JOHN T. TERRY, Directors.
LEWIS L. CLARKE.

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FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.
January 13, 1915.
The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid February 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business January 29, 1915. Transfer books will not close.
A. H. PLATT, Secretary

THE MARKET PLACE

SENATOR LA FOLLETTE AND THE RAILROADS

It was intended that the increase of freight rates granted to the Eastern roads by the Interstate Commerce Commission should become effective, for the greater part of the territory, on January 14, and for the remainder on February 1. Some delay was caused by the action of Pennsylvania's Public Service Commission. The roads were permitted by the national commission to publish the new rates on only ten days' public notice. This was accepted by New York, Maryland, West Virginia and other states, but Pennsylvania's commission unexpectedly insisted upon thirty days.

At Washington, Senator La Follette would like to prevent the roads from taking action in accordance with the commission's decision. He has introduced a joint resolution prohibiting the increase which the commission has allowed. There is a long preamble in which he asserts that it was not shown that the old rates were unjust or unreasonable, and that the commission acted in defiance of law. Undoubtedly the resolution will be the text of a very long speech, the character of which is foreshadowed by an article, signed by the senator, in his own weekly paper. The decision, he says, placed a burden of $50,000,000 a year upon the people. He ignores the fact that the best current estimates of the additional revenue do not exceed $30,000,000. "Vague and specious generalities," he continues, were the basis of the decision, which made successful "a raid of the railroads upon the public." The commission regarded the railroad business as "something sacred," which must be protected, even if the companies were "squandering their income in speculation," and were "eaten up by corruption on the inside." He sees the "banker poking the high railroad official in the ribs and with a chuckle exclaiming: 'Easy money, old chap! Easy money!'" The decision, he thinks, is a body blow to regulation, and he sees government ownership in the near future.

Fortunately, the senator's resolution and the speech that is to accompany it will not prevent execution of the commission's orders. The grant, as we have said, does not exceed $30,000,000. More might justly have been allowed.

While much weight was given by the commission to the effect of the Great War, the roads were fairly entitled to an increase before the war began. Expenses had been growing steadily, owing to state legislation (such as the full crew laws), higher taxes, and large increases of wages awarded by arbitration proceedings which the national Government promoted.

In sharp contrast with Senator La Follette's attitude and assertions were the following remarks made by Mr. Redfield, the Secretary of Commerce, at a meeting in New York on the 13th:

> In recent weeks there have been a number of events, all on the helpful side. First and foremost of these I would put the advance in freight rates. Too long, in my judgment, have the railways, our largest employers and our largest buyers, been cramped within too narrow limits of income. I earnestly hope that for them the dawn of a better day has come, one of more general public appreciation of their valuable services to the nation, and of the remarkable efficiency with which, upon the whole, they perform that service. It is good for us, also, that there has been going on, too little noticed, what one may call the democratization of the railways in their ownership, so that one great system boasts, and may justly boast, of a hundred thousand shareholders with average holdings that are but small. In a lesser degree this is true of others.

The need of the Eastern roads is shown by reports published last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the effect that their gross revenue in November last was $100,705,000, against $113,947,000 in November, 1913. Altho by rigid economy they had reduced their operating expenses from $88,572,000 to $76,595,000, their net revenue had fallen from $25,375,000 to $24,109,000.

THE GOLD POOL

Dissolution of the so-called "gold pool" of $107,000,000 which was made by contributions from the national banks of the country last autumn to assist in the liquidation of pressing foreign obligations, following the outbreak of war, appears now to be at hand. Only a small part of the first instalment, which was to be deposited in Ottawa, was sent to that city. It was on account of these foreign obligations that Sir George Paish came to this country, as a representative of the British Treasury. Before he returned to England, however, the growing balance of trade in favor of the United States was making a natural settlement of the differences.

The excess of our exports over our imports has risen from $57,000,000 in October to $79,000,000 in November, and about $110,000,000 in December. It is understood that trade balances, with the aid of the fund for the New York City municipal obligations, and of private arrangements of persons and corporations, have almost wholly extinguished the European debt, with the exception of that part of it which is represented by foreign holdings of American securities. Exchange between this country and Great Britain is now practically normal, and some are beginning to expect imports of gold. Prob-

ably, however, such exports, to any considerable extent, will be prevented by some plan to be devised by committees of bankers appointed here and in London.

The situation has been affected, of course, by the large expenditures here for our war supplies. There should also be mentioned a very recent transaction, virtually a loan of $25,000,000 to the Russian Government by a group of New York banks and banking houses. In this loan, J. P. Morgan & Co. are assisted by the National City Bank, the Chase National, the Mechanics' and Metals National, and the Guaranty Trust Company. The money is to be expended in the purchase of supplies here for export.

WHEAT

For some time the prices of wheat and flour have been rising. At Chicago, wheat was sold last week for nearly $1.50 a bushel. Probably the price will continue to advance, and our people must expect that the war will greatly increase the cost of bread. So far as can be learned—and the Government has been making an inquiry—the advance has not been due to speculation or manipulation. The situation may be briefly described as follows:

On July 1 our supply of wheat, with 76,000,000 bushels carried over, was 967,000,000 bushels. About 618,000,000 are required for food in our own country, and for seed. Of the 349,000,000 remaining, 190,000,000 have been exported, and 80,000,000 more have been sold for export. As wheat is going out at the rate of more than 1,000,000 bushels a day, it can be seen that the entire exportable surplus will be exhausted by the end of March or the middle of April. There will then be a gap of two or three months before the new crop is available.

Who are the buyers? Among them are five European governments. Large purchases are made by organizations for the relief of Belgians and others. It should be borne in mind that there was a wheat shortage, outside of the United States; that Russia's surplus is "bottled up," and that Australia is not exporting. Moreover, if the war continues, it will be impossible to grow a normal crop this year in Europe, owing to a lack of farm labor. A representative in Congress from Indiana, Mr. Farr, asks that exportation be prohibited. We do not expect to see an embargo on the shipment of wheat. In the near future consumers may be in favor of it. They will be opposed by our agriculturists.

Bills have been introduced at Albany for the repeal of the railroad full crew law passed nearly two years ago, when the Democratic party was in control. It may be recalled the similar law in Missouri was repealed in November last by popular vote.

The following dividends are announced:

American Light & Traction Company, preferred, 1½ per cent; common, 2½ per cent, and 2½ shares common stock on every 100 shares common stock outstanding, all payable February 1.

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, common, 1 per cent, payable January 30.

The Home Insurance Company

No. 56 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK

ONE HUNDRED-AND-TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

JANUARY, 1915

SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

	Par Value.	Market Value.
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies		$2,161,179.98
United States Bonds	$150,000.00	158,000.00
State and City Bonds	4,795,733.00	4,578,573.33
Rail Road Bonds	10,505,000.00	9,470,540.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	2,907,000.00	2,740,200.00
Rail Road Stocks	10,840,500.00	11,341,890.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	1,150,000.00	1,361,000.00
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks	139,300.00	388,175.00
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate		5,500.00
Premiums uncollected, in course of transmission and in hands of Agents		2,857,845.96
Accrued interest		250,635.00
		$35,313,539.27

LIABILITIES:

Cash Capital	$6,000,000.00†
Reserve Premium Fund	14,268,024.00
Reserve for Losses	1,554,384.79
Funds held under Reinsurance Treaties	437,656.32
Reserve for Taxes	250,000.00
Reserve for Miscellaneous Accounts due and unpaid	100,000.00
Reserve as a Conflagration Surplus	2,000,000.00†
Surplus over contingencies and all liabilities including capital	10,703,474.16†
	$35,313,539.27
Surplus as regards policy-holders	$18,703,474.16†

DIRECTORS

LEVI P. MORTON, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, GEORGE H. HARTFORD, HENRY F. NOYES, LUCIEN C. WARNER, JOHN CLAFLIN, JOHN H. FLAGLER, WILLIAM D. BALDWIN, LEWIS L. CLARKE, CLARENCE H. KELSEY, WILLIAM IVES WASHBURN, ELBERT H. GARY, THOMAS B. KENT, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., FREDERIC C. BUSWELL

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CHARLES L. TYNER, Vice-Pres. and Secretary

AREUNAH M. BURTIS, Secretary HENRY J. FERRIS, Asst. Secretary

HOWARD P. MOORE, Asst. Secretary VINCENT P. WYATT, Asst. Secretary

New York, January 1st, 1915.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, January 12, 1915.

At the annual election held this day the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

Vincent Loeser, Oscar Stiner, Maximilian Morgenthau, Jr., Frederic T. Hume, Francis B. Griffin, Willard S. Tuttle, Leander H. Thorn

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Vincent Loeser was re-elected President and Mr. Oscar Stiner was re-elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

GEORGE E. HOYER, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, January 12, 1915.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held today, the following named gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:

Charles F. Bassett, Isaac D. Fletcher, Henry R. Ickelheimer, William A. Jamison, James W. Lane, Adolph Lewisohn, H. H. Powell, Henry Spadone, Edward Townsend, Edw. Van Volkenburgh, John J. Walton, P. H. Worrall

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Mr. Edward Townsend was unanimously re-elected president and Mr. Edward Van Volkenburgh and Mr. H. H. Powell were unanimously re-elected vice-presidents.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Geo. E. Ide, President.

256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

6% NET

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of $200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716. $25 Certificates of Deposit also for easing investors.

PERKINS & CO. LOAN BROKERS

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,219,045,826.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	282,298,429.80
Paid losses during that period	141,567,550.30
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	89,740,400.00
Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,586,640.25
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
at City of New York, State of New York, at the close of business December 31, 1914:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$6,701,676.28
Overdrafts, unsecured, $915.09		915.09
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		495,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits (par value)		1,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		101,640.00
Other bonds to secure postal savings		224,760.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks), including premiums on same		821,173.27
Bonds, Securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded)		250,000.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$96,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	80,000.00	16,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same		4,475.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		555,881.93
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		721,655.76
Outside checks and other cash items, $300; fractional currency, $3,956.48		4,256.48
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		22,700.75
Exchanges for Clearing House		483,284.04
Notes on other national banks		32,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		6,500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:		
Specie		719,886.50
Legal tender notes		136,900.00
Amount paid on account of subscription to $100,000,000 gold fund (subscribed, $46,567.50), less amount, if any, returned to subscriber, $13,970.25		32,597.25
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		99,000.00
Accrued interest receivable		13,350.51
Total		$11,469,721.86

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits		161,070.61
Reserved for taxes		1,213.43
Circulating notes	$500,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	4,500.00	495,500.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above)		3,859,338.91
Dividends unpaid		30,000.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		4,465,668.00
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		99,150.00
Certified checks		61,977.94
Cashier's checks outstanding		159,456.53
United States deposits		92,723.93
Postal Savings deposits		194,359.57
State and municipal deposits		202,262.94
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		47,000.00
Total		$11,469,721.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDW. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDW. V. GAMBIER, Cashier
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of January, 1915.
JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public
Correct—Attest:
KIMBALL C. ATWOOD,
A. F. KOUNTZE,
J. W. EARLE,
} Directors

UNITED STATES REALTY AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY
111 Broadway, New York, January 12, 1915.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Realty and Improvement Company, held this day, a dividend of One per cent. was declared, payable on February 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 21, 1915. B. M. FELLOWS, Treasurer

120 Acre FARM for sale, North Stonington, Conn. Old apple orchard. 40 acres cultivated. Modern 13-room house. Good Water. 1½ miles from trolley. Address
ALLYN L. BROWN, Admr.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

THE VIRTUE OF RESERVES

Many of our older readers remember the days of the old Mutual Reserve Life Association, the great exemplar of assessment life insurance. It had innumerable imitators. The country was populous with organizations formed for the purpose of furnishing life insurance on what was called the natural premium plan. They were all coöperative. They flourished under the guise of mutuals. Their promoters taught the credulous that their affairs were completely in the hands of the members. They had, as never before, grafted the principles of democracy on the life insurance plant. "Natural premium" assessment insurance was recognized by the uninformed as the inevitable protest, regularly evolved, against the gigantic and menacing evils resultant from the old line legal reserve system, with its "unnecessarily" heavy premiums and constantly accumulating funds. The slogan was: "Keep your reserve in your pocket." It sounded well, it seemed logical and it was effective. Hundreds of millions of so-called insurance responded to this rallying cry. Men of little scientific knowledge, and less conscience, promoted it and laid up fortunes.

Where are these institutions now? And more to the point, what is the condition of those, its deluded supporters, who grew old and uninsurable before time proved the system a snare—the insured who survived their insurers? Assessmentism at its best remains only among the younger fraternal orders, while the older ones are tottering to their fall. The powerful among them, the Knights of Honor and the American Legion of Honor, are fast fading memories. Those which yet struggle bravely onward do not advise their members to keep their reserves in their pockets; on the contrary, they have a wholesome respect for the practical virtues of a reserve which reposes in the fraternal treasury.

These reflections are induced by noting the case of a policyholder in the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, whose death occurred at an advanced age last October. He entered the company sixty-one years ago, at the age of thirty-five, taking a policy for $1000, at a premium of $22.80 a year. He used his dividends each year to reduce the payment he had to make to the company, the aggregate net sum thus invested being for the whole time $722.47. Sixty-one premiums at $22.80 would be $1390.80, so we find that the amount of the dividends used was $668.33. His first premium, at age thirty-five was $22.80; his sixty-first, $3.45, the difference of $19.35 being the dividend that year. When the policy of $1000 was paid to his heirs, the latter also received, in addition, a mortuary dividend of $12.97, a total of $1012.97.

Now here is the point: At age thirty-five the "natural" or assessment premium would have been the mortality cost, plus such sum as was used for expenses. The mortality rate at age thirty-five under the American Experience Table is $8.95. But it does not remain stationary. Twenty-three years later it is $22.94; at age seventy it is $61.90; at eighty, $144.47, and at ninety-one, the age at which this policyholder died, it is $532.47. In sum, had this man possest the opportunity during sixty years to keep his life insured on the "natural premium" plan—and no man ever will, because no organization using that plan could last that length of time—he would have paid less than he did to the Massachusetts Mutual for about one-fourth of the time, after which the cost would have heavily increased each year as indicated. During the last year, as we see, the actual death cost was in excess of fifty-three per cent of the insurance. During the last five years it was $2032.58, or more than 203 per cent.

Assessment insurance, like many other fallacies, has not been without value. It has furnished needed benefits to thousands of families—at inequitable prices, be it noted. But its great service lies in the fact that it has educated millions to the necessity of keeping their lives insured. It has been a kindergarten for the masses. But it can never provide permanent protection at an equitable cost until it accumulates proper reserves, and by proper is meant adequate. No man is insured—that is guaranteed—who holds that sort of protection unless it has behind it the reserve that will care for the growing mortality which accrues with age. If in good health, the sooner that man gets old line life insurance, the better off will be his dependents.

NOTES

The annual balance sheet of the Home Insurance Company, of date December 31, 1914, shows total assets, $35,313,539 and a policyholders' surplus of $18,703,474. The reserves maintained are: premium fund, $14,268,024; unpaid losses, $1,554,385; reinsurance treaties, $437,656; taxes, $250,000; against conflagrations, $2,000,000. During the year the assets increased $1,596,464 and the policyholders' surplus $2,053,295.

In an address delivered recently before the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago, Arthur Hawxhurst, insurance manager for Marshall Field & Co., adverting to the attack made on the insurance companies by Insurance Superintendent Potts of Illinois, denied that the latter were making excessive profits out of the business and asserted that the cost would be reduced only when a reduction was made in the waste by fire. He pronounced state fire insurance a fallacy. He predicted that the improvement which would be made in the conduct of the fire insurance business would come thru the expense account.

SUMMARY OF 70th ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New York Life Insurance Company

346 & 348 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President

NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR IN 1914

Exclusive of Revivals and Increase in Old Policies

$223,571,200

TOTAL ADMITTED ASSETS

$790,935,395

TOTAL PAID-FOR INSURANCE IN FORCE

$2,347,098,388

JANUARY 1, 1915

Balance Sheet, January 1, 1915

ADMITTED ASSETS

Real Estate	$9,826,142.06
Loans and Mortgages	156,674,059.30
Collateral Loans	150,000.00
Loans on Policies	153,375,218.04
Bonds and Stock (Market Value Dec. 31, 1914)	438,322,671.10
Cash	13,604,565.01
Interest and Rents due and accrued	9,291,253.31
Premiums due and deferred	9,331,486.79
Total	**$790,935,395.61**

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserve	$651,889,465.00
Other Policy Liabilities	11,856,997.88
Premiums and Interest prepaid	4,048,933.57
Commissions, Salaries, Taxes, etc.	1,333,293.05
Dividends payable in 1915	17,104,119.86
Reserve for Deferred Dividends	88,002,104.00
Reserves for other purposes	15,800,482.25
Total	**$790,935,395.61**

INCOME, 1914

Premiums:		
On New Policies	$9,061,420.82	
On Renewed Policies	79,153,606.31	
Annuities, etc.	2,252,150.86	
		$90,467,177.99
Real Estate Rentals		693,960.50
Interest on Mortgages		7,509,010.87
Interest on Policy Loans		7,158,715.58
Interest on Bonds		19,293,228.90
Interest on Bank Deposits, etc.		284,474.61
Profit on Sale or Maturity of Assets		30,263.58
Increase by adjustment in Book Value of Ledger Assets		256,967.41
Other Income		572,766.11
Total		**$126,266,574.64**

DISBURSEMENTS, 1914

Payments to Policy-holders:		
Death Loses	$26,269,756.21	
To Living Policy-holders	45,693,673.36	
		$71,963,429.57
Paid under supplementary contracts and other payments		365,019.12
Com'ns and other Pay'ts to Agents		6,831,867.23
Medical Examinations and Agency Expenses, etc.		2,657,836.44
Home Office Salaries		1,786,881.72
Taxes, Licenses and Insurance Dept. Fees		1,190,478.01
Rent and Real Estate Taxes and Expenses		887,186.65
All other Expenses		1,260,732.81
Loss on Sale or Maturity of Assets		621,589.06
Decrease by adjustment in Book Values		1,704,669.22
For Reserves to meet Policy Obligations		36,987,887.81
Total		**$126,266,574.64**

Make It a "Happy New Year!"

TOMORROW marks a new year.

For many it ought to mark a new vision, a new realization of the possibilities in a 100,000,000 country.

1914 was not what it should have been, largely because so many men insisted on darkening their horizon instead of rimming it with brightness.

They lacked the pluck to fight hard times, to swim up stream. It seemed harder, and a little more dangerous, than floating down stream with the current. So they drifted and doubted, and went backward when they might have gone forward.

Who ever gained by looking back? The man who takes new ground is the winner—his is the spirit that conquers.

He is not fearful that it isn't fertile ground because it is new; he has the courage to try, the grit to do his own ploughing.

His thoughts are not fixed on the poor results that might possibly follow; he is not seeking failure—he is hunting success. He will dig it out, somehow.

That spirit should prevail everywhere in this country as the New Year comes into being.

The greatest nation in the world now at peace has no real reason to doubt its prosperity, to lack faith in itself. It ought to feel very sure of its future.

It has great tasks ahead of it—bigger, more far-reaching and more enduring in their influence than any nation ever faced.

They are the problems of good fortune, of new opportunities, of new roads to national wealth and strength.

We shall not solve them by timidly attacking them, or by wondering whether we are equal to them.

That was the spirit of 1914—and we all know how dearly it cost manufacturer, financier, and workingman.

Let it go with the passing year. Talk no more of hard times, of doubtful results, or plans for decreased production.

Begin the New Year with faith. Make it a "Happy New Year" in fact as well as in phrase, by going at it confidently, hopefully, courageously.

If you do, you can make 1915 a winner.

This is the second of the series of forward-looking illustrated editorials which we are reprinting from the New York "Evening Mail."—THE EDITOR.

PEBBLES

The world is so full of a number of kings.
I'm sure we should try to get rid of the things.
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Bonny English child at mother's knee: "—and please God make me a good girl. Amen. How would it be, mother, to give the Germans cigarets filled with gunpowder?"—*Punch.*

Lily—"I wish ye'd quit yer cryin', Violet. Yer face is gettin' all muddy."—*Life.*

Stude (to house-party queen)—Shall we dance or talk?
Queen—I'm so tired let's dance.—*Penn State Froth.*

British Village Worthy (discussing possibilities of invasion)—"Well, there can't be no battle in these parts, Jarge, for there hain't no field suitable, as you may say; an' Squire 'e won't lend 'em the use of 'is park."—*Punch.*

Mrs. Frost—We have a French waitress, and so we always speak French to each other at our meals.
Mrs. Snow—Why so?
Mrs. Frost—Well, we don't want her to know what we're talking about, do we?—*Life.*

The nicest women have a feeling that whatever a man wants to do is opposed to the best interests of women. Women have the same feeling about men that Afro-Americans have about the whites, who were formerly their masters.—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

Lady Book-Buyer (rather difficult to please)—I like this one, but—I see it is printed in Germany.
Salesman—Well, if you like it, madam, I wouldn't take too much notice of that statement. It is probably only another German lie.—*Punch.*

THE MOO-COW-MOO

My pa held me up to the moo-cow-moo
So clost I could almost touch.
En I fed him a couple of times, or two
En I wasn't a fraid-cat—much.

The moo-cow-moo's got a tail like a rope
En it's raveled down where it grows,
En it's just like feeling a piece of soap
All over the moo-cow's nose.

En the moo-cow-moo's got deers on his head
En his eyes stick out of their place,
En the nose of the moo-cow-moo is spread
All over the end of his face.

En his feet is nothing but finger nails
En his mamma don't keep 'em cut,
En he gives folks milk in water pails
Ef he don't keep his handles shut.

'Cause ef you or me pulls the handles, why
The moo-cow-moo says it hurts,
But the hired man he sits down clost by
En squirts en squirts en squirts.

—*Edmund Vance Cooke, in "Chronicles of a Little Tot."*

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The Independent

FOR SIXTY-FIVE YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, February 1, 1915

OWNED AND PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT WEEKLY, INCORPORATED, AT 119 WEST FORTIETH STREET, NEW YORK
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FREDERIC E. DICKINSON, TREASURER

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JUST A WORD

Among the new and striking features provided for in The Independent's editorial plan for 1915, none will be more interesting and popular than the "Inner Numbers," to be published from time to time thruout the year. A section of four pages, bound in the center of The Independent, will be devoted to one important subject of wide popular interest. This section will add substantially to the interest and scope of the number in which it appears, without interfering with the regular weekly program, or reducing the space allotted to the editorials, articles, pictures and departments which every week make The Independent, in a very complete sense, a journalistic record and forecast of human affairs. Three of these numbers-within-numbers, scheduled for early publication, are as follows: "Motorizing America," March first; "Made in U. S. A.," April fifth; "Little Travels," June seventh.

Enclosing a draft for nearly a hundred dollars to apply on his account for copies of The Independent used under his direction, a Professor in a large Western college says: "I have never used anything, altho my experience runs thru a period of several years, that compares with The Independent as a guide for the current events reading of a college student."

And the Principal of an important High School in New York State sends this cheering note: "My Modern History Class consisting of twenty-four members have been using The Independent to supplement the text. Twenty-one out of twenty-four members passed the Regent's examination held this week. You may be interested in learning that the Department of Education at Albany will accept The Independent on its list of Required Readings."

An advertising agent in Pennsylvania writes: "My attention has just recently been called to The Independent on account of articles by Mr. Purinton, and I want to say that I believe them to be the most commonsense efficiency articles I have ever read."

The newspaper friends of Colonel Roosevelt are poking fun at him because he lately said that the fact of his having been the President of the United States prevented him from speaking on a great many subjects, and prevents him now from so speaking. The New York *World* mentions the serum cure for carbuncles and the question of lighting the subway when the power has been turned off, besides dumdum bullets and the amount of nutrition in Germany's war-bread, as the only topics it can think of not yet discussed by the Colonel. But the year is still young!

"The War and After" is the title of an article which will be published in The Independent shortly. Its author, Wilhelm Ostwald, feels absolutely certain "of the termination of the war by the triumph of the German-Austrian allies." He prophesies that the change in the political significance of the British Empire will be so vast that the present generation of Englishmen will be unable to grasp it.

THE RED CROSS

Each Contribution of Two Dollars or more constitutes the giver a Member of the American Red Cross for the current year, with a free copy of the October issue of the *Red Cross Magazine*. The Independent will send—by authority—to each contributor a Certificate of Membership and a Red Cross Button.

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $5,649.87.

The following list covers the contributions of the past week:

Arthur G. Gehrig, Cristobal, C. Z., $2; Rev. John J. Jefferies, care First Congregational Church, Bonesteel, S. D., $22; C. A. Keefer, Grafton, W. Va., $2; F. A. Kimball, Hartington, Neb., $2; Miss Sarah E. Lakeman, Ipswich, Mass., $2; Marion Congregational S. S., Marion, Mass., $2; Eleanor and Blanche McIlvaine, Oakmont, Pa., $2; Alfred H. Nash, Abington, Mass., $2; Geo. Nevins, Virden, Ill., $2; H. A. Richards, Enid, Okla., $2.50; R. E. Stewart, Lockwood, Mo., $2; Stoneborough Presbyterian Church, Stonboro, Pa., $8; J. H. Stoner, Waynesboro, Pa., $7; Mrs. T. B. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa., $2; Henry N. Thomson, Clarkdale, Ariz., $25; W. Birch Wilson, Ada, Ohio, $2; Fred. Windle, Bradford, Mass., $2; Miss Nan E. Wade, Lockwood, Mo., $2; Walter S. Watson, Wilmington, Del., $2.

For Belgian Relief Fund: Miss Bessie M. Smith, New London, Iowa, $5; Waldo W. Stevens, Washington, D. C., $2.

© Underwood & Underwood

PLANTED DEEP IN THE ARGONNE FOREST

GERMAN SHARPSHOOTERS IN RIFLE PITS, HEAVILY CLAD, THEY ARE ABLE TO RESIST EVEN THE COLD OF THIS SNOW-COVERED HILLSIDE

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1915 NUMBER 3452

AN AFFRONT TO HUMANITY

AN honest soul can scarcely speak of the bill to exclude worthy illiterates from this country without indignation. We wonder that the President should have thought it necessary to hear words on the subject. His own sense of right spoke before the bill was passed, and it comes to him with all its stain upon it.

The bill is a lie that deceives nobody. It pretends to keep out people as dangerous because ignorant. The danger comes from much better educated people than they. The sponsors for the bill are those who want to reduce immigration, just that and nothing else, and for just one reason, so that there will not be so many who will want laborers' jobs. Have they a whit of pity for the poor people who are suffering starvation and living death in the lands at war? Not a bit; they are too hatefully selfish. They will not even allow an exception for illiterates who are suffering persecution or who, like the Belgians, have been exiled from their own country.

And here we are, in a land that has room in plenty for a hundred million more, where we are all better clothed and fed and housed than in any other country on this wide globe, coldly, meanly, contriving to shut out the neediest, the most unfortunate, not because they are insane, or have sore eyes or scabby heads, or are anarchists, but simply because they had no chance to learn their letters, tho they are healthy, strong, able and eager to work and pay full toll of labor for the bread they will eat. We are not willing they should bring in their children who may well grow to be congressmen themselves or senators.

And how needless, even from the point of view of these selfish lawmakers, is this pernicious bill! Without their aid immigration is greatly decreased already, and so long as the war continues immigrants cannot come, and after the war ends poverty will keep them at home, to their loss and ours. We can think of the bill only as an insult to humanity, and a blot of disgrace upon a nation—the one on earth that can best afford to give needed hospitality to the neediest.

Is this our open door? Do we give our money, our wheat, our knitted scarfs to feed and warm the unfortunate abroad, and do we shut our gates against Belgians and Hungarians and Russians and Jews, because they cannot read?

THE CASE OF THE "DACIA"

CAN a merchant ship of a belligerent nation be sold after the outbreak of war to citizens of a neutral nation and sail the seas unmolested.

That is the question involved in the case of the "Dacia." The "Dacia" was a German boat. When the war began she was in the harbor at Port Arthur, Texas. She was bought by an American citizen of Michigan. He loaded her with cotton and sent her on a voyage to Germany. A British cruiser will probably capture her on the high seas and take her before a British prize court. What ought to be her fate?

The application of the rules and customs of maritime warfare to the case are not entirely clear. This for two reasons. The Declaration of London, embodying the code of rules for war upon the sea drawn up by the representatives of the nations of the world. has not been ratified and hence has no binding force. Therefore, technically speaking, neither nation can appeal to a provision of the Declaration in support of its contention. In the second place, it is by no means clear just how the fundamental principle should be applied to the facts in the case.

While the Dclaration of London has not been ratified, and is therefore not law, it is the best formulated opinion of the world on the subject of maritime warfare. It cannot be set forward as law in an international court; but it is perfectly legitimate to invoke it before the tribunal of public opinion.

Article 56 of the Declaration of London reads as follows:

> The transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed.

By this article, the presumption is raised against the legality of such a transfer as that of the "Dacia." The burden of proof rests upon the purchaser to show that the transfer was not made for the interdicted ulterior motive. In plain words, the "Dacia" is guilty until she proves herself innocent.

It is clear, then, that Great Britain will be entirely justified in seizing the "Dacia" and taking her before a prize court. What should the court decide? The decision of that question hinges upon the ability of the ship's owner to prove that the transfer of ownership was not made "in order to avoid the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed."

On the face of it, it looks as tho this would be a hard thing to prove. The "Dacia," flying the German flag, would sail the seas exposed to all the consequences of capture and destruction that are the immemorial por-

tion of enemy ships. As a German ship, there were only two places for her—a neutral port and the bottom of the sea.

By becoming an American ship she might avoid these dangers. To hoist the American flag was the only way out.

Now it is conceivable that the new owner of the "Dacia" was actuated by quite other motives. But, under all the circumstances, it does not seem probable. She was a German boat. She has sailed with a cargo of cotton for a German port.

But the question is one for the prize court to decide. There is, however, one thing greatly to be regretted. This case, like every other similar one, will be decided by a partizan body. A British prize court will try the case, and the decision will have all the lack of convincing force that is inevitable when a cause is adjudged by one of the parties in interest.

Questions of naval prizes are international questions. They should be decided by an international tribunal. The Conference of London adopted a plan for an international prize court. But that plan, along with the Declaration, has thus far failed of ratification.

When the "Dacia" is captured, let the United States propose the creation of a temporary international prize court for the consideration of this particular case. If Great Britain would consent, it would be a long step forward.

The fate of the ship herself is not a tremendous matter. But a just and enlightened decision on the underlying principles involved is of the highest importance to all concerned and to the world. A single decision by an international body in a case of this sort would give a strong impulse to the cause of the judicial settlement of international disputes.

The "Dacia" case is minor in itself. But it may have far-reaching effect upon the plan proposed by President Wilson for a government owned merchant marine. If an American citizen cannot buy a German ship without having her sunk offhand by the British navy, could the United States Government expect any different fate for any ships that it might buy from German owners? To be sure, it is not an essential part of the President's plan that German ships should be bought for the proposed merchant marine. But there are many idle German ships in harbors all over the world. What would be more natural than that their owners should seek to sell them to the United States, if the administration's bill became law? Where else could we find promptly the material for our new merchant marine?

It would be well to have the international law of the matter straightened out before the project is entered upon. The case of the "Dacia" offers a splendid opportunity. Why not seek to have it brought before an international prize court, to be created by mutual consent for the purpose?

BILLY SUNDAY'S WAY

WE freely admit that we do not like Billy Sunday's way; but any way to start men on the upward road is better than no way at all.

Billy Sunday's way, which is set forth more at length in an article on another page, is coarse, rude, vulgar—but it works. It is on a level with the dancing red devils of the miracle plays in the churches of five hundred years ago, which came out of lurid pits and frightened ignorant multitudes to the fear of God. So with contortions and gesticulations and vociferations, all directed to the object of persuading the excited hearers to come forward and pledge themselves to be obedient disciples of the great Master, he draws them forward by the hundreds and then the thousands in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

The eccentricities are glaring, but to be pardoned, even when he pleases his hearers by some outbreak against the churches, by lampooning the very ministers on the platform who had invited him, and insults reverence and grammar and sense and truth, in a good cause. We do not suppose that all the ten thousand converts who have shaken hands with him at the end of a rousing campaign will hold out a month, but if half or a quarter of them do Philadelphia will be better for his coming to gather in those whom the churches could not stoop low enough to reach.

The Billy Sunday way is good for the Billy Sunday sort who have no care for God or church until they can fall all together like fruit shaken from the tree by a tornado. But how much better, indeed how much more abundant, the handpicked fruit.

These are the valuable permanent converts who have been taught from youth their duty of consecrated love to God and man and have without passion or excitement, but with quiet fixed mind, entered upon the only worthy life, with less, perhaps, to repent of, but with a calm resolution which hardly appreciates its own grandeur. Over such converts the angels rejoice, with little fear that when the sun is up the hasty faith of their thin soil will wither away.

FAKED ATROCITIES

WAR is bad enough and eruptions of savagery common enough without the fabrication of any more instances. But the temptation to exaggerate and to believe in the barbarity of the enemy is so strong that every war produces a plentiful crop of faked cases of atrocity, often narrated with great detail. The most striking case in the present war is the Englishwoman who reported the horrible mutilation by the Germans of her sister, a nurse in Belgium, and produced affidavits of physicians to prove it. It was proved in court that she had made up the whole story and forged the signatures of the physicians. It is highly creditable to British justice that she should have been brought to trial and condemned.

But this may be matched from the other side, for the Germans also are endeavoring to remove the unjust aspersions which have been cast upon their enemies. The allegations that Belgian non-combatants had mutilated the wounded German soldiers in the early days of the war were supported by convincing detail as, for instance, that in the Maastricht hospitals there were six such cases and that a wounded officer had written home that in the Aachen hospital where he was there were forty wounded Germans whose eyes had been punched out by the Belgians. *Das monistische Jahrhundert* has investigated the matter and publishes the statements of physicians in the hospitals of Maastricht

and Aachen in which they say that up to September 24 no instances of any such mutilation had been observed or were known to them.

The Carnegie Commission which investigated the Balkan wars discovered many cases of such spurious atrocities. The Greeks were particularly active and ingenuous in fabricating evidence during the first month of the second Balkan war when Bulgaria was cut off from the world. By exchanging the clothing and cutting up the bodies, photographs of "Bulgarian atrocities" could be produced to order. But the effect of this was somewhat shaken when the Greek priest whose mutilated corpse had figured in the illustrated papers of the world turned up later in Constantinople safe and sound.

During the Boer war false charges of brutality and violation of the rules of civilized warfare were made on both sides. In the *Australian Review of Reviews* Mr. Stead tells of selling a photograph he had received from a friend in Johannesburg showing British wagons crossing a spruit under fire from the Boers. This was reproduced in one of the leading British weeklies with the addition of a red cross painted on each of the wagons and several shells bursting around, while underneath was an inscription stating that this was how the Boers respected the Red Cross!

One of the bad effects of such falsifications is to make the reader skeptical and indifferent toward the real cases of savagery which war always engenders. We must not conclude from the two gross instances of the "frame-up" which we have cited that the Germans may not have been brutal in Belgium or that the Belgians have not maltreated the Germans. The armies of Germany and France, comprizing all able-bodied men, must include the most brutal and depraved to be found outside the insane asylum and the prison, while a professional army in time of peace like the first British troops attracts roving and reckless men and is below the average of the population. The decrease in crime at home since the war began, notwithstanding the distress of the times, indicates that many of the criminal type have gone to the front.

OUR COMMON

IN the days when our common was in the midst of the village we all could keep an eye on it and knew when the grass was getting run out by overfeeding. Even when the community grew bigger and the common had to be moved so far from the courthouse square that it took the boys all the time after school was out to get the cows home we still knew what was going on there, how many cows were pastured, and how they were faring.

But now our common has got so big—over three hundred million acres—and lies so far out that none of us has seen it all or any of the family either. We have to go by what we hear about it from the Keeper of the Common, who lives down in Washington, not far from the White House. His name is Houston, tho whether he pronounces it *ow* as they do in New York, or *oo* as they do in Texas we don't know. But that doesn't matter now; what we were going to say was that we have just heard from him and he tells us that our pasture is getting badly run down and something ought to be done about it right away. He is encouraging about the crops; says that our wheat crop of 892,000,000 bushels is the largest ever; that our cotton crop of 15,340,000 bales is the second largest; that our apples will fill 259,000,000 bushel baskets, which is more than we ever harvested before; and that taking the six cereals altogether—corn, oats, wheat, barley, rye and rice—we have nearly five billion bushels, which is 428,000,000 bushels more than the crop of 1913. That seems like a lot of foodstuff, doesn't it? But Heaven knows we need it with all those women and children starving over the way because their men folks have stopped work and gone to fighting.

But when Mr. Houston gets to talking about our stock on the range he sings a different tune. We need more meat than ever because the people on the other side of the water are clamoring for it and because we have more mouths to feed at home, about two million a year more. But we have ten million fewer cattle, ten million fewer sheep, and five million fewer hogs than we had in 1899. No wonder our butcher puts up his prices.

Now Mr. Houston, who has charge of our timber lots, too, has been trying some grazing experiments there, and he has found that in 1905 one animal needed 81 acres, but in 1913 it took only 51 acres to feed an animal. And the feeding is better than ever, instead of being spoiled by eating it two months into the ground, as is done on our common, where nobody is around to look after it. He thinks that if he could take care of the open pasture land as he does of the grass patches in the woods, we could keep twice the number of beasts on as well as not. It seems to us that Mr. Houston is talking sense. Let's put him in charge of this big pasture of ours and see what he can make of it.

TEACHERS FOR BOYS

THE continuing discussion of the question whether it is expedient that boys of ten to sixteen or seventeen years of age should be taught by men, has its ups and downs of earnestness and attention. Of late we have observed a marked increase in both the insistence of the debaters and the space given to it in the local newspapers in various parts of the country. Apparently the advocates of a larger proportion of masculine teachers for adolescent boys are having the best of the argument.

As every one who keeps the run of educational matters knows, women have largely displaced men as teachers, not only in the elementary grades, but also in the high schools. Step by step with the substitution of women for men as teachers, the statistics of school attendance have shown an increasing proportion of girls to boys in all the high school years, and particularly in the years beyond the first.

Interviews with young men in various trades who have been willing to tell why they dropt out of school at the end of the elementary courses, or soon after entering the high school, have produced much testimony that boys over twelve years of age are eager to associate with men, and that they feel more comfortable and more important to be in work under a male "boss" than to be spending their time in school under a woman teacher. There is little room for doubt that this is a stubborn fact of American social psychology, and as such

it must be reckoned with by all students of our educational possibilities.

If there were no other reason for urging the employment of a larger proportion of male teachers, this fact would be reason enough, but other reasons there are. We have been especially imprest by a view of the matter which has been presented in numerous letters to the local press, in both eastern and western states. In brief, it is that far more important than book study is the influence of example upon the lives of boys in their early youth, and that however fine and admirable may be the character of a woman teacher, it cannot make the same impression upon boy nature that is made by the personality of a manly, active, wide-awake man, whose interest in boys as boys, in their sports, their athletics, their plans and ambitions, makes perhaps the strongest appeal for good that can play any part in a boy's life. The writers of these letters say frankly that they send their boys to private schools where the teaching is given by men, or that they would send them to such schools if they were financially able.

These are serious indictments of present policy in public school matters. We have no fear of woman's influence in American life. It is certain to be an increasing influence for good. But it will not do to forget that the influence of man also is a fact which human experience thruout the generations has taught us to take seriously. We cannot afford to drop it out of the reckoning. There should be employed in the upper grades of all coeducational schools at least as many men as women, and probably more.

THE LESSER BREEDS TESTED

WHICH are the "lesser breeds" and which is the "superior race"? It is likely to be tried out in Hawaii, where the yellow and white races have a fair chance for competition.

An educational test was made lately there, as we learn from the Honolulu *Friend*. The records were looked up of the graduates for five years of the three largest Honolulu high schools and three grammar schools, 804 in all, of whom 251 were of American or north European parentage, 191 Chinese, 113 Japanese, 112 mixt white and Hawaiians, 77 Portuguese, 28 Hawaiians, 22 Chinese-Hawaiians, and 10 Koreans. Of the Japanese graduates 30.1 per cent obtained the grade of A, or 90 on a scale of 100; of the Koreans 30 per cent.; of the Chinese 26.7; of the Chinese-Hawaiians 18.2; of the white Hawaiians 16; of the American and north European 13.2; of the Portuguese 11.7, and of the pure Hawaiians 10.7 per cent. It will be observed how far the American children fell behind their yellow competitors. Very likely they did not try as hard; but a big part of genius and success depends on the capacity to take pains.

THE THINKING HORSES

THE papers publish long lists of artists, authors, scientists, etc., who have fallen in the Great War. But this is not all. The loss of equine genius must also be taken into account. And, come to think of it, horses which can extract the fourth root of 7890481 in ten seconds, as can Muhammed and Zarif, if we may believe Maeterlinck, are more rare in the world than men who can make a passable picture or poem. The German army conscription exempts none for rank or genius, so the Elberfeld horses had to go to the front just the same as ordinary cab horses who could not spell a word or extract a root, except of the vegetable kind. As Kipling said:

> No proposition Euclid wrote,
> No formulæ the text-books know
> Will turn the bullet from your coat,
> Or ward the tulwar's downward blow.
> Strike hard who cares—shoot straight who can—
> The odds are on the cheaper man

and horse as well, so we need feel no surprize to hear that these learned quadrupeds have already fallen victims to the war.

Probably Kluge Hans, the first of these arithmetical prodigies, has escaped the fate of his followers, for he must be now nearly twenty years old and the faculty, whatever it is, seems to disappear with age as it does in the case of Colburn, Inwaudi and other infant prodigies of the human race. Perhaps, too, his spirit was broken by the book of Herr Pfungst which showed to the satisfaction of most scientists that Clever Hans got his clues for pawing the right numbers from the unconscious signals of his master. But this theory, barely acceptable in his case, becomes almost incredible when extended over the more marvelous feats of the horses trained by Herr Krall at Elberfeld. Maeterlinck's theory, that they fish their information up from the illimitable ocean of the subliminal whence he gets his poetry, is still harder to believe. But after the war doubtless the education of animals will be taken up again in the Land of the Thinking Bayonets and there will be a chance to solve the mystery. But let us beware lest we raise up a race of Houyhnhnms which shall conquer the human.

A NOTABLE REVIEW

WE have often wondered why it was that we have in America no magazine which in matter and style could compare with the great English quarterlies and monthlies such as the *Edinburgh*, the *Fortnightly* and *Nineteenth Century*. We hoped a few years ago that the *International Quarterly* was going to supply that lack, but, like the other attempts, it failed, owing, they say, to overgenerous payment of its contributors, surely not a common fault with periodicals.

But the *Yale Review* will be at least the equal of the English reviews if it can be kept up to the mark of the last issue. The January number contains a dozen articles; all of them are long enough to say something and all of them do. For instance, President Hadley in his reminiscences of Trietschke clears up the prevalent confusion of his teaching with Nietzsche's when he says:

> Nietzsche preached the paramount duty of self-assertion. Trietschke preached the paramount duty of self-sacrifice. Nietzsche held that Christian morality, and in fact all morality, represented outworn superstition. Trietschke held that Christian morality was the most fundamentally necessary thing in life.

Then there is a very valuable exposition of the German theory of neo-mercantilism by Professor Emery, an account of the little known literature of the Belgians by Professor Clarke, a lively chat on "The Worst Edition of Shakespeare," by C. S. Brooks, and a variety of other articles both worth reading and readable, and finally forty pages of real criticism of important books.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

January 18—French capture village of La Boisselle, near Albert, France. Germans take Kielce, Poland.

January 19—Zeppelin raids East Yarmouth and other Norfolk towns. Turks and Germans rested in Russian Transcaucasia.

January 20—French gain trenches near St. Mihiel. Turks driving Russian Jews from Palestine.

January 21—Russians army north of Vistula, only thirty miles from Berlin. Germans bombard Dunkirk. Zeeburgge, Bruges, Ostend and Zeeuse this week. German aeroplanes bombard Dunkirk.

January 22—British occupy La Boisselle. Germans regain trenches near St. Mihiel.

January 23—Russians fighting to gain passes leading from Bukovina into Transylvania. French struggling to reach Steinbach and Urmay, Alsace.

January 24—Five British dreadnaughts, one French and one Russian in the North Sea and after a running fight of four hours sink the armored cruiser "Blücher." German troops are being sent to Hungary, while Austrian and Hungarian troops take their places in France.

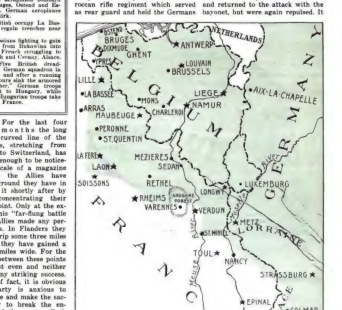
Four Hundred Miles of Siege

For the last four months the curved line of the opposing armies, stretching from the North Sea to Switzerland, has scarcely shifted enough to be noticeable upon the scale of a magazine map. Wherever the Allies have gained a little ground they have in most cases lost it shortly after by the Germans concentrating their troops at that point. Only at the extreme ends of this "far-flung battle line" have the Allies made any permanent advances. In Flanders they have gained a strip some three miles wide. In Alsace they have gained a strip about ten miles wide. For the rest of the line between these points honors are about even and neither side can claim any striking success.

As a matter of fact, it is obvious that neither party is anxious to take the offensive and make the sacrifice necessary to break the entrenched lines of the enemy. Both sides are more saving of men and ammunition than at first and count the cost carefully before attempting any adventurous movements.

The only important gain made by the Germans in the last few months was at Soissons, and here they merely recovered ground which they had recently lost thru the gradual encroachments of the French on their positions north of the Aisne. During drive the French back to the river the Germans contented themselves with a bombardment of Soissons from their side without attempting to cross. If they had gained such an advantage in the early weeks of the war we may imagine that they would have found it difficult to resist the temptation to make a dash thru this breach toward Paris, only sixty-five miles away.

The battle of Soissons illustrates the advantage of having the colonial troops to draw upon. It was a Moroccan rifle regiment which served as rear guard and held the Germans back on January 14 while the French troops retired in the direction of Soissons. At four o'clock in the afternoon Africans were posted on each side of the road, concealed by the ruins of the village of Crouy, and told to hold the ground for one hour. As the Germans approached within 500 yards they were received with a hail of balls from the machine guns which laid them in heaps. Those who escaped were reinforced and returned to the attack with the bayonet, but were again repulsed. It



THE LINE OF THE DEADLOCK

The almost continuous fighting all along the line from Flanders to Alsace makes already a perfect chaos on the map. On the long part of the line which runs north on the left of the map the Allies have made some gains in Flanders, but have lost ground in Champagne. In the Argonne forest they have kept their defenses, the Germans have regained lost ground. In the Alsatian front they have been retiring, but the Germans have lost ground in the Vosges. The Germans have made a drive from Soissons toward the German stronghold at St. Mihiel with their base at Metz to attack from the south. Allies have been frustrated. In Alsace the French are making very slow progress toward Colmar, Mulhausen and Altkirch. The shaded area is territory held by the Germans

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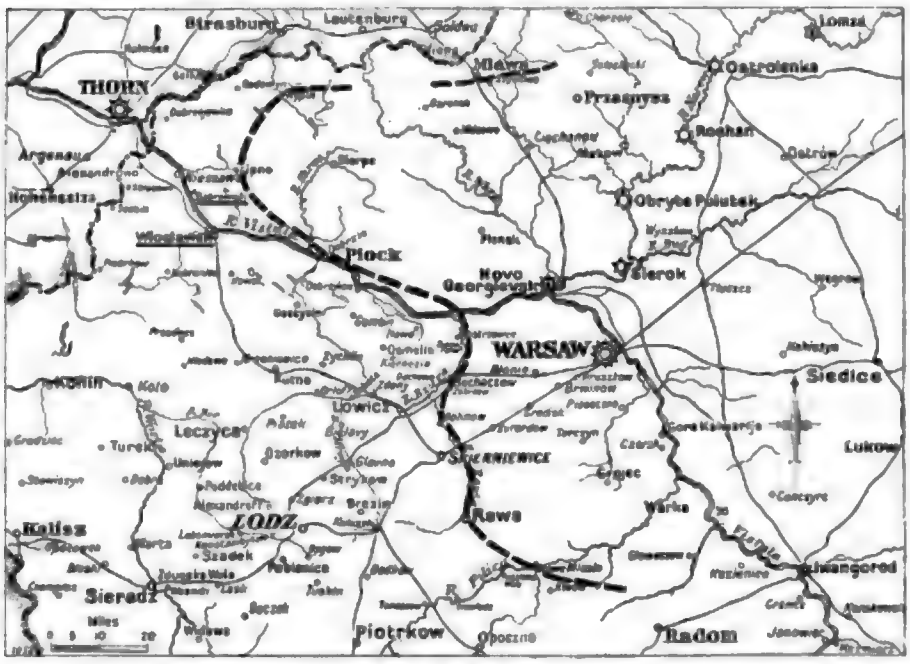

THE PUZZLE OF POLAND

This map from the London *Times* presents the curious situation which has developed in Poland. The heavy line representing the Russian front shows that the Grand Duke Nicholas in his drive toward the German fortress of Thorn has forced his new army in between the German forces in East Prussia and the German forces south of the Vistula. It remains to be seen which side will be able to take advantage of this double flanking movement. While the Russians have been gaining possession of the territory north of the Vistula, the Germans have held their entrenched positions before Warsaw and in the south have advanced toward Radom

was not until six o'clock, after twice being ordered to retreat, that the Moors withdrew. That the French are able to incorporate Moroccan troops in their regular army is remarkable, since it is barely a year since the French effected a conquest of Morocco. The Morocco question was one of the chief causes of the present war, for when Germany found that France and England had made a bargain by which the former was to have Morocco and the latter Egypt, she protested against being shut out of North Africa and demanded compensation. The Entente, however, refused to give way and Germany, finding that her financial condition would not permit her to make war then, postponed hostilities till the present time.

German Cruiser Sunk

A squadron of German warships attempting to approach the English coast on the morning of January 24 was sighted by the patrol squadron of battle cruisers under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. The German vessels, finding themselves outnumbered and outclassed, at once made for home at the highest speed. The British pursued and by superior speed kept up with them until the German vessels reached the protection of their mine field seventy miles northwest of Helgoland. The fight lasted over four hours and extended a hundred miles. The chief English vessels engaged were the superdreadnoughts "Lion," "Tiger" and "Princess Royal," the dreadnoughts "Indomitable" and "New Zealand," the last being a gift of New Zealand to the imperial navy. All of these vessels are of recent build and have a speed of twenty-seven knots an hour. The German vessels were dreadnoughts "Moltke," "Seydlitz" and "Derflinger" and the armored cruiser "Blücher." The "Blücher" fell behind and was sunk shortly after one o'clock. Out of her crew of 885 there were rescued 123. This is the first time in history that vessels of such size have been engaged in combat.

The Confusion of Poland

In the eastern campaign, as it is recorded from day to day in the newspapers, the reports of decisive movements are separated by long periods of obscurity in which it is impossible to ascertain which side is gaining or what is going on. The last fortnight is such a period. We hear nothing definite from either side, but there are vague rumors of momentous changes in the Polish situation. It is clear, however, that the Russians have made progress in the north and the Germans in the south.

Last week we called attention to the strategic importance of the first of these movements. The new army which the Grand Duke Nicholas has put into the field north of the Vistula is threatening or has already occupied Mlawa with its right wing and Plock with its left, while the center is still advancing westward in the direction of the historic German stronghold of Thorn, which commands the Vistula at its exit from Russian Poland. Here the Russians seem to have succeeded in overcoming the German defense of the Skrwa River and in approaching within about twenty-five miles of the frontier of West Prussia. But it is now reported that Marshal von Hindenburg has thrown a force across the Vistula above Plock and so taken the Russian army in the rear. This reproduces on a larger scale the same curious situation as existed at Lodz a few weeks ago, when each army had the other outflanked and partially enveloped. The present entanglement can probably not be cleared up without the same wholesale slaughter, for the Russian and German armies overlap for a distance of more than fifty miles.

In south Poland the German and Austrian forces have advanced and occupied Kielce for the third time. The Russians retired to Radom, about thirty miles to the northeast, where they have massed their troops for the protection of Ivangorod, one of the most important of the Vistula fortresses, which the Germans early in October approached close enough to bombard.

The Conquered Territory

Both the Russians and the Germans are extending their administration over the territory they have occupied, with the evident intent to give the population the impression of permanent possession. Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, was, immediately after its capture, renamed Lvov and the Russian language made obligatory in the public service and schools, altho there are few Russians there. The population of Galicia is mostly composed of Poles, Ruthenians and Jews.

The Germans in like manner have changed the name of Lodz to Neu Breslau and have established a civil administration. The German governor is endeavoring to relieve the suffering of the people, who were left without food or fuel in the midst of the winter. A special train of seventy cars of coal was dispatched to Lodz for the electric light plant and the poor and twenty-five carloads of provisions have arrived. The woolen and cotton goods factories, which are the mainstay of the city, will be started up as soon as possible now that the railroad connection with Germany has been restored.

The population of Poland, torn by racial and religious feuds even in time of peace, is now more than ever in internal enmity because as a community passed alternately under German and Russian, first one fac-

tion and then the other would become dominant and take revenge upon its opponents by denouncing them to the authorities. On account of the aid which the German population of Poland has given to the German army, Grand Duke Nicholas ordered all Germans east of Warsaw to dispose of their property within six days in order that they might be removed into the interior of the empire. The same order has been extended to all Germans and Austrians in Finland and the Baltic provinces, who were obliged to leave by January 28 or be liable to penal servitude for life. The Russian Government has presented to the Spanish Ambassador at Petrograd specific charges of atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Germans in Poland, including cases of the shooting of innocent civilians, the use of explosive bullets, the killing and mutilation of wounded, and the rape of women and girls. The Germans have made similar accusations against the Cossacks in East Prussia.

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FROZEN AT HIS POST—ONE SERBIAN SENTRY

The War in the Air

The war news of the week reads more than ever like a realization of one of Wells' prophetic romances. Airships on both sides have been more active than before, tho they have caused more commotion than damage. The most sensational was a raid on the English coast of Norfolk on the evening of January 19. It is not yet known exactly what they were or whence they came. The German account alludes to them as "naval airships" and states that they returned to their home-port undamaged. This port is possibly Cuxhaven or some other German station and not the Belgian coast, for it is said that they passed over Holland on their way. This raises the question, which has been so frequently discussed without settlement in recent years, whether passage thru the air is in violation of the neutrality of a country. The airships are thought not to be Zeppelins, but smaller dirigibles, perhaps of the non-rigid Parseval type.

The night was still and clear, but the airships were not visible except when they used their searchlights, tho the noise of the motors was heard when flying low. The first indication of their presence was the explosion of a bomb in Yarmouth. Eight bombs were dropt here, apparently with the object of destroying the shipping and barracks. Some of them failed to explode and only one did any serious damage. This struck and completely demolished the house where a cobbler, Samuel Smith, was working at his bench. Part of his head was blown off by a fragment of the shell and Martha Taylor, an unmarried woman, more than seventy years old, who was going by in the street, was shattered and killed. The bomb finally buried itself in a hole six feet deep. One of the unexploded bombs is forty inches around the base, twenty-three inches tall and weighs sixty pounds. Some aerial torpedoes, provided with propellers, were also used.

This airship or another one passed inland to King's Lynn, sixty miles west of Yarmouth. Here also two persons were killed, a boy and a woman, the widow of a soldier who recently fell at the front. Apparently the airships were searching for the King's residence, Sandringham Hall, about ten miles north of King's Lynn, on the supposition, based perhaps on the information of spies, that the royal family was there. But the King and Queen had left twelve hours previously for London, and, owing to the extinction of lights, the Hall was not found. Cromer and Sheringham on the north coast and half a dozen other towns were struck by bombs before the airships departed at midnight, but surprizingly little damage was done. Many windows were smashed, but the total destruction of property due to the raid was not over $15,000.

The Kaiser sent a message of congratulation to Count Zeppelin, commodore of the German aerial fleet. The German newspapers are jubilant over the demonstration that

Paul Thompson

WHERE TRENCHES BECAME GRAVES

On the great battlefield between Lodz and Warsaw where the Grand Duke Nicholas checked one German drive. The dead of both armies were buried in the Russian trenches, the line of which can still be traced

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Paul Thompson

HOLDING THE ROAD AGAINST THE COSSACKS

A forest road near Lodz. German artillery is shelling the advancing enemy and a shell has just burst. The road is partly barricaded

against these new weapons England is no longer protected by her insularity.

The English aviators have recently raided several Belgian and German towns. On January 16, nine English aeroplanes showered bombs on Ostend, doing considerable damage to the barracks and railroad station. The town of Essen, equally famous for its Krupp steel works and model workingmen's homes, was also bombarded from the air. During the Christmas holidays the English aviators were actively engaged in searching for the German field headquarters, and it is said that one of them succeeded in dropping a bomb within 200 yards from the place where the Kaiser was dining. On January 23, bombs were dropt from British aeroplanes on Ghent and Bruges.

The German aeroplanes have attacked Dunkirk many times in the last month, and are said to have inflicted considerable damage upon the town and fortress, altho the loss of life has been small. In the aerial raid of January 21 a dozen bombs were dropt, one of which smashed the windows and furniture of the American consulate at Dunkirk and slightly wounded the American consular agent. One of the German aeroplanes was brought down and the two aviators were killed.

Turkey in the War

The first move on the part of England in the campaign against Turkey was to secure possession of the head of the Persian Gulf, to which the British have long laid claim. Then they pushed up the Shatt-al-Arab, the channel thru which the combined Tigris and Euphrates empty into the Gulf, and captured Kurna, which stands at the junction of the two rivers. This put them in control of the outlet of two great rivers of Eastern Turkey, while the Russians are acquiring possession of their headwaters in Armenia. It also gave the British access to the oil fields of Persia near the Shatt-al-Arab, in which the British Government a few months before the war bought a controlling interest in order to get liquid fuel for the navy. The Turks have attacked the British positions and claim some success at Kurna and Basra.

Constantinople also claims successes against the Russians in the Transcaucasus, but, making all possible allowances for the exaggerations of Petrograd, we must believe that the Turks here have suffered a disastrous defeat. According to the Russian account three out of the five army corps which entered Transcaucasia were completely destroyed and the remnants of the other two are retreating toward Erzerum, followed by the Russian troops. The Turkish Redif or reserve troops were without tents or uniforms, and when the Russians surrounded them in the forest they found 900 frozen to death with their rifles in their hands. The defeat of the Turks has greatly discredited General von Sanders, the German officer, in charge of the Ottoman army and Enver Pasha, the Young Turk leader, who is chiefly responsible for the entrance of Turkey into the war on the German side.

The Russian Jews who have been colonized in Palestine by the Zionist societies are being expelled by the Turks. Their lands are being seized by the Arabs and the wheat collected by the relief committee in Galilee confiscated for the army. The Jews are fleeing to the Syrian ports, hoping to escape to Egypt. The United States cruiser "Tennessee" is aiding in the work of rescue by making regular trips between Jaffa and Alexandria to carry off the fugitives. Over 7000 men, women and children have been taken to Alexandria, most of them entirely destitute.

The Italian Earthquake

Further reports of the earthquake in central Italy add to the horror of the disaster. In some of the remote mountain towns the fatality was greater than at Avezzano. Out of a population of 3682 at Gioja di Marsi only 700 persons escaped. At Collamele, 1000 out of 1500 were killed. At Ortucchio 400 people or more were attending service when the church collapsed and crushed all but four women. In this town of 2500 less than 400 were left alive. Paterno lost nine-tenths of its population of 2000.

A heavy fall of snow added to the difficulty of rescue, and it was not possible to save all who were imprisoned in the ruins. Many perished from hunger or cold, but in some cases women and children were taken out alive a week after the earthquake. The famished mountain wolves sometimes reached the dead or wounded before the relief parties could get to them. The Italian Government has appropriated $6,000,000 for the earthquake sufferers. The Pope has received contributions to the amount of $4,000,000 and the Government about the same. Ten thousand refugees have been received in Rome.

On the night of January 19 there was a second series of earthquake shocks, centering about Calabria in Italy, but felt as far as France, Switzerland and the Ionian Isles.

The "Dacia"

The case of the steamship "Dacia" has excited much interest in this country and in England. This ship, owned by the Hamburg-American Company, had been interned at Port Arthur, Texas, until recently, when she was bought at a low price by E. N. Breitung, who procured American registry and put on board a cargo of cotton intending to send it to Bremen. It was seen that, if this should be allowed, a precedent would be established for the purchase of other idle ships here. In our ports there are fifty-eight German or Austrian merchant vessels which have

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been tied up since the beginning of the war. The North German Lloyd Company owns twelve of these and the Hamburg-American Company twenty-four, one of them being the great "Vaterland."

The case was not wholly unrelated to the Ship Purchase bill pending at Washington, for supporters of that bill at one time considered the possible purchase of the idle German ships by our Government. It was recalled that some time ago the "Alexandria," a Hamburg-American ship, was bought and registered at San Francisco, that she went southward with a cargo, and that this cargo was delivered to Admiral von Spee's German squadron off the coast of Chili. Reference to this was made by persons who exprest the opinion that this venture with the "Dacia" was designed by friends of Germany to cause friction between Great Britain and the United States.

When it is proposed that the ship should go to Rotterdam instead of Bremen, this did not change the British Government's decision, that it would seize her and make her the subject of inquiry in a prize court. It was held by Great Britain that if she were allowed to go unmolested, this would establish a precedent permitting the sale of all the German ships already mentioned. But England would buy the cargo or forward it on another ship. The owner decided to take his chances in a prize court. The sailing was delayed, however, and at the beginning of the present week the ship had not started to cross the ocean.

Exports and War Orders

Owing mainly to increased exports of war supplies, our excess of exports over imports was $131,863,000 in December. To this sum it had risen from $16,000,000 in September, $56,000,000 in October, and $79,000,000 in November. The growing favorable balance of trade has caused dissolution of the gold pool formed some months ago for an adjustment of our debts in Europe. There were great shipments of breadstuffs in December, their value having been $55,000,000, against $11,000,000 in December, 1913. The month's export of oats exceeded those of the entire preceding year.

Large new orders from the nations at war have been reported. Henry Ford, the manufacturer of automobiles, said last week that he was considering an offer of an order for 40,000 motor cars, involving the payment of at least $16,000,000. They are to be delivered at the rate of 2000 per day. The Russian Government has given to a firm in Seattle an order for 15,000 railroad cars. At the DuPont powder mills in New Jersey a large number of men are working night and day. From Boston, last week, 600 horses were shipped on an order for 20,000 to be sent from that port. A steamship carried from New York 250, in part execution of another order for 10,000. In St. Louis it is asserted that $8,000,000 has already been paid for American horses by the belligerents. Twelve cargoes of horses have been shipped from one dock in New York. Many have been bought by the Italian Government, which recently established in New York a credit of $4,000,000 for its purchases.

Soldiers of the Allies in the trenches want harmonicas, or mouth organs. Formerly large quantities of these were exported from Germany, but now the orders are sent to this country. A few days ago one of our manufacturers shipped 150,000 harmonicas. Ten sixty-ton locomotives from the Baldwin works are on their way to Vladivostok, and twenty-five more will soon follow them. These, of course, are for Russia, which has established with New York banks a credit for $25,000,000, to be expended in buying supplies. Factories in Binghamton, New York, are working on a French order for 500,000 pairs of shoes. English steamships are carrying from New York, on their decks, fourteen-inch guns, fifty-three feet long, made at the Bethlehem Steel Company's works. Four have been shipped. The British Government has expert representatives at the company's mills.

Deputy Sheriffs Kill Strikers

Deputy sheriffs, sworn in to protect the Liebig and Williams & Clark fertilizer works at Roosevelt, New Jersey, shot into a crowd of strikers on January 19, killing two and wounding more than twenty. The factories, near Elizabethport, are controlled by the American Agricultural Chemical Company.

Nine hundred men have been on strike since January 4, demanding a return to the wage scale which prevailed until last October. During the four days before the shooting over a hundred deputies, furnished by a Newark detective agency, had been placed in the factories. The strikers believed this the first step toward bringing in strike-breakers and began to search trains arriving at the factory stations. On Tuesday morning, according to the employers'

Paul Thompson

ONCE A BAR—NOW A DISPENSARY

The Casino at Le Toquet, France, has become the Duchess of Westminster's war hospital, and now accommodates 250 wounded men per day. This was the American bar before the war

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statement, the strikers piled ties on the track, ignored the warning of the deputies, and fired on them when they attempted to remove the obstructions. The policeman on duty at the station made affidavit that no ties were placed on the track, that the strikers were wholly unarmed, and that some twenty deputies made an unprovoked attack on the strikers after pickets had peacefully boarded and left the eight o'clock train. Most of the wounded were shot in the back and legs as they fled before the bullets. The mayor of the borough has issued a statement describing the shooting as "cold-blooded murder," and the sentiment of the local officials and the public is strongly with the strikers.

Twenty-eight deputies, identified by strikers and other witnesses, were arrested and held for the grand jury on a charge of murder in the first degree. The Federal Industrial Relations Commission also sent agents to investigate the shooting.

The funeral of the two strikers who were killed was held on Saturday without disorder. The leaders of the union, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have urged the men to remain orderly, and the county prosecutor has served notice on the I. W. W. to keep its hands off.

Hayti's Revolutions

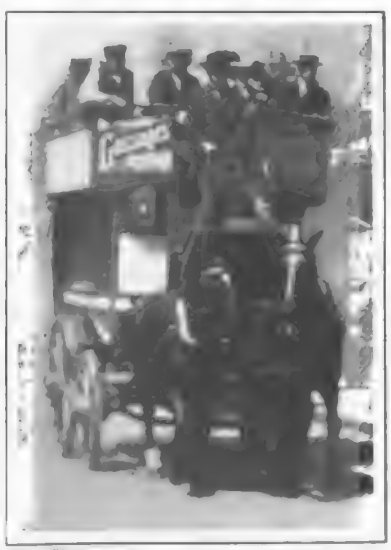
In Hayti one revolution quickly follows another. Davilmar Theodore recently became President because he had led a successful revolution against President Zamor, who had gained the office by a similar revolt. Now there is an uprising against Theodore. The leader in the field is General Guillaume, who is already President by his own proclamation. On the 16th, the rebels took possession of Cape Haytien, whose garrison surrendered peacefully by agreement. Two or three days later Guillaume's forces there surrendered to the general representing Theodore's Government, also by agreement, and it is said that this general and Guillaume have formed a secret alliance. Guillaume started for the capital, and a decisive battle in the vicinity of Gonaives was expected. There is another revolutionary movement, led by General Laroche, formerly Minister of War.

Our Government has been advising Theodore to accept its offer of a fiscal protectorate, which would involve our use of Mole St. Nicholas as a naval station. It has been estimated that the path of eighty per cent of the Panama Canal traffic lies near this port. But Haytians bitterly oppose control or administration of their customs service by American officers.

The Situation in Mexico

It has been difficult to follow the movements of the militant groups in Mexico, where the situation, as Secretary Bryan says, has become "mixed." After the flight of President Gutierrez from the capital, with 5000 soldiers, he caused to be published a long signed statement in which he accused Villa of being guilty of murders and robbery, saying that he had put to death, in defiance of the President's orders, General Aragon, Prof. David Berlange and others. Members of the convention, he asserted, had fled for safety to San Luis Potosi. Villa, he continued, had virtually made him a prisoner and had threatened to kill him. He could not submit to a "ferocious military dictatorship." Gutierrez sought an alliance with General Obregon, Carranza's leading military officer, but Obregon could not be induced to turn against Carranza. His written reply to Gutierrez was published.

Villa made a hurried journey from the north with troops and artillery, but he did not enter the capital. For a time he remained at Queretaro, and then went north again. He had the support of Garza, the new President, and of the convention, which confirmed his appointment to the command of all the forces. There were reports that he could not agree with Zapata, who remained at Cuernavaca, but left 10,000 of his men in the capital. But Zapata signed a statement in support of Villa, and two or three of Zapata's friends, Palafox being one of them, were placed in Garza's new Cabinet. Garza published bright predictions of coming victory, and said the capital was in good condition. Private reports say, however, that there has been a carnival of murder and looting in the city. Villa asserts that Gutierrez stole $5,000,000 from the treasury and carried it away. The convention has demanded return of the money. The latest available reports show that Gutierrez, deserted by a majority of his 5000 men, has disappeared.



Paul Thompson

RE-ENTER THE HORSE

With the London motor busses threading their way from railhead to firing line on French battlefields, their places at home are taken by the old horse-drawn vehicles of the familiar type

Villa's Plans

Many have been led to believe that Villa, convinced that he cannot permanently agree with Zapata, and that he cannot retain possession of the capital, intends to make a new republic in the north, including the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila, with parts of Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon. This republic would have nearly one-half of Mexico's area, but only one-seventh of the entire population. It would have three Pacific ports, but none on the Atlantic side, if some of the published accounts of his purpose are correct. Villa, however, is now directing a campaign for the capture of the coal fields and the northern oil wells. If he should be successful he would have the eastern port of Tampico.

He has lost General Benavides, one of his best fighters, who took with him a considerable force of troops at San Luis Potosi, and his soldiers have been driven from Guadalajara by the Carranza Governor of the State. There have been vague or conflicting reports about the fighting. Obregon was within fifty-five miles of the capital and his capture of it was predicted. But his advance was checked by Zapata, who, it had been said, desired only to resume his guerrilla warfare in the state of Morelos. The capture of Puebla by Zapata was reported, and then denied. There are three or four governments now, and several independent revolutionary groups. All of these are casually fighting, and all are victorious, if their own reports are accepted. There was a revolt of Carranza troops at the capital of Yucatan, but his army suppresst it. Villa may finally establish his power in the north, but he is opposed there by Carranza forces, the Herrera and Salazar independent revolutionists, and such other groups as may enter the field. It is impossible to foresee the results of conflict in any part of Mexico.

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GOLUMPUSSED IN FLANDERS

BY A LIEUTENANT IN THE LONDON SCOTTISH

Here is a real letter from the front—where men toil over frozen roads and know "the misery of the soaking trench" and sleep—now and then—on straw-littered farmhouse floors, and yet are jauntily talking of the enemy as "ger boys" and of the great German shells as "coal-boxes" and "golumpuses," and where a man buried to the neck in clay, with only a cigaret for solace, was "quite comfortable until he was fully extracted." The London Scottish are territorials—that is, members of the reserve—but in this war their brilliant fighting has proved even to the officers of the regular army that they are "real soldiers."—THE EDITOR.

THE letter I last sent off to you carried us, I think, up to November 13, on which day our rest in billots came to an end. I don't know whether our system of billotting might interest you, but in case it might, here goes.

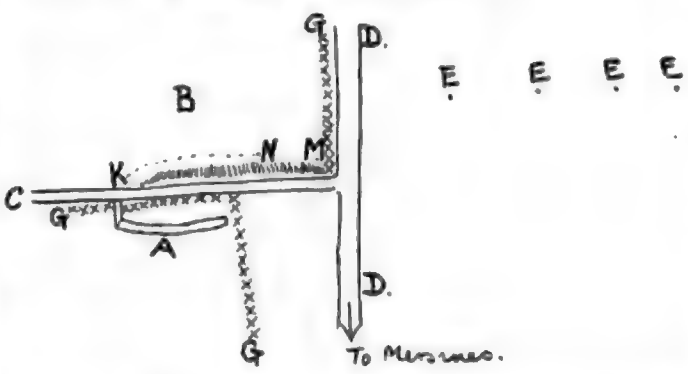
For such a purpose certain areas are allotted to the various divisions which are, for the moment, resting; these areas are subdivided for the brigades and again for each regiment; then again, regimentally, for each squadron. When possible each squadron sends on in front a billotting party who have to find sheds, etc., for the horses, or, if there are none suitable, fields; then somewhere for watering the horses, and hay; then, if possible, nice hay-loft for the men, and finally some sort of a house for us. *With luck* all these arrangements have been made by the time the regiment arrives so that each squadron can move on at once to its area and each troop to its farm or farms in that area. Bed? Well, if we are lucky we get a bundle of straw; if we are still more lucky we get the straw and, the squadron cart having arrived, our flea-bags (sleeping bags or Wolseley Valises) as well.

Well, talking of Friday, November 13—we were to go into support, so had reveille at four a. m. and moved off at six; soon arrived at our immediate destination, a field. It was a beastly day, with a high wind and rain—plenty of it. At 3:15 p. m. we moved off, on foot, to our old trenches to the west of Mersines—three to four miles away—again cross-country, rotten. Some bad news awaited us; the Germans had the cheek to start shelling our "cooking" farm so that it was no longer safe to light a fire or go there during daylight; this was a great nuisance as it meant that we could get no hot drink during the day—in this weather a very appreciable loss. Late that night it cleared up and got deuced cold. The next day we were favored with heavy showers and it remained very cold; we noticed most in our fet, which were absolutely frozen.

During the afternoon we were severely golumpussed. Same old story, most unpleasant. One man was buried (in nice wet clay). Things were too hot to do more than unbury his head; he asked for a cigaret and one was lit for him and stuck in his face. I believe he was quite comfortable until he was fully extracted, and no damage was done.

Night came at last and with it peace and quiet except for the snipers. It was fine, but very cold, quite a severe frost. Next morning—the 15th—the enemy first coal-boxed the trenches on our left and I thought it would be a good opportunity to get a photo of a "Little Mary" exploding. Here is a little sketch to show the situation.

A is my trench, having behind it C, a muddy lane, and B, a field which stood four or five feet higher than C and A. DD the main road to Mersines, GGG hedges (shown thus xxxxxxxx). EEE general line where the coal-boxes were exploding. M the spot from which I thought I could get a good photo. K.....N the course I pursued and N, where I stopped. (K to N approximately sixty yards.)



Off I set, climbed into the field behind and gaily promenaded toward the corner of the hedge, got out my camera and was fixing the focus and shutter when another good photo was spoilt: when I arrived at just about the point N some durned fool ger boys evidently thought I was an excellent target and put four bullets round my ears, in rapid succession. Well, I thought I'd let the bally photo rip. I was rather disgusted tho, when I got back to my trench and one of my men asked me if it was I "drawing the Germans' fire." After this interlude it soon clouded over, a nasty wind got up and then it snowed, then we had sleet and finally it rained; rained solidly all day, and the cold was rotten. I got very peevish as we were sincerely coal-boxed during the morning and our turn for that really came in the afternoon, but eventually it panned out all right, as we were given a peaceful afternoon.

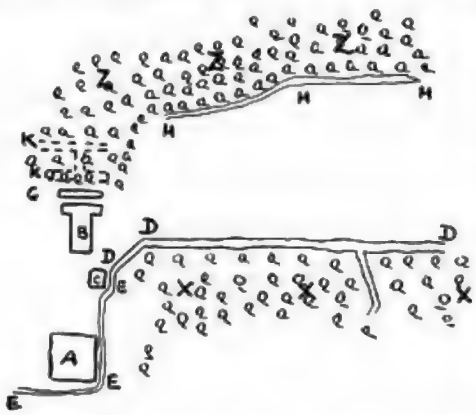
Two of our officers had a providential escape during the morning. It was this wise: It did not take us long to find out that German gunners always shell an area in the same way, i.e., they place their shells from their right to left, each succeeding shell being a bit to the left of the last one until they come to the left flank of the particular area to which they are, at the moment, paying attention, and then they return to the right flank again. Now, one of these officers was watching the placing of some shells and he saw that if the line was continued the next one would be uncomfortably close to himself, so he suggested a strategical movement to a flank. Accordingly he and the other chap crawled away along the trenches. Not thirty seconds after they started their crawl a golumpus landed in their trench, in the exact spot that they had just left. If they hadn't moved—well, I leave it to you. Rather late that night we were relieved; it was impenetrably dark and streaming with rain.

On November 19, we suddenly moved off at 10.30 a. m. Almost at the very moment that we started it commenced to snow, keeping it up all day. We had a miserable march, as it was a nasty raw-cold day with a high wind that blew the snow down one's neck. It was just cold enough for the snow to be where it was not trodden, but the roads were fearfully crowded with miles of artillery on the move, wagons and troops, so that the mud was ghastly; also, the roads being so crowded our march was deadly slow. After passing thru a village called Hooge we dismounted and then, marching a mile or so further, turned off, stumbling and sliding, thru a wood to the trenches we were to occupy, arriving at about 9 p. m. Those trenches were rotten; not a scrap of straw; very narrow, and

THE TRENCH "D" AND THE STABLE "B"

we so crowded that there was scarcely room to sit, much less lie down. Our trench ran along the edge of the wood, the Germans lining another wood about 150 yards in front of us and in one place on our left flank only about twenty yards. Very soon after we arrived it cleared up and got fearfully cold; our clothes were covered with a sheet of ice; no warmth was obtainable by any means, it was almost agony for one's feet; oh, yes, it was quite beastly. We had a little to eat with us; just some bread and sardines and jam; but nothing to drink. (We had not eaten since breakfast.) The Germans kept up a fairly heavy rifle fire all night, occasionally sending their flares across our lines, but they never hit anybody. A miserable long night and one longed for the day to come; one seems never to be content. Very soon after daybreak we looked forward to night.

November 20 was a gorgeous day, the sort that is all that one can desire—if one is in a position to enjoy it—not much wind but it held very cold, freezing hard all day; one could not move at all from the trench, so there was no chance of getting even temporarily warm by taking little excursions. We were heavily coal-boxed all thru the morning and were further honored by an introduction to the "souvenirs" issued by the ger boys' mortars. Nasty spiteful things; some of us thought we were drunk when the first one came our way, and this was odd because intoxicating liquors are, at the best of times, somewhat scarce in the firing line and on this occasion particularly so. But just think of this: we were standing about in the trench, some of us occasionally taking a snap-shot at a ger boy if one had the temerity to show himself; others basking (?) in the sun and keeping an eye on the front generally, when we were startled to see something that looked like a rugby football taking its devious and wavery course in the air; it seemed to hesitate and choose the most suitable spot on which to alight and then pounce for it. It lay on the ground, an innocent enough looking aerial visitor, for an appreciable time and then—oh Lord—with a deafening and almost stunning crash the thing went off. Earth, stones, bits of steel—everything round about—was blown a tremendous way.



And now I had better make another rough sketch to explain what comes next. The trench G in front of stables B [shown in the photograph above, made by the author] was held by another regiment, the officers using the living portion to sit about in. The buildings A and B were already absolutely shattered by shell fire; however, during the morning the enemy put a lot more shells into these buildings as well as into the trench G and the communicating trench E-E-E; they succeeded in wiping parts of these trenches clear off the face of the earth — killing four men only—the building B was also, of course, quite untenable. Accordingly these positions were evacuated and then the enemy gave up paying particular attention to these parts and scattered their souvenirs about a bit; we had a very merry time of it.

An extraordinary and appalling sight was presented by the trees in our wood: blasted, cut down, shattered and riven by shell fire; great, big trees, cut clear thru and lying prone across our trench; others half cut thru and now standing bent in all sorts of directions. All cut, scarred and gashed by frakments of shells, in some cases great jagged pieces of steel buried in the thickness of the tree and in one case a whole shell, unexploded and intact, just protruding; a glimpse of ruin and hell, and, during this enemy's shelling, the sound and sensations of the same thing. During the afternoon we were thusly entertained only intermittently; at times we heard voices—of the enemy—in the house B, but we paid no attention to them—for the time being. One of our aeroplanes passed over us and thence over the enemy, high up, but in that clear air very distinct. To amuse ourselves, we started counting the number of shells shot at it by the enemy; we got to eighty-six, on its way out, and then gave it up, bored. Jove, they must be brave chaps, those flying birds. At dusk the men who had been blown out of their trench G came back to retake it.

First they had to re-dig the communicating trench E and then their officer in charge warned me that he was going to reconnoiter the house and asked me to cover him with our fire if necessary. We saw a light in the house and I was wondering whether it was the officer in question when he returned, saying that he could not go into the house as there were lots of ger boys there.

A "GOLUMPUS HOLE"—WHERE A BIG SHELL BURST

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A SHELL-SCARRED TREE

What extraordinary people these Germans are, a weird mixture of mad, foolhardy bravery and complete lack of it—they can't face cold steel. Now, as you will see from the sketch, the windows of the house B absolutely enfiladed the main line of our trench D-D, so the position was somewhat uncomfortable.

I immediately turned on as many men as I could cram into the line facing the house to put some rapid fire into the windows, and there was soon a very pretty din. For a time they answered from the house, particularly from the windows of the upper floor, but they shot high *and didn't hit a single one of us;* upon my Sam, I can't imagine how they missed us; the range was not more than twenty yards and they had simply to shoot straight down on top of us and along our line; we must have pretty well "put the wind up them" (term out here to mean "worried," "scared"), and of course our fire *was* pretty hot, nearly thirty men putting in about fifteen aimed rounds per minute each. Soon things quieted down and we resigned ourselves to await our relief, with the best patience that we could muster; the idea, tho, of getting our feet warm did not tend to make us patient, particularly when the hour of our relief—6.30 p. m.—passed. And there we sat. I waited until 10.30 before the French, who were to take over these trenches, turned up. The prospect of a five and a half mile march on my flat feet has never before very much appealed to me, but all of us were, on this occasion, extremely pleased with it. And so, at last, off we set, plodding along the hard, high road; and hard it was —now; no slush or mud, but frozen stiff.

And, oh my Christian aunt, after a mile or so what gyp our feet gave; tingling and tickling and stinging when the blood at last began to move. We marched thru Ypres; I think that this was the most eerie experience I have ever met; not a lamp lit in streets or houses; the buildings standing stark against the star studded sky. During the last two or three days the Germans had been shelling it heavily with big guns at long range and now, here and there, glimmered a few last flames from burnt out buildings, and one passed thru areas in which mere skeletons remained of what were once human habitations. And over all a deathly silence broken only by the measured plod plod of our boots on the cobbles. Ough! that sort of thing makes war very dismal.

We had some breakfast as soon as we got in and then had two hours' sleep; that evening we heard that we would probably have to go into the trenches again next day, but, thank goodness, that business fell thru.

Since the 21st we have been uninterruptedly resting here, and every officer in the division is being given three days' leave in England; we go in reliefs, of course, and my turn comes in three days from now, so I shall post this letter from town. It is a funny idea, in the middle of the biggest war the world has ever seen, to go home for a three days' brightener —bless my soul, think of hot baths and real, live four-legged beds and things; it is hard to wait, but I suppose it will be ghastly to come back to bully beef, no washes and suchlike.

There is one matter in which I do not wish to be misunderstood: two or three times I have mentioned a scarcity of food, but this has been in no way due to a failure on the part of the supply column. There is only one adjective that I can think of to apply to our supply of food and equipment thruout the whole campaign and that is "Marvelous" with a capital M. 'Tis true, we sometimes get a bit bored with bully beef or other tinned meats, but we get issued with a lot of fresh meat, too, usually when we are in a position to cook it. Tea, sugar, jam (nearly always plum, I am afraid), bully bread, bacon (than which better cannot be bought)—up they come every day, in addition, of course, to oats and, now that the country is eaten clean, hay for the horses. The country is alive with our motors; touring and limousine cars for anyone and everyone who may need them in the execution of their duties; beautiful new—I was almost saying luxurious—ambulance cars gliding rapidly and silently to and fro between the firing line and railhead; streams of motor busses—now painted battleship gray—conveying infantry from one part of the field to another; steam wagons and motor lorries—gaily decorated with their old advertising signs—bringing up endless supplies for men, horses and guns. It is rather hard on one, tho, when you are trekking along, hungry, thirsty and tired, to be passed by a lorry flaunting in your face such a request as "Drink so and so's stout" or "X Y Z's Scotch whisky is old and matured"—the brutes.

It is very pleasing that these things, and the arrangements for their distribution, should be so good; but how we wish that the crop of plums had been a little less plentiful!

HOW A WAR LETTER TRAVELS TO THE HOME POST OFFICE
The names of the sender and the addressee have been erased in accordance with their desire for anonymity

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Philadelphia Inquirer

BILLY SUNDAY'S WAY

PHILADELPHIA HAS TALKED OF NOTHING ELSE FOR A MONTH.
HE GOES NEXT TO PATERSON, NEW JERSEY

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BILLY SUNDAY

BY CHARLES E. HESSELGRAVE, PH.D.

William Ashley Sunday has been an evangelist since 1896. He claims to have received about 75,000 conversions since then, and in his campaign at Philadelphia last month as many as 697 persons professed conversion at a single service. In New York people are already speculating what will happen when Sunday comes—for he is working eastward and constantly attacking greater cities and sooner or later must come to grips with "God-defying, devil-ridden New York," as he calls it. Dr. Hesselgrave is pastor of the Central Congregational Church of South Manchester, Connecticut.—THE EDITOR.

IT is evening, and the streets are astir with an unusual number of people making in one general direction. The street cars, bearing special signs, are jammed to the very steps, the sidewalks are overflowing with eager thousands hurrying toward the "tabernacle." In size and aspect it is a real baseball or football crowd, but it is not the season for either game. Not even "the biggest show on earth" could draw such multitudes day after day.

The secret power which draws together this heterogeneous mass lies in religion, religion mediated thru the extraordinary personality of the "baseball evangelist," Billy Sunday, and the organized workers who respond to his leadership. Week after week his tabernacle will be filled to its utmost capacity twice or even thrice daily. When every available seat is taken thousands will struggle for standing room where they may hear the evangelist's voice, and sometimes still other thousands will be turned away. Probably not since the days of Pentecost has a Christian evangelist preached to such throngs.

DOPING IT OUT FOR THE LORD

It is no wonder that he stirs the religious imagination, evokes harsh criticism, and receives unstinted praise. His methods are spectacular, his theology is raw, and his language more appropriate to the baseball field or the race track than to the pulpit or the prayer-meeting. Sensitive souls shudder when he "dopes it out for the Lord" and "soaks it into Satan," and declares his intention to "stay on his job until hell freezes over." He justifies his manner and method by the fact that he secures results, such as they are. Years ago he tried milder means more in conformity with custom, but found them ineffective. "Then I loaded my old muzzle-loading Gospel gun with ipecac, buttermilk, rough on rats, rock salt, and whatever else came handy, and the gang has been ducking and the feathers flying ever since." By this, or in spite of this, the crowds are won and thousands each year are converted.

For more than ten years Sunday has been going from village to village, from city to city, with his gospel message, not once meeting with rebuff or defeat. Opposition and criticism have not availed to reduce his prestige. His audiences each year have been larger than those of the preceding. The fact is that his astonishing success as a traveling evangelist, culminating in the great meetings at Philadelphia, has made him a national figure and brought into serious consideration his methods and his message.

The most prominent initial impression made by Mr. Sunday is that of a forceful and domineering personality, a master of the situation. His earnestness and sincerity cannot be doubted. His faith in his cause never wavers. His attractive powers are subtle and varied, but three outstanding characteristics are sufficient to give him a firm hold on the attention of a mass meeting held today under any auspices.

KIN TO THE MAN IN THE STREET

First of all, Mr. Sunday is a man sprung from the common people, and he never allows his hearers to forget this. The fact that several generations ago the name of his forbears in Pennsylvania was written *Sonntag* is significant of his extraction. Thru the death of his father in the Civil War he was early brought face to face with the privations of poverty, while the struggles of youth and the baseball experiences of early manhood have given him a fellow feeling with all sorts of men.

The average man feels that he is in contact with a life strikingly akin to his own in its hardships, temptations, failures, and limitations, and that somehow thru this sympathetic touch he will learn the secret of Billy Sunday's success, achieved without the aid of high birth or special privilege. Mr. Sunday on his part proclaims by every trick of language and turn of thought his alliance with the man in the street who looks askance at "the King's English," revels in the latest slang, and handles all subjects "without gloves."

Again Sunday is an actor of no mean ability. He seizes upon the comic elements of every situation and exploits them with genuine relish. He dramatizes his stories and turns his platform into a stage on which he presents the various characters with more effectiveness than nicety. Those who visit Sunday's meetings are always sure to witness some spicy presentations of selected scenes from the "passing show" of life.

And thirdly Billy Sunday utilizes, whether he shares them or not, the prejudices and antipathies, the suspicions and social strivings of the masses in America. He well knows that a fling at pride of birth, or accumulated wealth, or college breeding is certain to strike a responsive chord in every large audience. Mr. Sunday plays upon these social moods and half-formulated feelings with masterly success, and turns the tides of aroused passion into religious channels. Without regard to the specific content of Mr. Sunday's message, this combination of qualities is bound to give him a large hearing in any considerable American community.

A FIGHTING GOSPEL

When one analyzes the Gospel Billy Sunday preaches, he is struck by its simplicity and meagerness. It is essentially the threefold promise of forgiveness for sin, the help of God in true living here, and a heavenly reward hereafter. The motives to which the evangelist appeals, however, are more complex and varied, and do not always correspond to his Gospel. Prominent among these, of course, are the longing for inward peace and harmony with God, and the desire to escape from the consequences of wrong-doing. These motives would be ordinarily weak, but Sunday reinforces them with extraordinary skill by his emphasis upon the reality of God and the imminence of punishment thru the sorrows of this life and the tortures of the next. Even so, these selfish appeals would fail if they were not shot thru and thru with a social dynamic.

All the fears engendered by his confident threats and daring pictures of eternal torment are not to be compared in effectiveness to one of Sunday's stirring calls to fathers and mothers to arouse themselves and save their children from the pitfalls and dangers that everywhere abound in modern society. Pronouncements about the hottest kind of future hell may leave the young man cold and indifferent, but the taunting demand that he be not found a cad or a coward in the struggle of life sets the red blood coursing. Whole regiments troop forward at the trumpet call for

volunteers to fight all forms of hypocrisy and meanness, and drive out society's pirates: the open saloons, bad houses, bad business, and soft-handed thieves. It is these strong social motives that make sturdy men "hit the sawdust trail," and enlist multitudes for the war against sin.

That Mr. Sunday can thus arouse men in large numbers to a regenerate life in spite of his obstructive and often destructive theological teaching is a high tribute to his extraordinary powers and the wonderful organization which works under his direction. For it must be acknowledged that the evangelist's theological background is a confused hodgepodge containing more drawbacks than helps to his real work and tending to destroy his largest usefulness. His premillennialism and his anti-evolution propaganda blind him and his followers to some of the great forces that are working for the Kingdom of God. His vaunted reliance upon the Bible and his provincial interpretation of it as sufficient authority in all things, scientific and historical as well as religious, his crass dualism, and immoral concepts of atonement, not only prejudice men's minds against the truth and tend to connect religion with ignorance and obscurantism, but sow the seeds of reaction and strife, which must in the future weaken the impact of the Church against the forces of evil.

A NARROW OUTLOOK

Most of Sunday's doctrinal teaching will have to be ignored or rooted out before his converts can see clearly the true task of the Church in building up the Kingdom of God. Indeed the grave defects in his work arise from this source and not from his use of slang, coarse expressions, and pulpit swearing, repellant as these sometimes are. The fact is that the evangelist has only a part of Jesus' Gospel, and this he holds in terms of Jewish apocalypticism and Greek dualism, and so emphasizes this fragment that the true perspective is lost. What should be—and was with Jesus—the central theme, becomes a subordinate issue. The chief end and aim—a righteous social order—is reduced to the chance by-product of a metaphysical scheme of personal salvation. There is also grave danger that multitudes will be led into the serious error of regarding the Gospel as entirely dependent upon views of the world which cannot possibly be maintained against the leavening power of common school education. What can the Church do with either the converted or unconverted who have their minds imprest with such a vicious stamp under the pressure of a strong personality and the softening influences of religious emotion?

SNUBBING THE CHURCH

This is a question which drives straight into the heart of the future work of the Church and suggests another defect in Sunday's work. His whole type of teaching and influence undermines men's confidence in and respect for the institutional activity of Christianity. Progress without permanent organization is impossible. An impulse toward reform needs no institutional support to make itself felt, but any worthy effects will be preserved, if saved at all, by incorporation into the institutional life of the world. Popular leaders are apt to be blind to this necessity and so frequently weaken the very foundations on which they must place their own structure, if it deserves perpetuation. Mr. Sunday is no exception. One cannot listen to him long without feeling that, despite his assertions to the contrary, the Church as an institution for leavening society with the principles of the Kingdom is worthy of small esteem and often contempt.

A further element of danger in the man's work is evident but difficult to estimate. Whatever social discontent or unrest or spirit of revolt is created by his criticism of present practises and his emphasis upon justice and equality is not directed toward the natural end of social reconstruction. He has a panacea for personal unrest and dissatisfaction, but no program for social alleviation, except the destruction of the saloon. There is no word of reorganization or social reform in Sunday's message. If we add to these grave faults the more noticeable and deeply serious offense that Sunday so frequently commits in violating the holy of holies in religion, the sacred precincts of the human soul in its devotions, we have an array of objections to his work that is hard to meet.

HIS GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS

Yet his achievements for good are believed by many to be more than an offset to his defects.

In the first place it is a fact beyond question that everywhere he goes Billy Sunday brings religion to the fore. The churches are deeply stirred. People in the street and shops break the usual reticence about religious matters and talk freely on these subjects. The newspapers put the evangelist's doings on the front page, display his spicy sayings, and for a time at least give more space to moral and religious discussions than to sports or crime. The attention of multitudes of the indifferent is secured and they are brought within the reach of the Church. The problem as to what the Church can do for them in the condition in which Sunday leaves them is another matter. Religion at any rate is made a thing of first concern in the towns where he works.

Again the evangelist awakens great numbers of people to the prevalence of gross moral evils and incites his adherents to work for their eradication. His crusade against "booze," social vice, and gambling is admirable in its force and effectiveness. His power as a leader in such moral reforms inspires both hatred and fear in those who fatten on the weaknesses and vices of their fellow men. Thousands of those who have lost their grip on spiritual realities and moral principles, those who have turned away from the Church and Christian living, those even who have wallowed in the mire of the underworld, many seemingly past hope of recovery, have been reformed and quickened into new hopefulness and started in a new career of high resolution and worthy service. Such splendid fruits of his labors will be largely augmented, at least in many minds, by the "harvest of souls," which is Mr. Sunday's own immediate aim, and by the constant reinforcement which he gives to the old fashioned virtues of honesty, devotion to pure family life and neighborly helpfulness.

Just because there is such a mixture of good and evil elements in Sunday's work, it is extremely difficult to estimate its total effect. Standards will vary, and the sifting process of decades is necessary to bring forth a final judgment. At present it seems very doubtful whether any permanent addition will be made to the Kingdom of God by his whirlwind efforts, while they carry with them so many seeds of disintegration and decay; and it is certain that so far as his teaching is effective in establishing doctrinal views and creating an attitude of mind, the churches for generations to come will have to reckon with the reactionary forces he is setting in motion. Thoughtful men can only regret that so capable a leader and so striking a personality, inspired by religious zeal and enthusiasm, should not catch the larger vision of the Kingdom for which Jesus stood and to which Christianity is pledged, and use his rare gifts and resources in a well rounded, constructive mission, a work for which the world seems quite ready.

South Manchester, Connecticut

Underwood & Underwood

JOSEPH EDWARD DAVIES: TRADE COMMISSIONER

FEW POLITICAL CAREERS HAVE BEEN MORE METEORIC THAN THAT OF JOSEPH EDWARD DAVIES, WHOM PRESIDENT WILSON HAS TAKEN FROM THE BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS AND PLACED ON THE NEW FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION, PROBABLY TO BE ITS HEAD. IN 1901 HE TOOK HIS LAW DEGREE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, AND THE FIRST YEAR AFTER HIS ADMISSION TO THE BAR HE WAS ELECTED PROSECUTING ATTORNEY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, AND SERVED AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. IN 1910 HE WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, AND THE NEXT YEAR BECAME THE WISCONSIN MEMBER IN THE NATIONAL COUNCILS OF THE PARTY. FOLLOWING HIS MANAGEMENT OF WESTERN DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS AT CHICAGO IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1912, PRESIDENT WILSON MADE MR. DAVIES COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS

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THE WATER BRIDGE T

PASSING FROM THE

THE upper picture is a panoramic view of the locks at Pedro Miguel. The apparent curvature is an optical delusion due to the range of the camera which includes an arc of nearly 180 degrees. On the left a vessel from Balboa is being raised to the hight of over eighty feet above the sea level for passage over the great divide thru the Culebra Cut. As soon as the water which is pouring in thru culverts at the bottom of the chamber has raised the water to the level of the chamber above, then the double miter-gates of the lock will be opened by folding the leaves into the recesses which may be seen in the concrete sides of the chamber. The leaves of the gate are sixty-five feet wide, eighty-t feet high and seven feet thick, weighing each 730 tons. They meet at obtuse angle directed toward the upper end of the locks so as to res the pressure of water above, on the principle of the arch. It requi only fifteen minutes to empty or fill a lock. It will be seen that the loc are duplicated so vessels may pass up and down at the same time. T lower picture shows the emergency dams, looking like steel bridg which may be used in case of a breakage of the gates. The one on t right has been thrown across the locks and the steel plates are bei

THE WESTERN GATEWA

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AT JOINS TWO OCEANS

'IFIC TO THE ATLANTIC

lowered underneath to shut off the water. The cog rails on the side walls are used by the electric towing locomotives. The power for this, as well as for the lights seen on the rows of concrete lamp-posts on the walls of the locks, is obtained from the water pressure of the dams. We are now beginning to get some returns on the four hundred million dollars we have invested in the Panama Canal. During the first three months of traffic from the first of September to the last of November over one million dollars was taken in tolls. Half of this was from coastwise shipping, which Congress at first proposed to exempt from all dues. The principal lines now running regularly thru the Canal are the American-Hawaiian, between New York and San Francisco and Honolulu about every three days, and the Luckenbach Steamship Company, between New York and San Francisco every ten days. For the month of December the Canal tolls amounted to $1,547,100.45, from 356 ships of a total tonnage of 1,743,899, almost equally divided between eastward and westward. The principal cargoes were wheat, coal, nitrates, sugar, oil, cotton, iron ore and lumber.

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OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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THE MOVING WORLD
A REVIEW OF NEW AND IMPORTANT MOTION PICTURES

ANIMATED NATURE

Once a Tam O' Shanter dog
With a plaintive piping frog
And a cat whose one extravagance was clothes
Went to see a bounding bug
Dance a jig upon a rug
And a beetle balance bottles on his nose.

THIS poem of our childhood was apparently prophetic of the jungle circus which Raymond L. Ditmars has staged for the motion pictures. As Curator of Mammals and Reptiles at the New York Zoölogical Gardens, Dr. Ditmars has acquired an uncanny familiarity with snakes and "such-like varmints," as those who have attended his lectures have seen, and now those who have not had this privilege may thru the movies see some of his pets, such as the nine-foot cobra and Gunda, the man-killing elephant. At the other end of the scale we have athletic exhibitions by insects, such as the housefly which—or who—plays with pithball dumbbells while riding in a chair on the back of an elephant beetle. At his Scarsdale studio Dr. Ditmars has constructed a sort of telephotomicroscope camera by which he can take pictures of the antics of insects and small animals for projection on the screen to a size that brings them within the range of our sympathy and understanding. These films, therefore, offer advantages for the actual study of insect movement and habits superior in some respects to life itself. It is a curious experience to feel a whole audience watching with muscles tense from sympathy a scarabeus laboring to roll its big ball up a two-inch declivity and then to hear the spontaneous outburst of applause as the coleopteran Sisyphus finally triumphs over the gravitation of the earth.

Dr. Ditmars has put together his latest films in a series called *The Book of Nature*, of which "the jungle circus" forms the finale. In this the waltzing mice and the walking-leaves do steps surpassing the modern dances, the frog is both clown and high-diver, the jerboas do the jumping act, the monkeys the trapeze performance and the skunk, by his mere appearance on the scene, adjourns the circus. (*George R. Meeker. New York.*)

GUNDA, THE MAN-KILLER

THE HOME LIFE OF BIRDS

Moving pictures of remarkable interest to ornithologists were shown recently before the National Association of Audubon Societies. They consisted of pictures made by William L. Finley, an expert ornithologist and photographer, on several of the lakes in northern California and southern Oregon, and showed such rare and shy birds as Wilson's snipe, grebs and various terns, in the privacy of their homes, as it were. The cameras had been set by their breeding resorts under a cleverly contrived "blind" made of tule-flags and left there until the birds had entirely recovered from any fright or suspicion that they might have had at first.

More distinctly educational was a series of pictures exhibiting the rearing of a family of bluebirds by the two children of the photographer. These birds were taken into the house from an abandoned nest just after they were hatched and grew up with the utmost tameness and affection for their young benefactors; and all the pretty ways in which they manifested this trust and affection were shown in a long reel of kindly interest. The moral lesson of care was no more conspicuous than was the zoölogical instruction as to the food and ways of a bluebird family. It is unfortunate, however, that these films are the property of the State of Oregon and are not permitted to be used outside of the state except by Mr. Finley.

Many American universities are using motion pictures in their classroom work, but the State University of Washington is, we believe, the first to introduce a course in the art of writing dramas for the film. Already the department of journalism is able to point with pride to the fact that some of the students taking the course have got real money for their photoplays.

THE DIVING FROG OF THE CIRCUS

NO CIRCUS FOR THE VICTIM

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BATTLE CRY OF THE MOTHERS

BY ANGELA MORGAN

Bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh,
Fruit of our age-long mother pain,
They have caught your life in the nations' mesh,
They have bargained you out for their paltry gain
And they build their hope on the shattered breast
Of the child we sang to rest.
On the shattered breast and the wounded cheek—
O, God! If the mothers could only speak!—
Blossom of centuries trampled down
For the moment's red renown.

Pulse of our pulse, breath of our breath,
Hope of the pang that brought to birth,
They have flung you forth to the fiends of death,
They have cast your flesh to the cruel earth,
Field upon field, tier upon tier
Till the darkness writhes in fear.
And they plan to marshal you more and more—
Oh, our minds are numb and our hearts are sore!—
They are killing the thing we cherish most,
They are driving you forth in a blinding host,
They are storming the world with your eager strength—
But the judgment comes at length.

Emperors! Kings! On your heedless throne,
Do you hear the cry that the mothers make?
The blood you shed is our own, our own,
You shall answer, for our sake.
When you pierce his side, you have pierced our side—
O, mothers! The ages we have cried!—
And the shell that sunders his flesh apart
Enters our bleeding heart.
'Tis over our bodies you shout your way,
Our bodies that nourished him, day by day
In the long dim hours of our sacred bliss,
Fated to end in this!

Governors! Ministers! You who prate
That war and ravage and wreck must be
To save the nation, avenge the state,
To right men's wrongs and set them free—
You who have said
Blood must be shed
Nor reckoned the cost of our agony—
Answer us now! Down the ages long
Who has righted the mother's wrong?
You have bargained our milk, you have bargained our blood,
Nor counted us more than the forest brutes;
By the shameful traffic of motherhood
Have you settled the world's disputes.
Did you think to barter the perfect bloom,
Bodies shaped in our patient womb
And never to face the judgment day
When you and your kind should pay?

Flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone,
Hope of the pang we bore alone,
Sinew and strength of the midnight hour
When our dream had come to flower.

O, women! You who are spared our wo,
You who have felt the mother throe
Yet cannot know the stark despair
Of coffins you shall never bear—
Are you asleep that you do not care,
Afraid, that you do not dare?
Will you dumbly stand
In your own safe land
While our sons are slaughtered and torn?
Bravely thru centuries we have borne
And suffered and wept in our secret place,
But now our silence and shame are past,
The reckoning day has come at last—
We must rise! We must plead for the race!
You who behold the mothers' plight,
Will you join our battle cry with might,
Will you fight the mothers' fight?
We who have given the soldiers birth,
Let us fling our cry to the ends of earth,
To the ends of Time let our voice be hurled
Till it waken the sleeping world.
Flesh of our flesh, bone of our bone,
Toil of the centuries come to speech,
As far as the human voice can reach
We will shout, we will plead for our own!

Warriors! Counsellors! Men at arms!
You who have gloried in war's alarms,
When the great rebellion comes
You shall hear the beat
Of our marching feet
And the sound of our million drums.
You shall know that the world is at last awake—
You shall hear the cry that the mothers make—
You shall yield—for the mothers' sake!

THE HEBREW SCRIPTURES

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—NINETEENTH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

I MIGHT, perhaps, after a study of the evidence of Theism, and a statement far too brief of the basis and rule of duty, here end my discussion of belief and the reasons of belief, for all that is absolutely essential in Religion and Morals has now been reached if not covered. For it is incredible that a good God would not look with favor on a good man, who tried to live a life of good will to his fellow men and of honor toward God; for "what doth the Lord thy God require of thee" beyond this? For we may be sure that the abundant good will of God will be toward such a candid soul, even if he knew no more and believed no more than this. But some further discussion is needed, both because much more is believed and often demanded, and also because further religious faith has been of great service in keeping men in the path of duty.

Passing, then, to the subject of Scripture, I observe that the adherents of a number of religions have books, or a collection of books, which they regard as sacred and authoritative. Chief among these religions are Hinduism, with its Vedas; Buddhism, with its Tripitaka, or Three Fold Path; Zoroastrianism, with the Avesta; Hebraism, with the Old Testament; Christianity, which adds the New Testament, while retaining the Jewish Scriptures; and Mohammedanism, with the Koran; the old Egyptian Book of the Dead, and a long series of Babylonian hymns, and a multitude of other holy books, that have originated, some of them, as late even as our own day, of which our own country has produced its full share, such as the Scriptures of Mormonism and Christian Science, while Persia has within a century given us the holy books of the Babists. Because the religion in which I have

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been educated and to which I have adhered is Christianity, I am obliged with great conciseness to give some reasons why its sacred books are superior to any others, and what is the nature of the authority on which they rest.

I can immediately dismiss the religion of the Vedas, for it is polytheistic. That excludes it from comparison; it is plainly untrue and unworthy.

Buddhism comes next. That also must be dismissed for a different reason. The central aim which it presents to its adherents is that they rid themselves of desire and ambition and feeling and hope, since all existence is bad, and the ultimate goal is absorption of being in the universal infinite; and this is to be achieved by a series of incarnations of successive lives of renunciation of pleasures. It appears to me to be a hopeless and hateful religion which offers no sort of evidence for its incarnations.

WHAT ZOROASTER ACCOMPLISHED

Zoroastrianism is a great advance on either of the two religions of India. It is so imprest with the conflict of good and evil in the world that it concludes there must be two mighty spirits, each supreme in his sphere, the utterly good Ahura Mazda, and the utterly bad Ahriman. These two are independent in their being, and so not infinite either in power or wisdom, for neither can destroy the other, at least during the present dispensation. Ahura Mazda created the world and all things in it good; he also created good spirits to rule the universe, what we would call angels and archangels. But whatever he created that was good was offset by corresponding evil creations by Ahriman, evil spirits, storms, diseases, wars, etc. Fire was the emblem of the good god, and sacrifices were offered to him. Much was made of purity of life, but of this, ritual purity was a great part—even the earth must be freed from defilement. There is a judgment after death, and also a final judgment, after which those who have been in Hell will endure a limited further punishment, when all things will be restored by the deliverance of a Savior. Then Ahura Mazda will destroy Ahriman, the good spirits will each destroy his evil counterpart, the icy mountains will be leveled to fertile plains, and a new dispensation of righteousness will reign on the earth. There is much in this like Judaism and Christianity, but the dualistic element in it, altho the power of Ahriman is finally overcome, together with its excessive ritualism, makes it, noble religion tho it is, far inferior to Judaism or Christianity. Unfortunately we do not possess the original Zoroastrian writings, only texts of perhaps eight centuries after Christ, and we do not certainly know whether in the case of elements common to both the Jewish religion borrowed from the Persian or the reverse.

JUDAISM TODAY

The Jewish religion knows only one supreme God, creator of all things and of all beings. He is the infinitely wise and good God. This is its great excellence, and it accordingly insists on justice and righteousness. It had in early times a full ritual of sacrifices, but its ritualism mainly ended with the destruction of the Temple. It has in its Scriptures no clear doctrine of a future life of reward or punishment, but there are intimations of it in its later Sacred Books, and its apocryphal books are familiar with Heaven and Hell and with the activities of angels and devils. Present-day Judaism emphasizes the existence of God and the bearings of duty on this world, but pays little attention to the next. It retains the Mosaic legislation, with the observance of the seventh day and the feast days, but omits the sacrifices. While at present circumcision is universally retained as a distinctive rite, the more advanced keep nothing else except it be theism, and their religion is little more than ethical culture added to racial nationalism. In its stricter usage I cannot accept any of its ritualism as belonging to a pure religion, and in its more radical form it is scarcely a religion. Even so it is a racial religion, based on a rite.

MOHAMMEDAN MONOTHEISM

Mohammedanism is, like Judaism, purely monotheistic, and is the religion proclaimed by a single teacher, Mohammed, who got his ideas from a very imperfect apprehension of Judaism and Christianity, with influences from the neighboring Paganism. It is a religion of force, conquering by the sword, and it favors polygamy. Its notions of the future life are gross, and have borrowed much from Zoroastrianism as to Heaven and Hell and the judgment of the dead. It can be dismissed as inferior to Christianity, altho relieved of nearly all Hebraic ritualism. Of all the world religions Christianity in its various forms, or at least in its purest forms and in the character of its Sacred Books is easily the best. It holds to the personal and supreme God of Judaism; it requires only the simplest ritual observances; it magnifies justice and holiness, but it magnifies more the love of God as Father of his children the world over, the supremacy of love over justice; and as Lord and Master it presents Jesus Christ who revealed God to the world; and it promises Heaven to the good and threatens Hell to the wicked. It expects the reign of righteousness on earth and a final judgment. It has its various schools of thought which emphasize or discredit various more or less distinctive doctrines, so that it is not possible to give a common creed; for what some would hold to be absolutely essential, others who equally claim and are allowed the name of Christian would deny.

THE VALID SCRIPTURES

Christianity accepts the thirty-nine Sacred Books of Judaism and adds to them the twenty-seven books of the New Testament. As I see no reason to accept the sacred books of other religions as having any binding authority on me, it will be requisite to consider only what I must believe as to the authority of these Jewish and Christian Scriptures.

There has come down to us by tradition and education a general belief in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as having been given to us by revelation from God, or, at least, by writers inspired from God to give us true instruction as to religious history and duty. As to the degree and nature of that inspiration Christians differ. The value of a doctrine of inspiration is to assure to us the truth, and so the authority of the books inspired. The truth is the important thing, and the inspiration is supposed to put the seal upon the truth and forbid doubt. It is the truth in them that is of value.

The question now to be considered is that of the actual inspiration of Scripture, or of its nature and extent. The old view was that these books were so fully inspired by the Holy Ghost that absolutely no error of any sort is to be found in them. Few intelligent people, at least among Protestants, still adhere to this inherited view, while all Catholics are obliged to hold the strict doctrine of the Church on this subject. We have full right to judge of the inspiration of our Scriptures, and no Church has the right to impose its decision upon us. I claim that right to myself. The Church is made up of men, and I am a man with the rest of the members, and with equal right to judge. What I must judge is as to the truth of the statements made in the books, and the moral quality of their contents, whether worthy of God. On both of these points I have the right to judge and cannot help judging as soon as I begin to raise the question of inspiration.

And first, as to the Jewish Scriptures, what do they claim for themselves as to their inspiration? I take the thirty-nine books in order, not the order of the old Greek translation which our English translations follow, and even unfortunately the Revised Version, but that which has come down to us in the Hebrew text. By not following it the English reader misses the fact that the Old Testament is divided into three collections, of which the Law was the first to be received as canonical, followed later by the Prophets, and later still by the Psalms, or Hagiographa.

Of these three the Law includes what are called the Five Books of Moses. The book of Genesis makes no claim to have any authority different from any other book of history, and the same is true of the four succeeding books. We are not told who wrote them, and the anonymous author (or authors) makes no claim to special inspiration requiring belief. We are left to judge from their contents whether they are true, or how far they are true. We are told, to be sure, that a considerable part of the contents of Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers was repeated by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, such as the Ten Commandments; and many a chapter begins with the words, "And the Lord spake unto Moses, saying." For the contents of these chapters the writer claims not mere inspiration but absolute revelation from God who is said to have spoken to Moses face to face. But by whom the writer was told this, or from whom he quoted these many passages, or whether the writer, living then, or some centuries later, himself composed them we are not told. We must judge of them simply from their contents, unless we are willing to rest on the authority of the Church or of tradition; but that would be renouncing reason. We would not do that in the case of any other books.

Included in the collection called "Prophets" are Joshua, Judges, the two Books of Samuel and the two of Kings, followed by Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and the twelve Minor Prophets. Of these the purely historical books, Joshua, Judges, Samuel and Kings are not attested as in any way differing from other books of the class, and I can see no reason why they should not be subjected to the usual canons of criticism.

THE PROPHETIC BOOKS

Next come the three Major and the twelve Minor Prophets. Of the latter Jonah forms an exception, as it is not properly a prophecy but on the face of it a religious romance, and it bears no attestation, not even the name of its author. It is perfectly clear that the superscription to Isaiah in the first verse cannot cover the entire book, for the Isaiah there credited with the prophecies lived before the Captivity, while the author of the later chapters lived after the Captivity. A promise of return from the Captivity appears in 43:5-6 and 60:20. A date is set in 44:28 and 45:11, where Cyrus is spoken of as then reigning, and about to permit the rebuilding of Jerusalem. In 48:20-21 the Jews are bidden to escape from Babylon: "Go ye forth from Babylon; flee ye from the Chaldeans." They "were sold for nought," they "shall be redeemed without money." In 64:10 Jerusalem is said to be a desolation and the temple burned with fire. This was not true in the days of Isaiah. The book is thus a compilation, part of it written presumably by Isaiah, and the more valuable portion anonymous. Large portions of the book, whether from Isaiah or the later writer, are put in the mouth of God as his declarations; whether truly and historically his words or so attributed to him dramatically we are to judge. It is evident that here we have come into a new field of literary activity, that of the prophetic function, which needs consideration. Jeremiah is a book of oracles, "The word of the Lord came unto me," or, "The word of the Lord came unto Jeremiah," or "Thus saith the Lord." The conditions are the same in Ezekiel, with a richer development of visions.

When we come to the Minor Prophets, omitting Jonah, the conditions are still much the same. They are all declarations of the divine will, of hope or doom, interspersed with visions. The third chapter of Habukkuk is a late psalm, by way of exception, which has been attached to the oracles.

THE HAGIOGRAPHA

The third division of the Hebrew Scriptures, the last to be incorporated into the Jewish canon, is the Hagiographa, and consists of the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah and First and Second Chronicles. Of these not one makes any claim for special inspiration except the latter half of Daniel. The first half is a collection of religious stories followed by a dream and visions granted to Daniel, a Jew of whom we have no historical knowledge beyond this book itself. As it is now generally admitted even by conservative scholars that the book of Daniel was not written before the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, that is, three centures after the times of the Daniel described in this book, and as it was a common convention at this period to put one's teachings into the mouth of some old authority, just as Plato and Cicero did in Greece and Rome, the ascription of the book to Daniel as a prophet falls away; and indeed the authors of the Jewish canon did not count him a prophet nor did they put this book with those of the prophets but into the latest collection. The earlier chapters appear to be, like Ruth and Esther, which also belong to the Hagiographa, edifying patriotic or religious stories rather than to be accepted as histories; while the last chapters of Daniel belong to a large class of eschatological books anticipating the coming reign of righteousness in which the writers of the class delighted, and of which Daniel is the best, and the only one to be received into the final Jewish canon.

Ezra, Nehemiah and Chronicles are purely historical and make no special claim to authority beyond their internal evidence. The Book of Psalms is made up of five separate books, probably of different dates of collection, and were used for worship in the Second Temple. Some are credited to their supposed authors or to collections, and others are anonymous. None of them make any more claim to superior inspiration than do the hymns of the Wesleys. Equally Proverbs is made up of various collections of wise and popular sayings, and, so far as their text goes, are to be judged by their intrinsic value. The next book is Job a drama enclosed in a story. It is anonymous, religious, doubtfully of Hebrew origin, and makes no claim to be treated with any more reverence than its contents require. It is a noble work, the story in prose and the dialog in poetry. The Song of Songs is composed of nuptial songs, is in no sense religious, and can be made religious only by such arbitrary interpretation as is to be seen in the titles of the chapters in King James's Version. Lamentations is a series of acrostic poems bewailing Jerusalem, the verses beginning with the successive letters of the alphabet, and it shows no reason why it should not be judged like other such poetry. Ecclesiastes is a late book the writer of which has put his philosophy into the mouth of Solomon, as the writer of Daniel put his apocalypses into the mouth of Daniel. No inspiration is claimed for it.

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parts of Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel and eleven Minor Prophets, while no claim is made for the writers of the other books which make up the three Jewish collections of writings selected by the rabbis of two centuries before and nearly a century after the birth of Christ from their general literature to be held as sacred. This requires me briefly to consider the validity of the claims of those writers who speak as the mouthpieces of God.

It is as nearly certain as any fact relating to so ancient a period can be, that the so-called Five Books of Moses were not written by Moses. It is nowhere claimed in these books that he wrote them and they tell us that after him there arose no prophet like him, and the story is told of his death. Of course, writing was well known at the age of Moses, but in the Egyptian or Babylonian, not in the Hebrew letters or language. No such fragment of that age has been found. Of course, we can imagine the books written in Egyptian or Babylonian and translated into Hebrew 500 years later, but that is very improbable. The consensus of scholarship is that they were composed centuries after the death of Moses, and that the author made such use of materials as he could and by a perfectly legitimate literary convention of his day put into the mouth of Moses or of Balaam and into the mouth of the Lord the teachings which he believed to represent the religious history of Israel and the worship of Jehovah. In a way both historical and dramatic he has done what Milton did when in a more venturesome way he enters the council-chamber of Jehovah, and in the third book of *Paradise Lost* reports the long dialog between the Father and the Son. These five Books of Moses are of immense value for history and religion, but I cannot see that they carry evidence of possessing the binding authority of inspiration.

WERE THE PROPHETS INSPIRED?

The case with the prophetical books is quite different from that with the Pentateuch. Here we have the definite claim of inspiration from the writers themselves. Prophets were numerous in those days, old prophets, young prophets, schools of the prophets in training as under Elisha, wandering dervish prophets, as in the day of Saul; and there were rival prophets who prophesied against each other, each, for aught we can see, imprest with the truth of his message, declaring it had been given him from Jehovah. An instructive story we have in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth chapters of Jeremiah.

Jeremiah advocated political submission to Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, who had made a raid on Jerusalem and carried away captives and holy vessels from the temple. His advice was politic, but did not seem patriotic. He claimed an oracle from the Lord, but there were other prophets who also claimed to speak the word of the Lord, and who assured King Zede-

kiah of speedy deliverance and the return of the sacred vessels. To impress his wiser counsel Jeremiah put a wooden yoke about his neck, and went to the king and his princes and told them, from the Lord, that they must submit to the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar if they wished peace. But the prophet Hananiah entered the temple and proclaimed:

> Thus said Jehovah of Hosts, the God of Israel, I have broke the yoke of the king of Babylon. Within two years I will restore to this place all the vessels of the house of Jehovah which Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, took from this place and carried to Babylon; and Jechoniah, son of Jehoiakim, king of Judah, and all the captivity of Judah that went to Babylon I will bring back to this place said Jehovah, for I will break the yoke of the king of Babylon.

Jeremiah listened and only said he wished it might be so, but that the event would prove which had spoken truth. Then Hananiah took the yoke off from Jeremiah's neck and said, "Thus saith Jehovah, So will I break the yoke of Nebuchadnezzar off the necks of all these nations within the space of two years." Jeremiah was silent for a day or two, and then returned with a message from Jehovah declaring that instead of a yoke of wood a yoke of iron should be put on the necks of these nations, and that Hananiah should die within a year.

A PROFESSIONAL TERM

Apparently *prophet* was a general term, professionally allowed to any one who claimed it, and Jeremiah and Hananiah were equally known as prophets of Jehovah; and it would seem they equally believed they were speaking the will of God. The prophetic function was not peculiar to Palestine, for all the nations around had the same office under different names, given to diviners and interpreters of dreams and ministers of oracles. Even Cicero was an augur.

I cannot doubt that the select line of prophets received into the Jewish canon were the great moral and religious teachers of ancient Israel. They were infused with the sense of right and duty, and with a true patriotism which was held subordinate to their passionate loyalty to Israel's God. Their supreme religious fervor bore them much further than is exprest in the noble lines of John Quincy Adams:

> And say not thou, My country right or wrong,
> Nor shed thy blood in an unhallowed cause . . .
> But when thy country tramples on the right
> Furl up her banner and avert thy sight;

for they never wearied to beseech the people to return to their God, and they denounced his sure judgments on refusal to obey their warnings.

WHAT WERE THE PROPHETS?

I take it that a prophet was one who claimed to announce the will of God to the king, the priests, and the people. He was, with scarce an exception, a man of special education, of broad knowledge of affairs, with the attitude of a statesman competent to instruct

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the court. More than this, he was an enthusiast, and he believed that what he said was the will of God. The prophets had the genius of poets, whether they wrote, in prose or verse. It is to be observed that if they delivered their "burdens" and oracles orally, they also wrote them down at their leisure, in such a literary style and with such passion that their writings were copied and preserved. They were prophets not because they foretold things, but because they proclaimed things on the authority of God Almighty; and their prophecies were all of judgments on Israel if she did not repent, and of the visitations of God's wrath on the nations that had oppresst Israel.

I cannot doubt that these prophets believed that they were speaking the will of God; but not that they believed they were repeating God's words dictated to them. Yet they believed it in a higher sense than that in which some earnest and passionate preacher, some Savonarola or Luther, now proclaims and foretells; some Benjamin Franklin, who says, "We must all hang together, or we shall assuredly all hang separately"; or some Lincoln, who trembles when he remembers that God is just. They were enthusiasts. They lived in an age when God seemed very near to man, when many a man saw visions and felt, or thought he felt, the very impulse of God in his soul. To them a strong conviction or a strong passion was the voice of God; and why may it not have been, and why may it not be now His voice when we feel the call of duty? They were human; they could err. They could speak only up to their conviction or their knowledge, some better inspired, some less so:

For every fiery prophet of old times,
And all the sacred madness of the bard;
When God made music thru them, could but speak
His music by the framework and the cord;

and as they felt it they have spoken truth.

UNINSPIRED PROPHECIES

This does not exclude literary conventions, of the prophets' own composition, given as illustrations, parables, visions, put into the mouth of God. There is a multitude of threats of vengeance on other nations that we cannot approve, altho put into the mouth of Jehovah, as venomous as those in the imprecatory Psalms, of which Isaac Watts says in his notes on his metrical versions, "I have omitted the dreadful imprecations on his enemies" (Ps. 69); and "Rejoicing in the destruction of our personal enemies is not so evangelical a practise; therefore I have given the eleventh verse of this psalm another turn" (Ps. 92); and Psalm 137 he passes by entirely, with other passages, as not "so well suited to the spirit of the Gospel." No one can believe that God inspired the sadly human imprecation, "Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones"; and there are many whole chapters of such curses in the prophets which cannot be read with edification because they are unchristian, and

which I would never wish to translate for the instruction of Buddhists or Confucianists. I do not find the imprecations on Moab and Ammon in Jeremiah, or those on the surrounding nations in the two first chapters of Amos, helpful to devotion when read in either public or family worship; and I believe these "fiery prophets of old time" made their faulty music by the rude "framework and the cord," and not by the touch of the finger and the loving heart of the All Father. They were inspired in a measure, but I cannot see that it was by any such compelling influence as saved them from error, whether historical, scientific, ethical or religious. Always our best reason and best sense of right, that which we have learned from a higher Teacher since the days of those Hebrew prophets, must judge them, but most reverently, most gratefully, as having been the highest teachers the world had known, thru whom the knowledge of the one true God has come down to us; and yet they, without us, could not be made perfect. Too often they looked on Jehovah as the special Hebrew God, even as Naomi bade her daughters-in-law go back to serve the God of Moab. While a late evangelical prophet could anticipate the time when all the world should worship Israel's God, yet not in the whole Jewish Scriptures is there to be found a single command to seek the conversion of foreign nations.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

The present is not a treatise on inspiration. I am merely trying in the most succinct way to tell what I believe and why I believe it. And I do not find in the Old Testament itself any evidence of any such inspiration as forbids us to judge it, and to accept or decline its teachings on any subject. Most of it claims no such inspiration. We would never imagine it authoritatively inspired if we had not inherited the belief, first from the Jews of a century or two before Christ, and then from the writers of the New Testament. The three books of the Pentateuch which tell us what God said to Moses are books of history, and we must judge of them by the same canons as we judge of the speeches given us by Thucydides as spoken by other leaders. For myself, I believe that these books were written long after the times of Moses and that they are not literally historical. The prophetic books are splendid works of inspiration, but not of such inspiration as the previous Christian generations have held them to be. The writers believed themselves to be speaking the will of God, and they wrote and spoke with authority. They promised good for the good and threatened evil for the evil, and also for the enemies of their nation. They spoke the highest utterance of their times, not of all times. Their teachings were not perfect, but they came as near perfection as human faculties and human conscience and faith could then attain. Their writings deserve to have been the Bible of the Hebrew people, but there was something better to follow.

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STUDIES of the famous historian Heinrich von Treitschke continue to appear together with copious extracts from his works. The fullest and most careful survey of his writings and opinions which has yet appeared in English is by H. W. Carless Davis of Oxford University. The merit of the book is that it contains not only, as other recent books have done, a sketch of the man and a translation of his most startling statements, but draws its material from all of Treitschke's chief writings and thus shows his peculiar opinions not as isolated paradoxes but against their historic background of events and as a result of great changes in the man himself. The extracts chosen do not seem to be selected because of their sensational character, with the single exception that references to English history and policy are given at particular length since they would naturally be of greatest interest to British readers.

No one can read this full and fair portrayal of Treitschkian doctrine without being struck time and again by the historian's shrewd insight into many phases of contemporary politics and by the skill of his dialectic. But his great weakness as a historian was that he could not even conceive, much less understand, many aspects of the age in which he lived. Many arguments can be made against democracy, but what is to be thought of the political theorist that could advance against it the following quibble?

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Nor can Treitschke be considered more seriously as a philosopher of history. He was so preoccupied with the superior importance of the state to all other human concerns that he pours immeasurable scorn upon Richard Cobden for declaring that Stephenson and Watt were more important in history than Cæsar or Napoleon. What was to him a self-evident absurdity possible only to a narrow-minded cotton merchant of despicable Albion, has been long a commonplace among all historians who have studied the significance of the industrial revolution. Even in details of fact Treitschke is not accurate. When he says of the English House of Commons that until 1832 "not a single member of it owed his seat to the free choice of the people," he makes what every student of English constitutional history knows to be an exaggeration.

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As a matter of fact a few boroughs, such as Preston, had a wider franchise before the Reform Bill than after it. Treitschke, in a word, is significant among men who have made history, but second-rate among the men who have written it.

The Political Thought of Heinrich von Treitschke, by H. W. Carless Davis. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

AN INCONGRUITY

A moving picture novel by E. V. Lucas. At first one is startled—then disappointed. In its side comments on life, suggestive of his usual whimsical, leisurely philosophy and in an occasional quaint character, *Landmarks* is reminiscent of the author's previous work, but one misses that irrelevancy of fancy wandering at will among books, people and places that gave such charm to *Over Bemertons* and *London Lavender*—for cinematic methods permit of no digression. The significant episodes in a man's life are introduced with moving picture abruptness as detached and isolated scenes from a curious imaginative boyhood merging into rather commonplace manhood—hopeless when judged by the standard of entertainment set by the cinema—delightful only when the author forgets for a moment his resolve to be modern and strays again into those odd, quiet byways of thought and life. The book is so like Mr. Lucas that one cannot but enjoy parts of it, yet so unlike that one protests at this exchange of old ways for new.

Landmarks, by E. V. Lucas. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.35.

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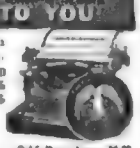

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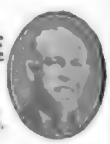
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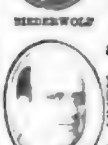
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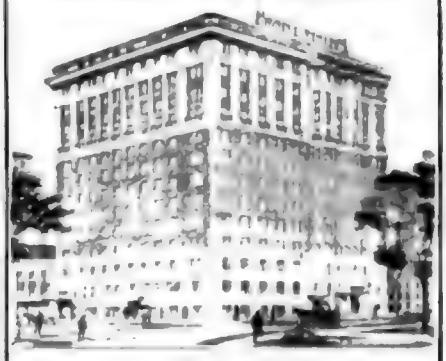

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CONDUCTED BY
EDWARD EARLE PURINTON
DIRECTOR OF THE
INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

Questions on health, work, business, home and everday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

21. Mr. M. F., Long Island. "I am told that my efficiency is greatly impeded by self-consciousness and conceit. Kindly let me know how I can overcome it."

There is a great difference between self-consciousness and conceit. If you were really conceited, you would not ask to be cured of conceit. Your handwriting shows that you are supersensitive; and many a person who feels things more deeply and finely than his neighbors is charged by them with conceit, irritability, pride, or some other manifestation of a high-strung nature. Is your condition a moral failing? Or is it a physical, mental or psychic tendency? Get this matter clear in your own mind.

Among the cures for self-consciousness are these: a habit of vigorous out-door games or exercizes, which takes the blood from your brain and puts it in your arms and legs; a scheme of charitable work or social service undertaking, whereby you are made more conscious of the lives of others—the ill and poor and needy, therefore less conscious of your own; a sincere desire to understand and please and coöperate with your associates, in school or home or business; a careful attention to dress and personal appearance in general, that you may wear, do or say nothing peculiar to attract people's notice.

The Kleiser Course in Public Speaking might aid you in correcting the weakness. Write Funk and Wagnalls, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City, for particulars of this course. Boxing lessons, or generous use of the punching bag, should harden your sensibilities while hardening your muscles.

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22. Mr J. M. B., Iowa. "I am a college student. When I was taking high school work my grades were much better than they are now. I have never used tobacco, or anything of that nature; but have a tendency to be intemperate in eating and am beginning to think therein lies some of my trouble. I am determined if possible to get at the root of this matter during vacation, and am ready to try anything that would help me. What do you advise?"

Your surmise is probably correct. Food lies at the basis of physical, mental and spiritual growth; yet in most colleges the subject is entirely neglected, and the typical "hash-house" providing alleged nutrition for college students would sour the sweet temper and frustrate the inner machinery of an ostrich. How do I know? Because I ate the ungodly stuff served in a college "frat"—and was saved by a miracle, to tell the awful tale. Nibbles and "feasts" and "spreads" and goulashes, and snacks and dinners and banquets galore, this in a college town, where people are supposed to use their brains, tempts one to ask what colleges are for.

Never mind—your task is to straighten out yourself. And when you do it in spite of your surroundings, you will deserve all the more credit.

Why did you not tell us what and when and where and how you eat? Learn to give concrete, material facts, in your letters to the Service. You could not spend your summer vacation more profitably than with a few books on diet, and a large determination to master and apply them. But you should have stated where you will be, and whether you can carry out a new dietetic regime.

You may well study the books of Horace Fletcher on diet and mental attitude; the publisher is Frederick A. Stokes Company, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A book by Bernarr Macfadden, *Fasting Hydropathy and Exercise*, would reveal some new facts for you to ponder. Write Physical Culture Publishing Company, 949 Broadway, New York City, for descriptive leaflet. My book, *The Philosophy of Fasting*, based on a thirty-day fast which I took some years ago for scientific purposes, might give you a new conception of the functions of food. The last edition of this book is now exhausted, but a new one is planned for the near future; if ready before summer, notice will be sent you.

We congratulate you on your wisdom and your power of self-analysis, both of which are unusual in a young man of your age. If we can help you further, let us know.

---

23. Mr. S. J. H., Washington. "I am a young specialty salesman. How can I cultivate that winning personal style—that breezy atmosphere or friendly address which turns many a trick that nothing else can? How can I develop those magnetic qualities that win men and favors? How can I learn to unfold that magic skill of instantly and favorably adjusting myself to all kinds of people with whom I deal?"

You don't want advice—you want Aladdin's Lamp. Moreover, we are not in the business of "turning tricks." Your letter does not sound to me wholly sincere—pardon me if I misjudge you. Why do you want to win "favors" from anybody? Are you a man—or a beneficiary? The important thing, in salesmanship or any other line of endeavor, is not style but substance. Would you buy a gingham coat, even tho cut in the latest style? No more will your patrons buy a gingham substitute for all-wool salesmanship.

However, the Shelton School, Gunther Building, Chicago, may tell you how to be a better salesman—first by teaching you right principles. And William E. Towne, Holyoke, Massachusetts, could send you a list of modern books on personal magnetism and the psychology of salesmanship.

Among the ingredients of your "magnetic personality" are these: An overflowing supply of health and buoyant animal spirits; a close personal attention to the details of dress, and immaculate care thereof; a choice of the salesproduct that you know to be the best of its kind in the world; a thoro knowledge of the product, and complete faith in the service it will give; a secret, systematic study of your so-called "rivals" in the field—not to imitate or rob them, but to avoid their blunders; a regulation of your meal hours so that when you interview a man your brain will be full and your stomach empty; a habit of unfailing optimism that prompts you to smile gracefully at apparent defeat; and a sincere desire to give a little more than you get, with some real personal service thrown in for good measure.

---

24. Mr. G. R., Massachusetts. "Would it be out of your line to tell me whether the Dickson Memory Course is all that the founders claim?"

The Service does not pass on the merits or demerits of any aid to Efficiency. Noted thinkers have endorsed and praised the Dickson Course. The fact of its being advertised so extensively, and of having become an established institution, argues on the side of its value to subscribers. We would recommend that you obtain particulars of all books or courses on similar lines, and make a thoro comparison of scope, aim, and probable benefits. Then use your own judgment.

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TEACHERS

The Independent is being used in a rapidly increasing number of Schools and Colleges all over the country. More than six hundred schools have ordered copies during the first four months of this school year.

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H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

LITERARY EDITOR and wife, with well trained child and nurse, would appreciate opportunity to become paying guests in home life of private family near park space in New York or accessible suburb. Highest references given and required. A. B., Care of THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West 40th Street, N. Y.

THE MARKET PLACE

AN ERROR IN ALLOTMENT

Some errors were made when the Federal Reserve districts were marked out by the organization committee. One of them was the assignment of the banks of northern New Jersey to the Philadelphia district and reserve bank. The northern counties of New Jersey, just across the Hudson River from the great city, have been and are, financially, a suburb of New York. The banks there do business with New York banks. To assign them to the Philadelphia district bank was to cause inconvenience and loss. The Federal Reserve Board has power to correct such errors, and it heard, last week, the arguments of the New Jersey bankers who ask that their institutions shall be assigned to the district bank in New York. State Comptroller Edwards predicted that if the desired change should not be made, in five years there would not be a national bank in the two northern counties, Hudson and Essex.

Many were surprized when the allotment in question was made by a committee, one member of which was Secretary McAdoo, thoroly familiar with banking conditions and practise on both sides of the mouth of the Hudson River. The central board should now attach northern New Jersey to the New York district.

COST OF THE WAR

Several estimates of the cost of the war, in money, have recently been published in Europe. Addressing a meeting of bankers on the 22d, the editor of the London *Economist* spoke of his original estimate that the cost to the belligerent nations in Europe would be $50,000,000 a day. As 170 days of the war had passed, this would mean $8,500,000,000 thus far, a total not including the expenditures of Japan, or Belgium, or the neutral countries. His journal, the *Economist*, makes the cost in Europe for the first six months $8,575,000,000, and says the cost for Great Britain per day was $9,850,000 in December. An exhaustive study of costs has been published in Berlin by *Vorwaerts*, the Socialist paper, which finds that the daily expenditure is about $45,962,000, and that the total, up to January 1, was $6,894,300,000. At this rate, the cost for a year would be $16,676,130,000.

Economic losses and those due to the destruction of property are not included in these estimates. The *Economist's* editor says that if 1,000,000 Europeans have been killed or maimed and disabled, this is a loss of $2,500,000,000. Reports based upon official bulletins at Vienna and Berlin showed last week that the number of Germans and Austrians killed or wounded was 1,149,084, the Austrian losses of the last two months not being included.

ADVICE ABOUT RAILROADS

At a meeting of the Republican Club in New York last week there was a debate about government ownership of our railroads. The speakers were B. F. Yoakum, recently chairman of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company's board of directors; Congressman Bryan, of Washington; Thomas F. Woodlock, editor, financier and student of railway conditions; and Professor E. S. Mead, of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bryan was the only advocate of government ownership. We do not propose to summarize here the arguments of the speakers, but only to comment briefly upon Mr. Yoakum and the presentation of his opinions, to which much space has been given by the daily press. He set forth several reasons why, in his judgment, the Government should not and will not buy the railroads.

He also urged that the Government, the bankers and the builders of roads should coöperate in procuring the construction of new lines. The Government should "give material encouragement," he said, because "it is difficult to find investors for new railroad securities under existing conditions." Not long ago he was expressing the opinion in public that the Government should go into partnership with the owners of private capital in both the construction and the management of railroads, exercizing supervision and sharing the profits.

We do not understand why any considerable weight should be given to the advice of Mr. Yoakum, who, since the memorable bankruptcy of his railroad company, has sought opportunities to give it in a more or less public way.

The records of the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry concerning the St. Louis & San Francisco bankruptcy showed that he, being chairman of the board, entered into syndicate partnership with several other directors and two or three of the company's executive officers with respect to the purchase and sale of railroad property. These syndicate groups bought lines which could be made subsidiaries of the Frisco, and then sold them to the Frisco, their own company, at a comfortable profit.

Mr. Yoakum, in association with eight other directors or officers, for example, acquired by purchase, for $3,891,000, a piece of railroad property which they promptly sold to their own St. Louis & San Francisco Company for a sum that showed a profit of $3,000,000. His investment was $300,000, and his profit $228,413. There were many ventures of this kind. It was shown by the commission's inquiry, which did not cover all them, that the profits of the members of the syndicate groups had been at least $7,038,000.

In the great railroad industry of the

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United States there have been dark spots. One of them was shown by the Frisco bankruptcy; another by the recent history of the New Haven Company. These two cases have had weight in making investors cautious, in causing that "difficulty," mentioned last week by Mr. Yoakum, encountered in the search for "investors in new railroad securities." They have also been to the disadvantage of the entire railway fabric, exciting popular opposition, promoting severe legislation, and causing restriction in various ways. The American public does not care to be instructed or advised about railroad ownership and management by Mr. Yoakum or Mr. Mellen, and we think the railway industry, as a whole, would prefer that they should be silent.

FRAUDULENT PRIVATE BANKS

It is now known that at least twelve persons who were depositors in the so-called private savings banks which were closed last year by the New York Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Richards, have committed suicide because of the loss of their savings, which they had been induced to place in those banks. Probably the number of suicides due to these losses is greater, but twelve cases have been made known to the public.

Mr. Richards became Superintendent a short time after the banking laws of the state were revised, in accordance with the report of a special commission. That part of the revision which related to private banks had been suggested by the commission's inquiry concerning the failure of a private bank conducted by Siegel and Vogel in connection with a large department store. The deposits —placed in the bank by the poor, who were attracted by the rate of interest— exceeded $2,000,000, and only a small part of this money will be recovered by those to whom it belongs. The revised law gave the Superintendent power which his predecessor had not had. He could employ competent special agents to ascertain the actual condition of the private banks. His annual report, published a few days ago, shows that no less than 338 special investigations have been made under his direction. Many of these related to private banks, nine of which have been closed by his order. Their deposits amounted to $11,173,000, and at the time when his report was written—it was sent to the Legislature on January 6—only $710,000 had been returned to the depositors.

Superintendent Richards asks for amendments to the law, and recommends that his power, with respect to private banks, be increased. The law should be so amended that it will prevent the existence of such banks as those which he closed.

The following dividends are announced:

United States Realty and Improvement Company, 1 per cent, payable February 1.

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IMPORTANT TO TEACHERS

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Altho it is the business of the instructor to keep in touch with a half dozen standard weeklies, the motives which led to a selection of The Independent for our work are these: This magazine presents a positive and sane discussion of vital matters, yet one from which we can occasionally fairly dissent. It presents definite information, and trustworthy, unencumbered by discussion. Its articles are brief enough to fall within the compass of high school pupils. It is devoid of nonsense and casuistry. It contains a great deal of current history in concise form. It is comprehensive and cosmopolitan in its contents. Now this looks very much as if I were writing an advertisement for the magazine, but I mean it simply as a statement of facts which formed our judgment. I esteem certain other magazines very highly, but I regard The Independent as peculiarly adapted to our needs.

Send for booklet "How To Use The Independent In The Teaching Of Civics."

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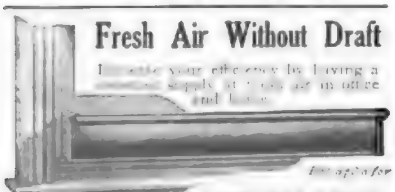

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INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

WANTON WASTE

According to the estimate made by the *Journal of Commerce*, the fire loss of the United States and Canada for the year 1914 aggregated $235,591,350, an increase over the figures of 1913 of nearly $11,000,000. This is the heaviest annual loss by fire in the history of the country with three exceptions: 1908, the year of the conflagration at Chelsea, Massachusetts; 1906, when San Francisco burned; and 1904, the year of the big fire in Baltimore. There have been no conflagrations during the past six years (1909-1914), and the total estimated loss for that period is $1,357,997,700. The annual average is $226,332,817. Close students of the subject assert that seventy-five per cent of our fires are preventable. According to that formula, the people of the United States and Canada, thru carelessness and negligence, have permitted the destruction, during the past six years, of property valued at $1,018,498,275.

GILDER POLICY ASSOCIATION

A life insurance contract to be known as the Gilder Weekly Income Policy has been approved by the New York Insurance Department for use by any of the companies of that state choosing to adopt it. This policy is the product of the Gilder Policy Association, an organization of the friends and admirers of the poet, Richard Watson Gilder, whose death occurred several years ago. The labors undertaken by the members are purely selfish and are dedicated as a memorial to him.

Investigation discloses, says Mr. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, president of the association, that two-thirds of all those obliged to appeal for assistance, following the death of the bread-winner of a family, are in economic straits only during the first year thereafter, and that the policy which has been devised by the association will cure this deficiency. The arrangement provides for the use of the policy by such life insurance companies as will coöperate in the work, it being understood that they are not to be issued thru agents, the object being to save that expense. Applicants for them must, on their own initiative, or thru the inducement of employers or friends, take them themselves.

The policies will provide $75 on the death of the person insured with a weekly income to his or her surviving dependents, during fifty-two weeks, ranging in amounts from $10 to $17, the premium cost varying with the amount of the weekly income. It is the belief of the association that there are thousands of people who will avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded by this plan to protect themselves and families against the rigors of poverty consequent upon the death of their supporting members.

Looking for the support of the life insurance companies Mr. Cholmeley-Jones, regarding them as public institutions, established and maintained for the protection of the people, asks if they may not be expected to adopt this contract. "The people surely deserve an opportunity to secure at as low a cost as possible," he asserts, "*at least one* form of insurance policy, which may be bought directly from the office of the insurance companies—over the counter, so to speak—so that people with small incomes may be given every possible advantage."

The writer regards the efforts here being made by the Gilder Policy Association as worthy of success; it is a piece of beneficence that should find appreciation among the earners of small wages and large families. The authors of the plan, however, doubtless appreciate its main defect, that is, the inertness, the disinclination of the average human being to get himself insured.

In his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, Governor Tener recommended the adoption of a standard fire insurance policy, a provision licensing fire insurance adjusters and another conferring authority on the Insurance Commissioner to examine and supervise fire insurance rates.

The State Fire Insurance Commission of Texas was established December 10, 1910. It has kept a complete record of all fires and their causes since. Up to January 1, 1915, the total of dwellings, boarding houses, outhouses, etc., destroyed or damaged, was 20,644; of mercantile buildings, special hazards, etc., 24,356. In the class first enumerated 18,355, or eighty-six per cent; and in the other class, 19,592, or seventy-three per cent, were preventable.

As a model of economy in the administration of a receivership may be mentioned the liquidation of the National Slavonian Union of Yonkers, New York, a fraternal life insurance order, by the liquidation bureau of the New York Insurance Department. All death claims, totalling $4,123.42, were paid in full, leaving a surplus of $367.94. The liability for general claims was $454.21, so that the owners of the latter received eighty-one per cent. The cost of liquidation was only $77.03.

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PEBBLES

"At last I am at the end of my troubles," exclaimed the Optimist.

"Which end?" asked the Pessimist, gloomily.—*Life.*

Dennis—Good mornin', Mrs. Murphy, an' is Pat at home, 'sure?

Mrs. Murphy—Sure, where are your oyes, Dennis Dinny? Isn't that his shirt fornenst ye hangin' on the loine!—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"Do you think only of me?" murmured the bride. "Tell me that you think only of me."

"It's this way," explained the groom, gently. "Now and then I have to think of the furnace, my dear."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Governor's wife was telling Bridget about her husband.

"My husband, Bridget," she said proudly, "is the head of the state militia."

"Oi t'ought as much, ma'am," said Bridget cheerfully. "Ain't he got the foine malicious look?"—*Southern Woman's Magazine.*

Bobby had been taught to remember all his relatives when he said his prayers. One night, as he knelt at his mother's knee he did not mention the name of a favorite aunt.

"Why, Bobby," said the mother, "you didn't say 'God bless Aunt Beatrice and make her happy.'"

"Well, mother," replied the little boy, "I don't have to say that any more. Aunt Beatrice's engaged."—*Sunshine.*

Two nursemaids were wheeling their infant charges in the park when one asked the other:

"Are you going to the dance tomorrow afternoon?"

"I am afraid not."

"What!" exclaimed the other. "And you so fond of dancing!"

"I'd love to go," explained the conscientious maid, "but to tell you the truth, I am afraid to leave the baby with its mother."—*Harper's Magazine.*

FROM THE NEUTRAL NATIONS

[The recent boom in the export of copper from America to the neutral nations is very significant. If the enemy's supplies of this article—an essential in the manufacture of cartridges, etc.—were cut off, the war would come to a speedy end. The figures for September and October, 1914, show an increase of nearly 400 per cent over the corresponding figures for 1913.]

O Britain, guardian of the seas,
  Whose gallant ships (may Heaven speed 'em)
Defend the wide world's liberties
  Against the common foe of Freedom:
Doubt not where our true feelings lie;
  We would not have you come a cropper,
Altho it suits us to supply
  That common foe with copper.

Dear Land of Hope, in which we trust,
  Beneath whose ample wings we snuggle,
Safe from the Kaiser's culture lust
  And free to live and smile—and smuggle;
Devoted to the peaceful arts,
  We keep our conduct strictly proper,
Yet all the time you have our hearts
  (And Germany our copper).

Altho the crown is theirs alone
  Who crush the tyrant's bold ambitions,
Peace hath her profits, all her own,
  Derived from contraband munitions;
And you who fight for Freedom's aims
  Will surely shrink to put a stopper
Upon our bagmen's righteous claims
  And burst the boom in copper.

Once more we swear our hearts are true
  And, like the tar's connubial token,
"It doesn't matter what we do"
  If we but keep that pledge unbroken;
So while we pray for Prussia's fall,
  And look to your stout arm to whop her,
We mean to answer every call
  She makes on us for copper.

—*O. S. in Punch.*

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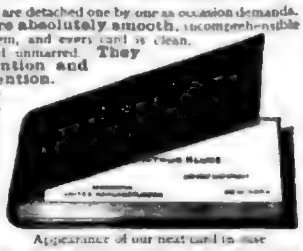
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Of which there have been redeemed	82,497,340.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	7,243,060.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	22,555,640.28
On December 31, 1913, the assets of the company amounted to	13,259,024.16

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"What You Will!"

The New Year Will Be What You Make It

1915 is at the threshold.

Its hand is on the latch-string. It waits only a beckoning nod to come in.

It is here for a twelve months' stay.

It says:

"Do with me what you will. I shall be what you make me. You are the host; I am merely a visitor, passing on my way, which is to be your way, too.

"I can be sunshine or cloud; gay or sad, rich or poor.

"Make much or little of me while I am with you, but remember that I come but once.

"When I pass on, I am gone forever."

What shall we do with this arriving guest, Mr. Business Man, Mr. Financier?

"Do with me what you will," he bids us.

Could we ask more? *What you will!*

There are tremendous possibilities in that line—what you will.

It has no horizon.

It puts a broad foundation under every man's effort, every man's hope.

It is the touchstone of fortune, the driving-wheel of achievement.

It is the spirit that has covered our farms, from ocean to ocean, as with a cloth of gold, and peopled our cities with the world's pick of those who seek the light of better days.

It never dreads failure; it thinks only of success.

We have it in ourselves, then, Big and Little Business Man (especially Big Business Man), to make 1915 our year of opportunity.

Opportunity for each of us. Opportunity for all of us.

We can make it a go-ahead year or a standstill year; a doubting, timid, do-nothing year, or a confident, aggressive, achieving year.

We can deaden it with new fears of *perils that are past;* or vitalize it with confidence in triumphs yet to come.

What are *you* going to make of it, Mr. Business Man, Mr. Financier?

Do you propose to wait doubtingly while others create prosperity?

Are you to keep close to the shore while others are daring? Or are you going to do your part and plan for 1915 in the big, optimistic way the late J. P. Morgan always planned—backing the United States to win its way to prosperity every time?

It is "what you will" that will tell the story of 1915!

This is the third in the series of forward-looking editorials from the New York "Evening Mail," reprinted thru the courtesy of the editor of the "Mail." —THE EDITOR.

THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

BY DR. FRANK CRANE

The intellectual life is for anybody that wants it.

Time was, and to too great an extent now is, when it was supposed to be the privilege of a few.

This perverse humanity loves nothing so much as to separate into exclusive circles; socially it must have its classes, smart sets and clubs; politically it does not seem capable of moving without parties; religiously it can only express itself in sects; and intellectually it runs to esoteric humbug. Humanity clots, like blood.

The average college or university openly boasts of fitting people for a class.

But there is no intellectual class. Anybody that desires can be intellectual. The intellectual life is a great joy. It widens the resources, extends the outlook, prevents boredom, deepens and stabilizes the emotions, and altogether makes life more worth living. Every man and woman should cultivate it, if only to add to the treasures of contentment.

It is open to you. Shop girl, factory worker, stenographer, traveling man, housewife, servant girl, bootblack, messenger boy, dry-goods clerk, letter carrier, chauffeur, stable-boy, railroad man, store-keeper, whoever you are, you may make the pleasures of the intellectual life yours.

All you need to do is to learn the secret of intellectual *recreation*. It is your *play* that forms you, more than your *work*.

"What shall I read? What books shall I get?" This question is asked me again and again. A letter is before me now, from a young girl clerking in a store; she has only a high school education; she wants to do something with her mind.

I feel that this question should be answered definitely, so that the inquirer may know exactly what to do and not be put off with generalities.

Therefore I say, "Take the Chautauqua Course." It is carefully planned for ordinary people, and has less of the affectation of the professors and literary Brahmans about it than anything I know.

It consists of a number of well-selected books and a magazine, with regular studies marked out.

If possible, join a Chautauqua Circle. If not, form one. Get together some congenial spirits and put in your spare time in following the course. If that even cannot be done, go it alone.

I would like to see the public school in every city organize and issue a course of reading, giving evening lectures upon it, and furnish opportunity for everybody to get the benefit of the intellectual life.

But so long as the state has not yet come to this I commend the Chautauqua idea as the best thing in the field for aiding those to whom the intellectual life appeals.

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The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE AMBASSADOR

This is the diplomatic title of an extraordinarily bright and interesting periodical published at Lockport, New York, by the Niagara Paper Mills. Its announced purpose is "to interest all promoters of publicity who add to the value of paper by the judicious application of printer's ink." Many of the more important features bear the suggestive signature "A. Booster," under which there lurks a gentleman of excellent ability and wide acquaintance whose name it would be a pleasure to give our readers if we only had the authority to do so. The special purpose of this note is to introduce an article bearing the signature of "A. Booster" which appears in "The Ambassador" for February, and we are taking all the space at our disposal on this page in order to give the article in as nearly its original typographical form as conditions permit.

MORE POWER

THERE is a weekly paper published in New York, called The Independent. It was founded in 1848. I have known of it for a number of years, but have read it rarely.

The issue of November 30th was put on my desk by a friend, because he knows that I think the word *efficiency* means more than its definition in Webster's.

This issue was the *Efficiency Number*. There were articles on efficiency written by men who have reached a prominent place in their various vocations—men who are "standing in the sun" even when the sky is overcast.

The leader, by Edward Earle Purinton, is the best article on efficiency I have ever read. It is my belief that no man, with intelligence, can read it carefully without getting an inspiration to do bigger and better things and, at the same time, get a viewpoint that will help him to grow.

If *The Ambassador* were bigger, I would reprint the entire article. As it is, I am merely printing a couple of paragraphs that should prove of interest.

Mr. Purinton says:

For our ignorance, we pay. It is estimated that seventy-three men out of every hundred are in the wrong job; that most men utilize only about a third of their mental and spiritual forces; that the average American family could live on what they waste; that our business firms lose $100,000,000 a year thru ineffective advertising; that in the United States there are always 3,000,000 persons on the sick list; that the number of preventable deaths each year is 630,000; that the annual waste from preventable death and disease is $1,500,000,000; and that somewhere in this country a workman is being killed every four minutes and another being injured every four seconds! Do we not need efficiency?

He also says:

It is safe to conclude that, if you are engaged in a large enterprise and have not applied efficiency methods to yourself and your associates, you are losing from $1000 to $100,000 a year. If you are an individual, professional or industrial worker, your loss will, perhaps, run from $100 to $5000 a year. Why go on wasting this money?

The difference between a hod-carrier and the head of a million-dollar corporation is that the hod-carrier works his hod instead of his head. For the hod he has trained his muscles, to the hod he is bound. To get ahead—get a head! The leader of men has trained not only his muscles, but as well his nerves, his brain, his lungs and pores and organs of digestion, his thoughts, actions and emotions, his instincts, habits, aims and ambitions, his financial status and his moral sinew.

And this:

Efficiency is the power of doing one's most and best, in the shortest time and easiest way, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The good work The Independent is doing or is willing to do shines forth in this paragraph:

The Editor takes pleasure in extending to the readers of The Independent the services of Mr. Purinton as an efficiency expert. Mr. Purinton will answer, either thru the pages of The Independent—without using the inquirer's name—or by personal letter, any question that may be asked in relation to personal efficiency health, work and business.

My sole reason for writing this article is that I feel that many readers of *The Ambassador*—whether they be among the struggling or the opulent class—may be led to seek new light from a man who unquestionably knows.

A. BOOSTER.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE

We have received the following communication from General George W. Davis, Chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross:

We are officially informed by the Department of State that Italy has definitely declined to receive any contributions in aid of the sufferers from the earthquake, either in a national way or for the Italian Red Cross. It therefore becomes necessary for us to ascertain the wishes of the donors of funds that have been given for this relief, so that we may conform to their desires in respect to disposition of their contributions.

It may be that those of our readers who have responded to the appeal for Italian Earthquake Relief will like to have their gifts turned over to the American Red Cross for relief work in the Great War. An inquiry will be sent to them, and the amounts will either be so transferred or returned, as desired.

Underwood & Underwood

HE HAS SEEN THE WORK OF HIS HANDS ESTABLISHED

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, WHO SENT THE FIRST TELEPHONE MESSAGE, IN 1876, THRU HIS OWN APPARATUS, AND TALKED THE OTHER DAY FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO. THOMAS A. WATSON, HIS CO-WORKER, WAS AT THE OTHER END OF THE LINE IN BOTH INSTANCES

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1915 NUMBER 3453

THE GREAT FOUNDATIONS

THE danger of assuming that things identical in name are identical in fact is more than academic in the case of the great Foundations, which the Commission on Industrial Relations is now bringing under scrutiny and criticism.

No one who is acquainted with the history of mortmain and with the evolution of the law of charitable uses will deny that the world has been at a good deal of trouble to prevent great benefactions from becoming great nuisances, or even a menace to liberty, or an obstacle to progress. There is a good deal of popular knowledge also on this subject, and it is therefore not difficult to awaken suspicion that a huge charitable trust of any kind is a dangerous factor in a democracy.

This suspicion is by no means warranted. There are trusts and trusts, foundations and other foundations. Discrimination is called for, and at the present time it is important that the true function of such benefactions as are associated with the names of Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Rockefeller should be understood.

THE struggle on the continent of Europe and in England over mortmain, that is, the inalienable holding of property by ecclesiastical, charitable or other philanthropic corporations, was an incident of the rival claims of Church and State to sovereignty and supremacy. Incidentally also, mortmain became a device for evading feudal obligations. The latter fact arrayed many of the more powerful feudal lords against it, thereby strengthening the cause of a relatively liberal central government. Frederick Barbarossa as early as 1156 prohibited conveyances of real property to church corporations. Magna Charta (chapter 43) forbade transfers of land to church corporations by a tenant without the consent of his lord; but the provision was evaded by conveyances to officers of corporations instead of to the corporations as such. To meet the evasion, the act known as *De Religiosis* (7, Edward I, Statute II, ch. 13, in 1279), made all alienations in mortmain unlawful, and the legislation of 51-52 (Victoria, ch. 42) consolidated the English statutes on the subject and made mortmain in general unlawful.

The nearest approach that we in the United States have experienced to the sort of struggle which English legislation records is found in the activity of the Federal Government against the Mormon church. The Edmunds legislation was aimed, as the English mortmain acts were aimed, at an institution which threatened to become *imperium in imperio*.

Plainly, unless there are reasons to expect that the Carnegie Institution, the Rockefeller Foundation, the General Education Board, the two Carnegie Peace Endowments, the Russell Sage Foundation, or the numerous endowed schools and churches, will some day set up a claim to authority superior to the sovereignty of the American people organized in the Constitution of the United States, there is no sense in haling these institutions to court on a charge that they are present-day embodiments of the menace of mortmain.

To show that they are not perils under the law of charitable uses is not more difficult, altho the subject is more technical. Justice Tucker of Virginia in *Gallego's Executors vs. Attorney-General* (3 Leigh), in 1832, spoke strongly against the "wretched policy of permitting the whole property of society to be swallowed up in the insatiable gulf of public charities"; but the particular danger that he had in mind, and which other judges have dealt with vigorously, was the danger of indefiniteness and irresponsibility, and no sensible person would wish to have a perpetual fund irresponsibly administered, or subject to diversion to uses perilous to liberty or to social order.

The history of the great American benefactions now under investigation has been one of unprecedented care to fix responsibility and to lodge ultimate responsibility as to both purposes and administration in no less an authority than the duly constituted Government of the United States. There is, we suppose, no question whatever in the minds of lawyers that under the terms of these trusts, the people, thru Congress, have absolute power over them. Within and subject to this limitation the trustees are given great power, but the activities which they are charged to further are of such a nature that the light of publicity and the restraining force of public opinion must at all times fall remorselessly upon them.

THESE considerations dispose, as we think, of the more general and superficial objections raised against the great Foundations. There is, however, another and positive side to the whole question, which ought to receive sober consideration.

By far the larger share of expenditure under these trusts has been thus far for the promotion of two objects, namely: One, education thru schools, colleges and universities, brought up to relatively high standards of efficiency at the demand of benefactors; and two, scientific research. Of the latter service it is enough at present to say that in the whole history of scientific discovery since Galileo, no such systematic prosecution of promising inquiries has ever been attempted, as has been made by the Carnegie Institution and the Rocke-

feller Institute. And as for educational progress he is an ignorant man in this field of information who does not know that a new spirit of earnestness, efficiency, business-like attention to finances and responsibility for results has been put into American colleges and universities by the vigorous-minded men who have conducted the activities of the General Education Board.

These two results would be ample justification of these Foundations, but there is more to be said. In this country the higher education and scientific research must be provided for thru endowment or thru state expenditure and administration. Our state universities are in many ways admirable manifestations of American public spirit, and certain special schools are in their practical working most valuable agencies of progress. This is particularly true of the better agricultural colleges, and of some of the schools of forestry; but these lie within the realm of practical affairs, and have to do with things that the average taxpayer cares about and can understand. It is quite certain that the sort of scientific research which will bear fruit in the distant future only, and the studies that do not at once yield practical returns, would get scant consideration in America if there were no other provision for them than that which could be wrung from an American state legislature.

Under these circumstances, the best things in our civilization depend and must depend upon funds wholly distinct in origin and in control from the public revenues. The great Foundations provide such funds on a scale hitherto unknown and unimagined. It will not be the fault of the men who create them, or of the men who are now administering them, if they do not marvelously advance the enlightenment, and the material and moral well-being of the American people. If failure or perverted use is indeed a real danger, which we do not for a moment believe, the origin of that failure and the responsibility for it will be found in the mind and character of the American people itself.

TRANSCONTINENTAL CONVERSATION

IT was thirty-eight years the ninth of October last since the first "Hello!" was sent over the wires—and then it was not "Hello!" at all but "Ahoy!" which Alexander Graham Bell shouted to Thomas A. Watson over a two-mile wire stretched between Boston and Cambridge. But on January 25, 1915, Mr. Bell in New York City talked with Mr. Watson in San Francisco over 3390 miles of wire. It is rare indeed that an inventor has the gratification of seeing so striking a demonstration of the value of his work to the world. The instantaneous transmission of speech to almost any distance has in a single generation revolutionized modern life in more ways than we yet realize. It has enabled the commander-in-chief to listen to the cannonading at any point along his leagues of trenches and to handle a hundred thousand men as easily as the centurion his century. It has enabled the modern captain of industry to manage his factories and carry on his business without leaving his desk. It has substituted the personality of the human voice for the cold, formal and one-sided message of the pen in social intercourse at a distance. It has relieved the loneliness of farm and ranch and brought to the bedside of the invalid the song and laughter of his friends. Like the nerves in the human body these copper wires radiate in all directions from the switch-board ganglia of every city and carry the pulsations of speech to the remotest mountain or desert. Thus the country becomes a living thing, permeable to thought, responsive to suggestion and capable of unified action, an organism in truth, since now the Californian may talk to a New Yorker with greater ease than once he could have talked to his neighbor in the next block.

THE CLOSET DRAMA ON THE STAGE

TEN years ago in reviewing the first volume of Thomas Hardy's *The Dynasts* we recognized its greatness as a poem, but assumed, as did the author himself, that its presentation in the theater was out of the question. What else could have been said of a drama of five hundred pages in three parts, nineteen acts, one hundred and thirty scenes with several hundred thousand characters including angels and spirits and the action set in various parts of the earth as well as ethereal space?

But in characterizing it as purely closet drama we did not allow for the new development of stagecraft in the direction of gigantic spectacle and what is more important the eruption of a war on so stupendous a scale as to raise the sensibilities of men to a hight where they could appreciate and indeed demand an epic of such magnitude for the echoing of their emotions. *The Dynasts* has now actually been performed on the London stage, or should we say recited? Both terms are correct, for it was an ingenious combination of reading, spectacle and play arranged by Granville Barker. The descriptive and connecting passages were given by a reader, Henry Ainley, sitting in front, and two ladies, enthroned at the sides of the stage, recited the parts of the "Spirit Sinister," "Spirit Ironic," "Spirit of the Pities," "Spirit of the Years" and other choral comment. Then from time to time the stage between them presented a series of scenes from the drama, either as tableaux, pantomime or act in which the historic characters speak the lines the poet has put into their mouths, such scenes for instance as the battle of Austerlitz with Napoleon triumphant, the battle of Waterloo with Napoleon crushed, Nelson on the deck of the "Victory," Pitt on his deathbed, and the burial of Sir John Moore. This unique combination of acting and recitation is reported to have been quite effective and suggests the possibility that the poetic drama, so often announced and so slow in coming, is to make its advent on the modern stage in some such form as this. Perhaps the motion picture, when it outgrows its childishness and gets over its crudeness, may be used to reinforce and visualize recited verse. It has already been so employed in Germany in presenting the Second Part of *Faust*, which is as written impossible to be staged in the ordinary way.

Of course the object of the production of *The Dynasts* was the stimulation of patriotism, for "The Great Historical Calamity of a Hundred Years Ago" which Mr. Hardy announced as the theme of his drama is now overshadowed by a greater historical calamity in which Kaiser Wilhelm essays to play the leading rôle as a second Napoleon. But Mr. Hardy would hardly be acceptable to the populace as a patriotic poet. He is

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pessimistic to the point of cynicism and instead of exaggerating the deeds of historic personages he belittles them by making them the puppets of a blind and impersonal fatality. He views the world from some stellar standpoint and sees the strife of nations as the swarming of ants or bees. His version of Bergson's *élan vital* is "Life's impulsion by Incognizance."

Very curiously this attitude of aloofness and this view of life as a puppet play is the same as that of Gerhardt Hauptmann in his *Festspiel* which created such a scandal a year ago when it was presented at Breslau on the centenary of the gaining of the independence of Germany thru the overthrow of Napoleon. What a change since then! We see Breslau in danger from a Russian invasion. The Crown Prince, who caused the suppression of the play because of its pacificism, has now on his hands the war for which he has longed and is getting more of it than he wants. And Hauptmann the author, condemned then for his lack of patriotism, is defending his country in the fiercest of polemic language in the letters exchanged with Romain Rolland.

One of the reasons why the Festival Play gave such offense to the powers that be was the scene where John Bull is represented as trying to persuade or bribe Germany into joining with him in an alliance against Napoleon, but the Germans respond in chorus "We remain neutral! We remain neutral!" The final scene of the play was the Temple of Love, into which Athena-Germania leads the procession of the Arts and Industries. She proclaims the dawning of the new era of peace and says:

> Strange speech does not divide, nor sea nor streams,
> We are not kept apart by jealous gods,
> For in each heart there dwells the Unknown God.
> What sunders us is error, which alone
> Engenders human hate, is ignorance,
> Is hunger's naked need; not the divine
> In mankind, Eros, who renews the world.

But it will be remembered that Hauptmann did not end on this high note, but with a sardonic touch. For as the Director of the show is packing up his puppets, the liveliest of them, Blücher, known as *Marschall Vorwärts*, gets away from him and struts about the stage, a pathetic figure of antiquated militarism. Perhaps it was because the Crown Prince saw in this, as in a concave mirror, a diminufied caricature of himself that he left his seat at the Breslau theater in such high dudgeon. But neither Hauptmann nor Hardy, keen satirists as they are, could equal what the irony of fate is now revealing to the world.

SOCIALISM FROM ABOVE

WAR has its startling changes, most startling this latest to Germany. When Germany encouraged Austria to invade Serbia she did not anticipate that the hemisphere would be ranged against her, and least did she suspect that in five months she would be forced by threatened starvation to seize the Empire's whole food supply and dole it out to rich and poor till a new harvest is reaped.

The danger must be extreme to require so drastic a resource. There will be enough corn and wheat, says the edict, if carefully husbanded and distributed, so that none may go hungry, but no more must grain be fed to cattle or horses; then there will be enough for men and women and children. Perhaps so; but the danger of famine must be very great to require such bitter cure.

For observe what it means—Germany is, in its Imperial government, of all nations that which most hates Socialism, and, because it hates and curbs it, Germany is the nation in which Socialism has sturdiest growth. But a military tyranny does by governmental edict just what Socialism would do by the will of the people. It takes control of production, distribution and commerce. It seizes, owns and allots to consumers the great food supplies; it forbids households to have and hold their own supplies, and it takes from merchants their business and livelihood, and gives them in exchange their dole of food. Already the Government tells the people what fields must be sown to grain, for now the forethought of the rulers, as under Socialism, must wisely provide for and direct the industry of all.

This is not yet Socialism, but it is the deeds of Socialism, done by the lords of war instead of by the chosen representatives of the people; and it is most prophetic of the future. The war will end one of these days, possibly a drawn game, perhaps with the utter defeat of Germany, fought out or starved out, as France was beaten in 1870, but in either case disappointed, unsuccessful and discredited. Then, led by the Socialists, the people may rise against the rule that has deceived and robbed them, and shall we have the nation which with firmest hand has ruled its populace, ruled for a while by those who follow the counsels that declare for the ownership by the people, that is, by the state, of the means and ways of production? It may be, but surely no Socialism can take a more radical measure than that which now, by the Chancellor of the Empire, confiscates the total food supply of the nation as a necessity of war.

THE DIRECT WAY

MR. ROOSEVELT may have the defects of his qualities, but he certainly has the qualities themselves in no negligible degree. One of them is his knack of going straight to the heart of a subject by the shortest road.

New York City has upon its hands this winter a big unemployment problem. It has been the topic of a vast deal of discussion. It has brought forth many plans, proposals and panaceas. From some of them good will doubtless ultimately come.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt delivers before a great audience in the Metropolitan Opera House a lecture upon his exploration of the River of Doubt, now the Rio Teodoro, and the proceeds from the sale of tickets and contributions pledged at the meeting are to go to the work of solving the city's unemployment problem. By this generous act twenty-five thousand dollars are made immediately available for the purposes of the Inter-Church Unemployment Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt has done even more. He announced that he would give to the same cause one-quarter of the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to him when he was President in recognition of his services in bringing the Russo-Japanese war to a close. This means ten thousand dollars more.

When Mr. Roosevelt received the prize in 1906, he immediately turned it over to the United States Govern-

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ment to form the nucleus of a foundation for the promotion of industrial peace. The money has remained at the disposition of a board of trustees, but not sufficient interest has been taken in the matter to attract further gifts of money. A bill has now been introduced in Congress to return the money to the giver. It should be promptly passed, in order that, as Mr. Roosevelt aptly phrased it, the talent may be taken out of the napkin and put to use.

Mr. Roosevelt concluded his address with the exhortation, "Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only." With characteristic directness, he has set a splendid example.

WITH COURAGE AND WISDOM

THE President has courage. He has vetoed the Immigration Bill passed by Congress. In so doing he was right. But the duty of opposing his single judgment to the desire of his party associates could not have been an easy one to perform.

Mr. Wilson gives two reasons for his veto. They are worth setting down in his own words:

> It seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men.
>
> It excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied without regard to their character, their purposes or their natural capacity.

These are telling statements of fundamental facts. The United States need not be afraid of fugitives from political oppression in other lands. It need not fear the approach of honest, healthy men and women who cannot read and write.

Political reform and agitation has no terrors for us. To provide opportunities for education to all within our borders is a cardinal principle of our democracy.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S PASTORAL

IT was asserted that Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, had been arrested by the German authorities for issuing a patriotic pastoral to his flock; and the arrest was denied by the Germans. But it was true; he had not been carried off to a prison, but he had been kept for a while in his episcopal residence, forbidden to leave it, and 15,000 copies of his pastoral letter were destroyed and the printer fined.

Cardinal Mercier is one of the ablest and most influential of the Catholic ecclesiastics. He was president of the great University of Louvain until he was made cardinal, and is a scholar of high distinction. Such a churchman is not to be lightly touched. And yet why should the German soldiers hold a cardinal more sacred than the city and University of Louvain or than Notre Dame of Malines? And what could the Germans do? They had invaded Belgium, had fought the Belgian army and occupied the country, claiming to annex it, and that violence involved any other violence that might follow. Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter was a defiance of Germany. It told the citizens that they were under no obligation to recognize German authority, that they were to trust in their fighting army and in their brave French and English allies. It praised the valor of the Belgian soldiers, many of whom had died almost as martyrs, assured of eternal salvation, for they had given up their lives for their country. It accused the Germans of faithlessness to solemn treaties, and declared that it would have been poltroonery if Belgium had not resisted invasion; and it stirred up the citizens to patriotism to death. Of course the German rulers, having assumed the rule, having essayed to annex Belgium, could not allow such a public, such an official assault upon their authority. They have treated the cardinal as gently as they could; they could do no less. They did not think it prudent to do more. Austria is a Catholic country, and they must be tender to Austrian sensibilities, just as they are courtiers to the Moslem feelings of their Turkish allies.

Greatly to be admired is the courageous patriotism of the Belgian cardinal. Tho in the power of German militarism he minced no words; with fulness and at great length he exprest himself as to the crime of Germany in breaking her treaty oath, in invading a peaceful country, in destroying cities and towns, in slaughtering helpless and unresisting priests, men, women and children; and this arraignment of the invaders he bade read in every church. For far less offense citizens lost their lives. When Belgium is herself again the memory of her brave archbishop will stand with that of her heroic King and that of her stout army, enrolled forever in historic fame.

As Senator Williams figures it the speeches made by the Republican senators in their filibustering fight against the shipping bill have cost the Government over $500,000 in printing bills and stenographers' fees. Senator Burton's speech of thirteen hours is reckoned at $250,000. Would it not be well to give each member of Congress a speech allowance of, say, $100,000? Then if he overran the limit it would be at his own expense, to be charged at cost, and if he did not use up the allowance he could put the balance in his own pocket as he does his excess mileage? Such a rule would have a good effect in reducing surplus verbiage and saving session time. Speech is silver and we have always opposed its free and unlimited coinage.

The "Chant of Hate Against England" by Ernst Lissauer, which we published November 2 in the admirable translation of Mrs. Henderson, has brought to its author the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle, fourth class. We are sorry to see the Kaiser thus publicly approve of such vindictiveness, but we must admit that considered purely as poetry it would be hard to find its equal anywhere in the literature of the war.

The formal opening of the Canal is postponed till July. Well, it matters little just when the brave procession of warships and excursion boats makes it spectacular progress. The Canal has been open enough for business quite a while already.

It was a British bishop, real or mythical, who met the query, "Who will win the war?" with the pregnant counter query, "Who won the San Francisco earthquake?" It is good enough to have been said by an archbishop.

Why not put Mexico under the commission form of government with all of the presidents on the board?

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THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

January 25—Germans attempting to recapture Thann, Alsace. Austrians pushing attack on Russians south of Tarnow, Galicia.

January 26—German attack on British trenches near La Bassée repulsed with great slaughter. Turkish outposts reach Suez Canal and fight at El Kantara.

January 27—Heavy fighting near Craonne, Ypres and St. Hubert. Turks again defeated by Russians at Sari Kamish, Transcaucasia.

January 28—Turks and Kurds attack Russians north of Tabriz, Persia. Russian torpedo boats sink many Turkish vessels in Black Sea and bombard Trebizond.

January 29—Germans destroy French regiment in Argonne Forest. Russians invading northeastern corner of Prussia near Tilsit.

January 30—German submarine sinks the British steamships, "Ben Cruachan," "Linda Blanche" and "Kilcoan," in Irish Sea. Artillery duels and occasional charges on Bzura River front near Warsaw.

January 31—German submarine torpedoes the British steamships "Tokomaru" and "Ikaria" off Havre. Austrians and Russians fighting for possession of Dukla Pass in Carpathians.

Submarine Raid in the Irish Sea

The policy recently announced by Admiral von Tirpitz, the German Minister of the Navy, of starving out England by preying upon her commerce, has now been actively begun. On January 22 the German submarine "U-21" overtook the British steamer "Durward" on her way from Leith to Rotterdam and sunk her. The submarine towed the boats containing the crew to within 500 yards of Maas lightship and then vanished.

On January 30, the "U-21" attacked four vessels in broad daylight less than forty miles from Liverpool and sank three of them. The freighter "Ben Cruachan," loaded with coal for the fleet, was overhauled off Fleetwood when the submarine appeared and the German captain, in excellent English, told the crew of twenty-three to take to their boats within ten minutes. As soon as the boats had pulled away a torpedo from the submarine sunk the collier. The coaster "Linda Blanche" was overhauled eighteen miles northwest of Liverpool Bar lightship. In this case the crew of eleven men were allowed to take all their belonging with them, and, since the boats were not supplied with food, the Germans gave them chocolate as well as cigarets and told them in which direction to row to find a trawler to take them ashore. Then the vessel was blown up by mines placed in the forecastle. The "Kilcoan" was intercepted eighteen miles off Liverpool bar and blown up. The Germans commandeered a British collier to take the crew to the Isle of Man. The "Graphic," a passenger steamship plying between Belfast and Liverpool, was chased by the submarine, but escaped by entering the mouth of the Mersey River.

The sinking of these vessels in the track of the oceanic liners and just outside the principal British port has caused much excitement. If the submarine came from the Elbe and around the north of Scotland she must have traveled at least 1200 miles. If she came from the new German base at Zeebrugge the distance would be less, but she must then have made her way thru the British mine field in the channel as well as dodged the patrols. The submarines "U-21" to "U-26" were built in 1912-1913 and have a displacement on the surface of 840 tons. Their speed is eighteen knots on the surface and twelve knots submerged.

On the following day two more British steamships were torpedoed off Cape d'Antifer, near Havre; the "Tokomaru" from New Zealand, carrying 97,000 carcasses of mutton as well as some clothing and toys for Belgian refugees, and the "Ikaria," which was injured but not sunk.

The Kaiser's Birthday

The outburst of activity manifested by the Germans during the first three days of the week is attributed by their enemies to the desire of the Germans to celebrate by some striking success the birthday of the Kaiser on January 27. We are even told that he appeared in person at the front to watch the attack upon Arras and announced to the soldiers that he had some Iron Crosses to pin on their breasts in the public square of the city. Then he remained waiting in vain on a white horse caparisoned with purple while the troops marched as tho on parade, four

THE NORTH SEA FIGHT

In the neighborhood of "1" the English squadron met the German and began the chase. Near "2" the British turned back and gave up the pursuit of the three German ships still in line. See the article by Park Benjamin on another page

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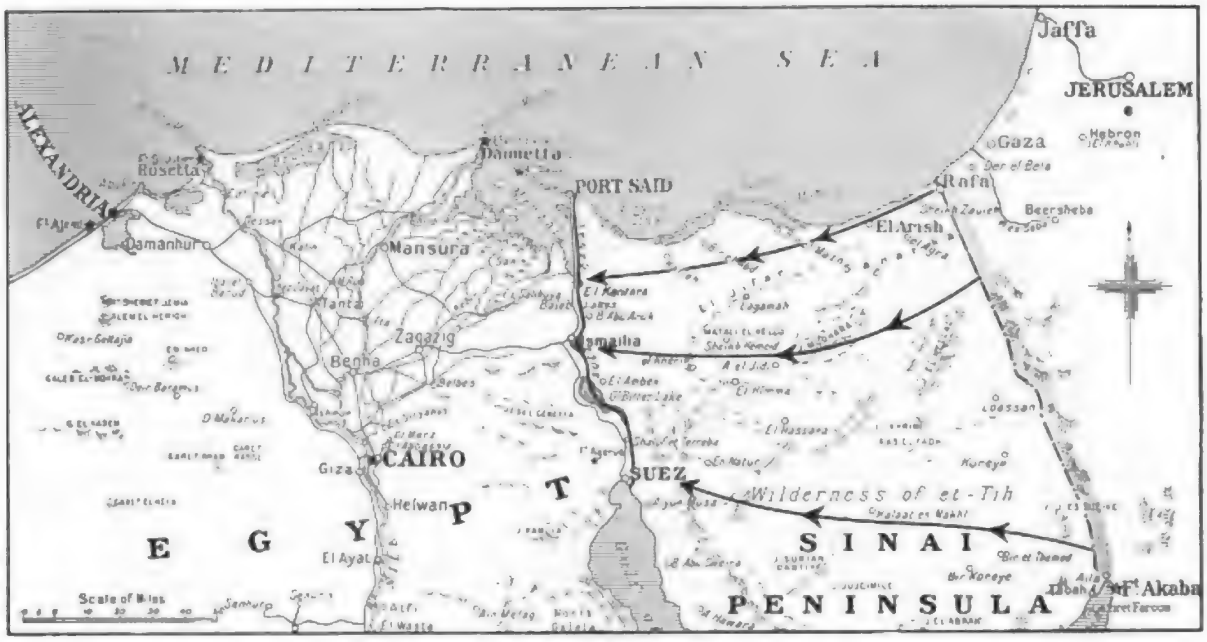

THE WILDERNESS OF SINAI

The Turkish army of 120,000 men has invaded Egypt in three sections. One followed the caravan route near the coast from Rafa thru El Arish and has attacked the Suez Canal at El Kantara. On account of the shallow water and sand bars, the British warships could not make a flank attack. Another Turkish force has taken the southern road from the head of the Gulf of Akaba to the head of the Gulf of Suez. A third force, perhaps a division of one of these two, has reached the Canal at its middle point, Ismailia

abreast and singing, toward the town, only to be mowed down by the British guns pointed thru the loopholes in the factory walls. It is estimated, also by their enemies, that the Germans lost 5000 men in this vicinity and 20,000 altogether during the week without making any gains of importance.

On the other hand, the Germans deny heavy losses and claim successes in the vicinity of La Bassée, Nieuport, Craonne, Perthes, St. Mihiel and especially in the Argonne forest. In the fighting in Flanders north of Nieuport more than 300 hundred Moors and Algerians were found dead among the sand dunes. In the western part of the Argonne, on January 29, the 155th French Infantry regiment is reported to have been annihilated by the loss of 400 or 500 killed and 745 taken prisoners. Twelve machine guns and ten smaller guns were taken here by the Germans. The French admit being forced to withdraw some 300 yards at this point, but claim that the Germans lost more heavily than they. The German report states that during the three days' fight at Craonne 1500 French dead were found on the battlefield and 1100 prisoners were taken. In the forests of the Vosges Mountains the fighting went on in spite of a heavy snowstorm, in which some detachments were lost. In Alsace the Germans are making energetic efforts to regain the ground they have lost in the last few weeks. But the French still hold Thann, altho the German guns at Cernay throw as many as 5000 shells a day into the town.

WHERE DEATH TAKES SHAPE

War today is [illegible] with weapons the [illegible] devise. Here in the laboratory of M. Turpin, [illegible], a new and horrible explosive, is being tested for the Allies' use

In the Wilderness of Sinai

It took Moses forty years to cross the Sinai peninsula; it took Napoleon a week. Whether Djemal Pasha has beaten this record or not we do not yet know, because we do not know when the Turks started from the Syrian border or how many of them have reached Suez. But at three points along the Canal skirmishes are reported, so it is evident that the advance guard of the Turkish army has already reached its goal. The distance from Syria to Suez is about 150 miles and the chief problem is the water supply. The British authorities have evidently decided that the desert is the best protection of Egypt, so they have not attempted to prevent the bands of Turks and Arabs from ranging over the peninsula as far as the Gulf and Canal, but they have filled in all the wells of the oases, so the invading army will have to carry its water with it until it gets near to the Suez, where shallow wells may be dug in the sand. To overcome this difficulty Misner Pasha, the German officer in

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charge of the engineering corps, has followed the example of Kitchener when he invaded the Sudan and is constructing a light railroad as the troops advance. Early in December it was reported that Dr. Baurat Shumacher was constructing a railroad to connect the Jaffa-Jerusalem line with El Arish and that Herr Frank had constructed a large portable iron bridge for crossing the Canal and was testing it on Lake Tiberius. Every household in Palestine has been forced to furnish an empty oil can and a sack to be used for transport *en route* and perhaps later for floating the pontoons and filling in the Canal. The first shipment of German guns and ammunition for the expedition was seized by the Rumanian Government while crossing that country.

The Turkish forces collected for the invasion of Egypt are said to comprize three army corps, or about 120,000 men. The right wing advancing from Rafa and El Arish by the coast route arrived at El Kantara on January 26, and the first engagement was fought five miles east of the Canal. The Turks opened fire at long range with mountain guns and the British replied with rifles and machine guns. The defense of the Canal is entrusted to the Indian troops raised by the native princes. There are also said to be some 400 Lancashire territorials on the eastern side, and in reserve the Australian and New Zealand contingents, who are encamped by the great pyramids.

Another division of the Turkish army has followed the southern caravan route used by the pilgrims to Mecca. This road leads from Akaba across the Tih plateau at an elevation of 2000 feet. The outposts of this force have appeared near the city of Suez and on the Gulf to the south of it.

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REAL FIGHTING

A remarkable photograph of a German charge, made at some risk to the life of the photographer

Apparently another force has come between these, for an attack on the Canal near Ismailia is also reported. So far the traffic on the Canal has not been stopped, altho it is restricted to certain days, when gunboats convoy a number of ships at one time thru the Canal. Obviously, however, the Germans and Turks will make every effort to cut this channel of communication between England and her dominions in India and Australasia.

The Campaign in Austria-Hungary

Little news comes from Poland except a rumor that the Russians have recaptured Kielce, but in the Carpathians important movements are developing, altho their purport is still dark. It is reported that the proposed inva-

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WHY VON HINDENBURG FIGHTS IN THE EAST—THE DESCENT OF THE RUSSIANS

The huge masses that Russia can throw against Prussia—800,000 youths reach the age of active service in a single year—force Germany to the utmost to defend herself, and her best general is in charge

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"IT'S A LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY"—THIS IS TIPPERARY

sion of Serbia by a joint Austrian and German army has been abandoned and the the troops collected for that purpose have been sent into Hungary to meet an attack from the Russians and perhaps Rumanians on the other side of the Carpathians or perhaps to take the offensive and cross the range into Bukowina or Galicia.

It is said that the Austro-German troops now massed for the protection of Hungary number 800,000 or more. Instead of attempting to drive the Russians in Galicia back from Cracow as they have twice before, they are preparing to attack them from the south thru the passes in the Carpathians, and they express confidence in their ability to relieve the siege of Przemysl and to recapture Lemberg. The official report from Vienna states that 10,000 Russian prisoners were taken in the passes the last week of the year. On the other hand, the Russians claim to have held all the passes in spite of the efforts to dislodge them.

Thru Geneva and Rome transpire reports of anti-war riots among the Slavonians and Czechs. At Agram, the capital of Croatia, and at Trieste the mobilization notices were torn down, and in conflicts with the authorities several rioters were killed. The Austrians, however, deny that any rioting has occurred and assert on the contrary that the war has unified all races in the Dual Monarchy.

Russians Attack Tilsit

Our point of attention is suddenly shifted from Warsaw to the northern extremity of the frontier, to Tilsit, where once the fate of Warsaw was decided. On a raft in the middle of the Niemen River, between Prussia and Russia, on June 25, 1807, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, and Alexander I, Emperor of All the Russias, met and divided up Europe between them. By this arrangement Prussia was, much against her will, forced to become the ally of France and Russia and the enemy of England.

Tilsit was occupied by the Russians under Rennenkampf without serious opposition early in August, but since they were expelled from East Prussia by Hindenburg they have not made any energetic attempt to regain it until now, when the Tenth Russian army of the Grand Duke Nicholas is advancing toward Königsberg from the north and east. The town of Pilkallen, north of Gumbinnen and ten miles inside the Prussian border, was taken on January 24, after a bombardment lasting all day. All but 300 out of a population had fled from the town at the advance of the Russians. Pogegen on the northern side of the Niemen, opposite Tilsit, has also been occupied, and, since the river is now frozen over, that city can be attacked from the north as well as from the east.

If Tilsit is taken or invested the Russians can attack Insterburg, a railroad junction thirty miles south of Tilsit and forty miles east of Königsberg. This will bring them behind the Germans, who are strongly entrenched among the Mazurian lakes and bogs, which, now they are frozen, do not afford such fine protection as they did in the summer and fall.

Canal Opening Postponed

Colonel Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, told President Wilson a few days ago that, in all probability, it would not be possible for the Atlantic fleet to pass thru the Canal in March, on the date chosen for the opening ceremonies. The channel will not be deep enough. More work than was expected has been required on account of the slide at Gold Hill, in Culebra Cut. The bottom of the Canal has been forced upward there by pressure near one side of the waterway. It had been planned that the President should arrive at Colon on March 10, and that after going thru the Canal he should be carried on a battleship to California, to attend the expositions at San Diego and San Francisco.

Announcement was made on the 29th by Secretary Daniels that the opening ceremonies had been postponed until some time in July, because of the conditions reported by Colonel Goethals. The secretary said it was not true that any naval or other officer of the Government had urged that the fleet should not be transferred to the Pacific during the Great War. It is understood that the President will go to California by rail in March, and will make speeches in several places along his route. Some had thought it would be unwise for him to make the journey by way of the Canal during the war, because for a considerable time it would be difficult for him to communicate with Washington. And it may be necessary to have an extra session of Congress in March and April.

The Canal is not closed. Five ships passed thru on the 30th, and the passage of two whose draft is thirty-one feet was awaited. Prediction was made that the channel would be deep enough for them.

Case of the "Dacia"

The "Dacia" started from Galveston for Rotterdam on the 31st, after delay which was not clearly explained. This is the Hamburg-American Company's ship that was bought by E. N. Breitung for $165,000, placed under the American flag, and loaded with $800,000 worth of cotton, which was to be carried to a German port for $190,000. As was said in these pages last week, the British Government objected (even after Rotterdam had been substituted for Bremen), mainly on the ground that if it should allow her to go without interference, a precedent would be established permitting the sale of more than fifty German or Austrian ships interned at our ports.

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Two or three days before she sailed it was alleged that she had been insured at Hamburg, and that she had been sold upon the condition that she should not be used in trade with British or French ports. This, if true, would confirm the British Government in its determination to seize her and subject her to the inquiry of a prize court. It was reported that Mr. Beitung had bought five other German ships which have been tied up here since the beginning of the war. The assertion was made by some that he, being a German by descent, was not unwilling that this venture should excite a controversy between the United States and the Allies.

Another case is that of the American steamship "Wilhelmina," which sailed for Hamburg on the 22d with a cargo of wheat, corn and meat. The British Government held that it would be difficult to prevent this food from going to the German army. This opinion was confirmed when the German Government, on the 26th, seized all the grain and flour in Germany.

The German Ambassador at Washington told President Wilson that he had his Government's promise that this cargo would not be taken for military use. In London, however, this case was regarded as not less important than that of the "Dacia," and there was a general expectation that the ship and cargo would be seized.

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WITH AN EYE TO THE ZEPPELINS

The Southgate Council has found it good to specify bomb-proof cellars in its advertisement of building land

Immigration Bill Vetoed

It had been expected that the President would veto the Immigration bill. His veto message was sent to Congress on the 28th. At the beginning he exprest regret that he could not sign a bill that was in many important respects admirable and well conceived. But in two particulars it embodied a radical departure from the traditional policy of our country. It sought "to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation of what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men," and it excluded "those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied, without regard to their character, their purposes, or their natural capacity."

The right of political asylum, he continued, had brought to us many a man of noble character and elevated purpose who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land, and who had yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils. The literacy test and the restrictions accompanying it were not tests of character or personal fitness, but tests of opportunity. "Those who come seeking opportunity are not to be admitted unless they have already had one of the chief of the opportunities they seek —the opportunity of education." He did not believe that our people desired to reverse the policy of past generations. He asked whether this policy of restriction had been approved at the polls. It should be submitted to the people in party platforms in order that their wishes might be exprest. Opinions differ at Washington as to the action which Congress will take. Many think that the vote in the House for passage over the veto will be a little less than the necessary two-thirds.

The Ship Purchase Bill

Questions concerning the interned German ships are to some extent involved in the pending Ship Purchase bill. At a conference, the Democrats of the Senate decided to press this bill for passage at the present session. It has the earnest support of the President. The Republican senators set out to prevent action by debate. Night sessions were ordered, and then a continuous session. Beginning at 11 a. m. on the 29th, there was debate for thirty-seven hours without a recess. Mr. Gallinger, seventy-eight years old, had spoken for seven hours at a previous night session. Mr. Smoot's speech consumed nearly the entire night of the 29th. At the end of thirty-seven hours a recess over Sunday was taken.

In the course of the debate Mr. Walsh argued that our Government had a right to buy and use the German ships. Mr. Root asserted that a quarrel would be purchased with every ship so bought and that grave complications would ensue. After a time it was said by Democratic senators that if the bill should become a law, our Government would not buy an interned German ship without first obtaining the consent of Great Britain or the Allies by diplomatic negotiations.

It is understood that our Government has been informed by Great Britain that the purchase and use of the German ships would be regarded as unneutral acts, and that the ships would be treated as those of an enemy. Except the interned German and Austrian ships, there are very few for sale. It is admitted that the bill will be passed if it can be brought to a vote.

Carranza has Mexico's Capital

President Garza left the Mexican capital on the 27th and went with Zapata to Cuernavaca, sixty miles south, which has been the bandit general's headquarters for some time past. Two days later, Obregon, Carranza's commanding general, who had been fighting his way up from Vera Cruz, entered the capital with 20,000 soldiers. Carranza had been driven from it by Villa in November. It is said that Garza was kidnapped by Zapata and taken to Cuernavaca by force. Addressing the convention the night be-

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fore his departure, he said Zapata's army was incompetent and that Zapata did not know how to fight in the open. He urged the convention to depose Zapata and to place the forces under his (Garza's) command. In no other way could the capture of the city by Obregon be prevented. It is reported that he then attempted to go north and join Villa, but was carried away by Zapata.

When Obregon came in the factories and shops of the city were closed, and bars were up at the doors of private residences. The capital was in great need of food and fuel. Relief was given by the opening of the railway line to Vera Cruz. Garza had sent a telegram to General Ornales in Juarez, saying he would not leave the capital, "as did my disloyal predecessors," but would stay there, even at the cost of his life. Sniping riflemen on the roof of the cathedral attempted to kill Obregon, and did kill three soldiers who were marching near him.

Carranza remained at Vera Cruz, writing and issuing long decrees. One of them, containing 2500 words, has drawn a protest from our Government. It cancels sales and concessions of land made by local or national authorities, without due regard for certain laws enacted in 1856 and 1876, and virtually authorizes confiscation of much property held by Americans or Englishmen. Thus, he says, he seeks to restore to the people the lands of which they have been despoiled. Another decree gives the owners of oil wells three months in which to prove their titles. There are many indications that Villa left the capital because he could not associate harmoniously with Zapata, whom he appears to have regarded as an incurable bandit.

Villa's Inactivity

In the north, Villa was still preparing to move against Tampico. Gutierrez, the fugitive predecessor of President Garza, was said to be wandering about, awaiting a favorable response to offers of support sent by him repeatedly to Carranza.

Salazar (representative of Felix Diaz), recently said to have been killed, captured Casas Grandes, a railway point of some importance. At San Diego were 8500 rifles and 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition, received from New York and reported to be intended for his use. Some explained Villa's inactivity by saying that but little ammunition was left in Mexico and that, while carefully husbanding his own, he was waiting for Carranza's supply to be exhausted. Owing to the demand from the belligerent nations in Europe, it has been very difficult recently for the Mexican warriors to replenish their stores of ammunition in the United States.

Villa claims to have control of the coal fields of Coahuila, altho Carranza's forces in the north have been increased by desertions from Villa's standard. If he should take Tampico he would have all that would be required, in the way of ports and natural resources, for that northern republic which he is said to have in mind. The next important battle will probably take place in the vicinity of Tampico, where earlier events of some interest occurred.

There were persistent rumors that Villa had been shot by Fierro, his bodyguard, the man who killed Benton, the British subject. It was said that he had quarreled with Fierro at Aguascalientes. So far as can be learned, he was slightly wounded, but not by Fierro. The latest story is that certain persons at the capital plotted his assassination and hired one of his officers, formerly in the Federal army, to do the work. He failed. His fate has not been reported. A private in our army, W. C. Warrick, was killed while in his tent near El Paso, last week, by a bullet that came from the Mexican side of the river.

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MOTHER JONES

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JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

They have met, and they have talked about the Colorado mining situation. Furthermore, Mr. Rockefeller has conferred with three labor officials—all active in the Colorado strike. These face-to-face meetings are the most interesting and perhaps the most significant incidents of the hearings of the Federal Industrial Relations Commission in New York, at which Mr. Rockefeller made very plain his policy of non-interference with the management of the mines

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THE NORTH SEA FIGHT

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

ON Sunday morning, January 24, a German squadron of four battle-cruisers, the "Derfflinger," "Seydlitz," "Moltke" and "Blücher," left its base in the vicinity of Heligoland and started west in the North Sea—object unknown. Somewhere near the coast of England it encountered a British squadron of five battle-cruisers, the "Tiger," "Lion," "Princess Royal," "New Zealand" and "Indomitable," distant fourteen miles. It thereupon turned back and was chased by the British vessels for between three and four hours. Upon reaching a point some seventy miles from Heligoland, the British ships relinquished pursuit because of "the presence of submarines," having in the meantime sunk the "Blücher" with over 700 of her crew. The German Admiralty reports the return of the remaining ships, but states nothing as to their condition. The British squadron has come back to Leith without irreparable injury to any of its ships and with comparatively few casualties. The chief interest centers in the conflict between the battle-cruisers, which is the first in which ships of that type have been opposed to one another.

The British squadron intercepted the four German vessels, the departure of which had been discovered by the destroyer flotilla on watch. It thus observed the cardinal principle of naval strategy by "getting there first with the largest force." It took the offensive, which comports with the power having command of the sea. It followed the retreating foe, thus gaining the advantage which usually falls to the pursuer. It defeated the plan of the German admiral, whatever his objective may have been, and it inflicted a serious loss.

It must be assumed that Admiral Hibber expected to elude the more powerful but slower British battleships. His chief danger lay in meeting just such a superior force of battle-cruisers as he in fact encountered. Distance of the meeting point from a protected base thus became an important, if not a controlling factor in the German strategy. While the known speed of the British ships was greater than that of the German vessels, the difference was not so great as to make a stern chase other than the proverbially long one, and hence Admiral Hibber might well have decided that if he turned back immediately upon sighting a superior British force he would have ample time to cover the distance to the mine-protected area around Heligoland before he could be overtaken, and even before the pursuers could get within effective range.

The British gun fire was effective at the exceptionally long range of 17,000 yards or about 9.6 miles upon a target presenting minimum area, for the "Blücher" was runnipg away and therefore exposing her stern and not her broadside, and the pursuers were racing at a speed greater than that of the fast ocean liners. The German ships brought their stern guns to bear on the nearer British ships, and chiefly upon Admiral Beatty's flagship, the "Lion," which led the line until a shell pierced one of her oil tanks, which cut off part of the fuel supply to her engines.

The hurt and staggering "Blücher" is said to have been overwhelmed by salvos from the battle-cruisers. What a salvo means from the "Lion," for example, is the combined blow of eight 13½-inch guns, the 1250-pound projectile of each of which on leaving the gun is capable of penetrating fifty-one inches of wrought iron, with a striking energy of 63,187 tons, moving at the rate of one foot per second. Each gun, therefore has a striking power nearly five times greater than that of the whole broadside of one of the largest line-of-battle ships of a century ago, thru whose lofty wooden walls there grinned tier upon tier of smooth-bore cannon.

It is hardly necessary to point out that if submarines can turn back squadrons of the most formidable capital ships, their importance in naval warfare is tremendously enhanced. If, as may well have been the fact, Admiral Hibber's retreat was covered by a screen of submarines, whether provided for by him in advance or called by him from a nearby German base after the chase began, this is new strategy—and marks a novel departure in the battle co-action of surface and underwater vessels. It also seems to follow that if the submarines had preceded the advance of the German ships, the British squadron would have turned back at the outset, and left Admiral Hibber to do as he liked.

And this brings us to what is beyond all else the most astonishing feature of the fight, namely, the deliberate abandonment of the pursuit by the British admiral. In his telegraphic report he says that at about 11 a. m. "enemy submarines were observed on the starboard bow and a course was steered to avoid them." Some time after this he stopped the chase. His words are:

"The presence of the enemy's submarines *subsequently necessitated* the action being broken off."

And this altho he says "the 'Blücher' was sunk and two other battle-cruisers were heavily on fire and seriously damaged." To complete the picture there need be added only the German official admission that "the high speed of the British vessels would have enabled them to catch up with and destroy the German cruisers."

Allowing for the "Lion" being out of the line because of injury received, here were four of the most powerful battle-cruisers in the world unhurt and at the very crisis of a furious chase on the high sea and at the greatest speed ever known, with their enemy's flying ships not only inferior in force but "on fire and seriously damaged" and absolutely within his grasp, yet this British admiral turned back and let the enemy escape—because of "the presence of submarines." It is well to be plain about it. Matters were not at all minced here when we talked about the battle of Santiago. This man ran back with 29-knot battle-cruisers in the face of submarines of not half that speed! What risks would he take?

Was he in any less danger from the submarines while going in one direction than in the other? Could they overtake him going forward but not going back? Is not speed under conditions of ample sea room the chief safeguard against submarines, and is there any case where a torpedo has been sucessfully aimed from a submarine against a vessel going twenty-eight or twenty-nine knots an hour?

War cannot be waged without taking great chances—often desperate ones—and since navies have existed the commander who fails to do "his utmost to capture and destroy" takes his life in his hands. Admiral Beatty's report is given out officially by the British Admiralty. It proves on his own showing that he deserves not glory, but a court martial—once more *"pour encourager les autres"* and the ghost of Admiral Byng present as an interested spectator.

To Admiral Hibber is due the

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credit of extricating his three ships from a bad predicament and his feat is all the greater if he had to conduct them thru mine fields with their steering gear impaired.

It is difficult to account for the presence of the "Blücher" in the German squadron. It was well known that her speed was inferior to that of the other vessels, and that she was, therefore, subject to the hard—and from a sentimental viewpoint—heartless vicissitude of war, which compels the abandonment of the slower ship by her swifter consorts when they cannot stop to help her without inviting their own destruction. A vessel torpedoed by a submarine must in like manner be left to her fate, lest, as in the case of the "Cressy," "Aboukir" and "La Hogue," the others be also sacrificed.

It is especially important to note that this action was fought not between battle-*ships*—of which we have, built and building, forty-two—but between battle-*cruisers*, of which we have none at all. A battle cruiser differs from a battleship in that, while she may be of greater tonnage and have heavier guns, she has lighter armor, the saving in weight being utilized in motive power, so that her speed is considerably greater. To illustrate: The "Queen Elizabeth," one of the newest and most powerful of British battleships, has belt armor 13½ inches thick, tapering at the ends to four inches; lower deck side armor, ten inches; similarly tapering to four inches; main deck armor, 8 inches, while her turrets, barbettes and conning tower are of the maximum thickness above noted. She carries eight fifteen-inch guns, has a displacement of 27,500 tons, and is credited with twenty-five knots speed. The British battle cruiser "Tiger," on the other hand, which took part in the recent action and which is the newest and most powerful of her type, has side armor but nine inches in thickness, tapering to four inches and extending from seven feet below her water line to her upper deck, and the same on her turrets and barbettes. Her displacement is about 30,000 tons, and it is reported that her speed has attained the extreme figure of thirty-three knots. She carries eight 13½-inch guns. The "Tiger" could easily run away from the "Queen Elizabeth," but if caught where escape was impossible, she could be destroyed by the battleship. Battle cruisers may form homogeneous squadrons—as in the recent fight—or they may act in concert with battleships or even smaller cruisers. In the former case, their principal function is to engage like ships of the enemy, or in chasing a battleship fleet to harass and delay the rear ships of the column until the pursuing battleships can come up, or to accumulate power quickly against the enemy's weak spots, or cut off or repel the enemy's small cruisers and scouts, or to veil the movements of the battle fleet on the high seas, or to rush to widely separated points on a long coast such as our own when menaced by raiders. When joined with light cruisers they greatly strengthen the array, as the "Lion" helped the weaker ships in Admiral Beatty's raid last August.

The "Lion" and "Princess Royal" have the same armament and about the same speed as the "Tiger," but are of somewhat less tonnage. The "New Zealand"—a gift from the colony—has a tonnage of 18,750 tons, the "Indomitable" about 1000 tons less. Both have eight twelve-inch guns. The speed of the "Indomitable" is about twenty-eight knots—one knot less than that of the "New Zealand."

The "Derfflinger," "Seydlitz" and "Moltke" are the best of the German battle cruisers, and are of 28,000, 25,000 and 23,000 tons respectively. The "Derfflinger" is stated to have a speed of thirty knots, the other two twenty-nine and twenty-eight. The "Derfflinger's" armament includes eight twelve-inch guns—the others are alike in having ten eleven-inch guns each. The "Blücher" tonnage was 15,500 tons and her maximum speed about twenty-five knots. Her armament was far inferior to that of the other German vessels, as the twelve guns of her main battery were but 8.2 inches in caliber.

The speed of the slowest British ship was in excess of that of the "Blücher." There was sufficient margin of superiority in the other vessels to make their overtaking of the remaining German ships practically certain, if the chase lasted long enough. The great disparity lay in gun-fire, in the ratio roughly of about 23 to 13.

As has been stated, we have no battle-cruisers. We have preferred to build the largest possible battleships, in which high speed is not the chief object. Witness the "Pennsylvania," 21 knots; "Oklahoma," 20.5 knots; "New York" and "Texas," 21 knots; "Wyoming" and "Arkansas," 20.5 knots; "Florida" and "Utah," 20.7 knots. Compare this with the British "Queen Elizabeth" class (five ships), 25 knots, and "Iron Duke" class (four ships), 22 knots; or with the German "Kronprinz" class (four ships), 23 knots; or the Japanese "Fuso" class (four ships), 22 knots. Our neglect of other and necessary types of vessels has been simply scandalous. We have practically no scouts or fast light cruisers capable of doing such work as the "Emden" did, and our deficiencies in destroyers, submarines, supply vessels and other auxiliaries—as well as in the absolutely necessary men to operate them—have lately been filling the newspapers and are under congressional investigation.

Possibly the naval committees may find the absence of battle-cruisers not wholly unconnected with the supply of "armor-plate." From the figures already given relating to the British battleship "Queen Elizabeth" and the British battle-cruiser "Tiger," it will be easy to see that a battleship takes a great deal more armor plate than a battle-cruiser. Armor plate in this country is so expensive a luxury that a Government plant for its manufacture has been twice authorized by Congress: but as the Secretary of the Navy somewhat ruefully says in his 1914 report, recently issued, "Twice were the armor-plate factories saved a monopoly of this business thru a 'mysterious providence.' There are only three concerns in the country which make armor plate, and last year when bids were invited, all three made identically the same bids to a cent. They justified this sham of bidding by saying that the department had fixed the price and divided the business between the three concerns regardless of the bidding, making the award of one-third the quantity desired to each firm at the lowest figures quoted, which was always, as may be supposed, a figure which gave inordinate profits." The moral of all of which—as the immortal Bunsby observes—"lies in the application of it." Whether the "mysterious providence" has anything to do with the non-prevalence of battle-cruisers in our navy the intelligent reader may judge for himself.

The naval fights of the present war all tell one and the same story: the command of the sea, general or local, goes to the contending power which has the heaviest guns in the fastest ships.

The lessons of the fight are:

1. Battle cruisers as well as battleships should form a part of the United States navy.

2. Submarines may be used to cover an enemy's retreat—and in such event are a risk to be met subject to the penalties and provisions of the Articles of War.

New York City

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AFTER HALF A YEAR OF WAR

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IN THE OFFICE

BY SIMON BARR

Hour after hour, she rattles at the keys,
  With head bent low and furtive smiling lips,—
  Blind to the world that thru her ribbon slips,
Dreaming girl-dreams, re-living memories.
Hour after hour, the hands of little ease
  Know not their soul,—flash from their finger-tips
  Strong words that rear a tower or launch great ships

Voyaging for miracles upon strange seas;
Strong worlds that crash in steel and blaze in fire;
  Startle a myriad arms; give life to wheels;
Fashion men's destinies and wing desire;
Levy earth's tribute; guide the golden stream;—
  She weaves the magic age . . . yet weary feels . . .
Dead monodies . . . and dreams her greater dream.

A WINTER'S DAY IN FLORIDA

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," "HOW TO LIVE IN THE COUNTRY"

THE northern birds — bluebirds and robins, phoebes, flickers and goldfinches—came dropping in all thru October and November, and those that located here for the winter—especially robins and bluebirds—we shall find in what we call bayheads, eating their berry lunches and whistling to keep up courage. They are lonesome fellows, never quite calling it home here, and never building houses. Take the boat with us this morning, across Lake Lucy, and we will find one of these retreats, just back of the Wright Grove. The banks of the lake are very sloping and are covered with huckleberry bushes. But there are level places, especially where the bayhead opens into the lake, and these, often spreading out into flat muck lands, make the richest of gardens. A good climb from the landing place, and then a quarter of a mile treking it thru the pine woods, brings us to an orange grove, neglected since the winter of 1895 and the great freeze. It is now an orchard of sour oranges, not so bad for lemonade, but unfit for market or eating.

This is a good spot to sit down on a pine log and eat your morning lunch of oranges, grape fruit and loquats, these three making a capital balanced ration for a man of eighty or a boy of twenty. This preliminary breakfast is a part of the dietary creed of every genuine Floridian. Out of the swale that is not far ahead the wind is bringing to us a very curious medley; not a song, nor a chorus, but a roar; and at first you will not believe it possible that robins can engage in such a furious riot of music. It is really conversation, and as you get nearer to them you can almost distinguish words. They are discussing community affairs with such vim as no robins in the North ever display. Bluebirds begin to come out of the bayheads in inquisitive clouds, while robins dot the bushes and fill the air. But this is only a preliminary. When they begin to gather for the North in March you would hardly care to walk thru the heedless clouds of wings. You must not imagine that your singers who migrate spend their winters as they do their summers. Here they are only picking up food and escaping the zero weather. There is no home about it.

While we have been over the lake Hal has been mowing Natal grass in the orchard and on the lake front. You can hear his whistle clear across the lake, and you can see that he notes our return, swinging a cheerful hand. This is the fifth crop of hay that we have cut in a single year. This Natal grass came to us from South Africa, and we welcome it because we cannot grow either timothy or bluegrass. It is more wonderful than either and more beautiful. It is going to fight its way with our wild grasses, and give us one of the sweetest and most abundant hay crops the world ever saw. Only recently we were importing timothy at thirty dollars a ton.

Still by the lake, and where there is plenty of water and rich feed, our Guernsey looks up to us from the cow pea garden, where she is feasting. She comes to the fence and speaks to us, wanting her poll scratched. It is a pretty sight, this winter pasture, and we vow we do not care to be where the ground is two feet under snow, and solid frozen underneath. Jenny has already been milked, and a generous pailful has been carried to the house. She is what they call down here a four-gallon cow; and when her cow peas are somewhat the worse for treading, she has a velvet bean garden over back of the barn; in fact, two of them, and they will serve for all winter pasturing. Only in her barn there is a rich storage for wet days and cold nights. What could Nature have done better for the would-be farmer than to furnish him legumes that grow thirty or forty feet in a season, and keep him busy all summer cutting them lest they run away from him? This velvet bean has gone half way up these eighty foot pines, wherever it could get a chance, and the great clusters of pods hang as thick as hops. Yet there are those who cannot make a living in Florida.

It is eight o'clock, and late for breakfast. As we go thru the orange orchard, we may as well make sure of one more large grapefruit, one Pineapple orange, and a bunch of loquats. These last are like a combination of the best pears and cherries in one. Our tramp has, however, made it quite possible for us to enjoy all these fruits, and still take a bowl of milk, full of bran bread, and more loquats. The forenoon's work, as we find it in our memoranda, is

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making soil. We are going to plow under the cow peas where bossy has finished with them, and while the vines will give immense quantities of humus, the nodules on the roots will fill the soil with nitrogen. Florida is a land of legumes; they are everywhere, from little plants three inches high to these velvet beans that grow almost out of sight. By and by we will plow under the velvet bean waste. Sandy soil needs only this sort of manuring, and a generous addition of lime.

The before-noon has brought us, as it always does, a great deal of novelty and taught us lessons that we cannot talk about here. Even in January and February we have warm days, and it is quite in order to gather on the veranda, look down at the lake, and hear the ducks gabble, while we ourselves hold converse.

Sorrento, Florida

THE TONIC OF THE WINTER WOODS

BY MELVIL DEWEY

Melvil Dewey, former Librarian of New York State, is a man of a thousand interests, which he pursues with the fervor most men reserve for their special hobby. Not the least of them is the Lake Placid Club, a unique institution, part club, part hotel, part recreation park, part educational center, part mountain and lake playground. It is unique because its founder's conception was unique and because it has been realized in unusual degree. The spirit in which he conceived the plan and has developed it in the past twenty years is well set forth in this article.—THE EDITOR.

THERE has never been a time or country where so many of the best men and women were crippled or wholly out of service from overstrain, as now and here. Most modern high-pressure men have to choose between vacations, death or insanity. Men whose predecessors would spend months in a visit to Chicago for an important business conference, now nerve themselves intensely and, with the power of a toggle-joint, concentrate every energy of their being at the telephone, where they transact a larger business in five minutes than did their grandfathers in five weeks' visit.

We learned long ago that every one must have a vacation every summer, but thousands have now found that two or three times a year, others that every month, and some even that every week-end, must bring rest and change or the tense bowstring that keeps life strained to the limit will snap. Vacation used to have August for its month; now like death it hath all seasons for its own. Part of the world's best workers are sure to be off duty even in the busiest season. They go stale like the racing crew in training. They are below par physically. To maintain efficiency they must make the break.

More and more find that they need rest in winter even more than in summer. When doors and windows are open night and day and all the world is taking it a little easy, the strain is vastly less than in winter when we are shut up in our overheated houses and offices at the instant call of the insistent and relentless telephone for twenty-four hours a day. So for many the great problem is "What can I do in winter that will bring most health and strength in a brief time?" The writer became keenly interested in this problem while sharing in the strain of Manhattan thirty years ago. The result of his study and experience may be useful to many who are facing the old problem.

Most people who resolve to take a rest, perhaps at large sacrifice, come home feeling that what they did ought to have been something different. Perhaps a list of "Don'ts" will most compactly give the warnings against mistakes on which experts largely agree.

Don't try to stay at home and let the doctor give you something. Take medicine for acute diseases, but when simply overworked and tired, shun drugs like the plague. Get change of food, scene, altitude, climate, occupation, amusements and all environment.

Don't accept vastly inferior advantages simply to save a few hours' ride; but even worse, don't waste strength and thus neutralize part of the benefit by traveling thousands of miles to find what perhaps can be had better in one-tenth of the distance. If you live inland, go to either coast or mountains. If you live in the mountains don't go to other mountains but to the sea, if its damp salt air agrees with you; if not, go to the plains and escape the humidity so trying to many when physically below par. If you live within two hundred miles of the sea, go straight to the inland mountains. The commonest mistake is to go from a seaboard city to a resort also near the coast simply because it is quicker. Air is vastly more important than food and water, for we eat only three times a day, but fill our lungs fifteen to twenty times a minute. So a complete change of air is the first essential for a wise vacation.

Don't choose the wrong altitude. Experts here and in Europe, after long study, agree that for the average man the most perfect elevation is about 1800 feet; lower than that one loses the wonderful tonic effect and higher many hearts are overstrained. Now and then one (perhaps one to one thousand) finds even 1800 feet too high. If after a week there is any discomfort he might better sacrifice other advantages and drop to a lower level.

Don't go to an enervating climate. Nine-tenths of those who seek the tropics would gain twice as much by getting into the dry cold of the north. It is the difference between hot and cold baths. Heat feels much better to the invalid, but all the world knows that the cold dash tones up while the hot bath weakens.

Don't fear cold where the air is dry and home comforts are available. Hundreds each year who have thought the Adirondack forest a kind of Greenland that only Arctic explorers should visit in winter are astonished to find that they are much more comfortable than in seaboard cities where the thermometer runs twenty to forty degrees higher. They are learning that dry cold does not bite. Constantly our Adirondack Club members who enjoy weather from zero to thirty degrees below outdoors all day long, find on going back to the coast that its humidity cuts like a knife and they really suffer.

Don't forget Whittier's

> There's iron in our northern winds,
> Our pines are trees of healing.

The Adirondacks are world-famed for toning up rapidly those overworked and generally run down. There are many other places of equal altitude that have no such reputation. The explanation is clear. The New York Constitution protects one of the world's greatest parks of 4,000,000 acres. In it there are neither factories nor cities nor towns, and but few and small villages. It is nearly

WHERE THE DRY COLD WINDS SWEEP THRU

all a great forest of balsam and pines thru which the winds blow almost always from the southwest.

The fame of the Adirondacks centers in the northeast corner, where Lake Placid, Keene Valley, Loon Lake, Saranac Lake and Paul Smith's are all within twenty miles. Here one's lungs are filled fifteen to twenty times a minute by air that has filtered thru the 4,000,000 acres of balsam and pine. It combines as nowhere else the tonic of the mountains with the softness and health-giving and healing qualities of the southern pines. As might be predicted, the effect is felt in the first hours; it is like wine in its stimulus and yet usually the softness makes one sleep hours longer than at home, so that a nickname for our club is "Sleepy Hollow." People feel so well and full of life that they walk five or ten times as far as at home and often have to be warned not to overdo.

Don't buy costly furs and elaborate equipment. If you choose the right climate, the dry cold often demands no thicker clothes. If you are outdoors without exercizing much you can buy or rent the cheap but comfortable local furs; a $30 long coat is as warm as rare skins that cost $200 or more. An all-wool 3-in-1 cap, at trifling cost, protects ears, neck and face, one or all as wished.

Don't risk comfort and health and perhaps life in the cold north winter by living in houses equipped for midsummer only. Convinced of the superlative value of cold and winter sports, one unwisely ventures to use the usual makeshift house and tries by extra clothing and hot fires to get thru somehow. This is a grave danger. Sometimes it will be eighty degrees or more near register or stove and below fifty degrees nearer doors and windows. After exercizing till tired, it is a serious risk to sit in a house full of drafts that wander about in search of a victim.

Don't go where snow and ice come and go, but where they stay put. Shun that bane of a winter outing, humidity of melting snow. It is as bad for health as for temper. Dry air and dry snow are essential to best results.

Don't go where you cannot get the fascinating and health-giving winter sports. If you find a steady snow you can sleigh anywhere, but this is least important of the group. In many places there is skating. Curiously, with 2000 lakes in our 4,000,000 acre Adirondack park, there is much ice but little skating. Our club worked ten years before it solved this important problem. Now we spray the tennis court rinks in November and build up solid ice twelve inches thick without a drop of water under it. Accidents or even wet feet are impossible and it lasts till April.

Football, basketball and baseball (using a large soft ball) are fine winter games. We played ball on snowshoes to the great amusement of the gallery, but of late years play almost entirely on ice, where the game is faster tho less humorous. While snowshoeing and the much better skiing, which is largely superseding the older and more

© Irving L. Stedman, Lake Placid

THE MORE FAMILIAR SUMMER VIEW OF THE LAKE

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FOUR MILLION ACRES OF BALSAM AND PINE

clumsy sport, may be had wherever there is good snow, the pleasure is doubled if there are plenty of hills, for even the novice vastly prefers to coast down hills rather than propel himself like a snowshoer.

We are coming to the Scotchman's view that the "roaring game" is in winter what golf is in summer: the unequaled sport for young and old of both sexes. One learns to curl enough to enjoy it mightily the first day, while there is no limit to the skill that may be developed by study and practise. It attracts many who wisely avoid the dash and exertion of hockey and other winter sports of some little danger.

Skijoring is practicable wherever there are skis, snow and trained horses. Long traces are hitched to a pole, which is caught over the arms of the driver, who in case of accident cannot be dragged. It is sleighing with the graceful, slender skis, four inches or five inches wide, instead of a big sleigh. With the right horse there are all sorts of possibilities. We find it rare sport, growing in favor here as it has abroad.

There is no thrill or inspiration, except to babies, in dropping a few feet down on the slopes usually available for a toboggan or sled. But on a real run or coast, the sensation is far keener than in the fastest motor car. After failing in our efforts for fifteen years, we built a toboggan tower forty-two feet above the summit of our best hill, five minutes south of the rinks. There are different landings so the timid may start as low as they wish; but the dash from the top on torch nights, when one hundred flaming torches mark the course for over a mile, is something to be remembered.

After some years of trial, we limited our first so-called "all-the-year houses" to summer use and built for winter as no native ever dreamed of building, with heavy walls and large cellars, having double power heating and ventilating apparatus. All the walls were double papered, double boarded and backplastered. A double roof prevents the heat of the house from melting the snow and making ice dams sure to force the water thru. Most windows are double with hinges for ventilation where needed. Often the outside window itself has two sheets of glass so there are two clear dead air spaces and three sheets of glass between the cold and the room, which is insulated something like a thermos bottle, for dead air keeps out cold better than anything except a vacuum. Frost never shows on these windows and one may sit by them safely tho northern blasts roar. Our normal winter weather is about zero, but now and then it drops with a rush. Our lowest record is fifty-two degrees below—eighty-four degrees below freezing. Obviously none but the most robust can safely risk being caught by such a drop, except in houses specially built and heated.

Most people find the dry cold so exhilarating that they spend much time outdoors, but in blizzards, or extreme

LACID CLUB'S GREAT WOODLAND PLAYGROUND

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cold, or when "not quite up to the mark," all must fall back on the house, which should have more than mere parlor, dining room and sleeping rooms. Our first years in the Adirondack winters taught us to add music, library, writing, game and other public rooms. We started with one stone fireplace as the best center for indoor life. There were steady calls for more till we now have 207 open fires and are yearly adding more; for one who lives in the real north soon comes to be a fire worshipper.

Besides these indoor fires we have a score of Adirondack camps with one side entirely open toward a fire of huge logs. These are built for summer, but their winter use grows yearly.

In twenty years we have developed a long list of club customs into which newcomers readily fall. Young and old especially like our revivals of ancient customs. We started with the traditions, centuries old, of our own Iroquois Indians, then added English, German and others handed down from the long ago. After Hallowe'en and Thanksgiving are duly observed, on St. Andrew's night, November 30, we have the skirling of the pipes by Highlanders in full costume as a prelude to a Scotch evening. On December 24, the great annual holiday season is ushered in at four p. m. by Christmas chimes, bringing the Yule logs, and in the evening, from eight to ten, by wassail ceremonies and carols. On Christmas Day comes the play of the "First Christmas Tree." Of course all this costs thousands of dollars each year for upkeep, but divided among our thousand members the burden on each is but a few dollars and he knows that the best the country affords in winter sports is available to him and any friends he may introduce, for a season two or three times as long as winter sports are really available in most places. It is probably impracticable to maintain such facilities commercially, for the season is too short and the income too small to justify the investment. But wherever a large club of congenial friends can be organized with no one looking for profit, great winter facilities can be provided without an undue burden on any one.

Lake Placid, New York

PERUGIA

BY THEODORE MARBURG

FORMER MINISTER TO BELGIUM

ON thy hilltop, bold Perugia, with the shadows flying o'er
All the tangled vine and olive lying round thy ancient door,
Circled by thy ring of mountains capped with cloud or winter snow,
Thou dost gaze in contemplation on the happy fields below.

From the uplands frank and fearless, free their secrets to disclose,
From the uplands thy soul borrows constancy and deep repose.

Far beneath thee flows the Tiber singing of the ancient deed,
How it washed the Pagan temple ere the birth of Christian creed.

What the hawk sees and the eagle thou dost see on soaring wing
Drinking deep the glow of Autumn or the freshness of the Spring.

Waked by the first beam of morning, cooled by grateful breeze of noon,
To thy glowing cheek and forehead evening comes but all too soon;
Evening that doth bring thee memories, mirrored in thy softened eye
Half unmindful of the glories fading from the western sky:

Memories of thy rude beginnings, older than the Roman sway,
When thy bold chiefs swept the valley, red and ruthless birds of prey;

Memories of the Middle Ages—when again rough might made right—
Of thy freedom stoutly guarded on the castellated hight;

How, when gentler manners triumphed, thou didst turn thy thoughts to art,
Playing in that great awakening not a mean nor trivial part;
For thy Perugino labored in a deep religious mood,
Passing on the spark of purpose to his youthful painter brood.

And among them stood the Raphael, caught the master's fire and skill,
Saw the visions that were destined all the after years to fill,

In the Raphael all the master had imparted—truth and worth,
Tenderness, religious motive—blazed in hightened beauty forth.
Men still study him and love him in all lands where art hath place.
So dost thou, his teacher, linger in the memory of the race.

Yonder gleaming on the hillside, sits Assisi old and grey,
Still the shadow and the sunshine on its lofty spire at play,
Seems the order Francis founded seven centuries ago
Stable as the rock he sleeps on in the mystic crypt below.

Stripped of miracle and legend, type he rests so clean and brave,
Little fearful of the present, nothing fearing of the grave.

Yes, ascetic, e'en fanatic term him if you will today,
Yet how splendid is the figure who could lead the life and say:
Without money and be poor, without pleasures and be chaste,
Under orders and obedient man must work and if he waste
His poor body in the effort, even so, why, let it be
Since man's character is building for a vast eternity.

Each new generation knows him, knows his war on greed and pelf,
Knows the positive upbuilding and the mastery of self,
How he put aside his fortune, hand in hand walked with the poor
Ministering to mind and body, bringing hope to every door.

In the spacious church above him, on the arches broad and fair,
Angels wrought by young Giotto wing their way thru ambient air.

Love of God and love of beauty, beauty of the mind and soul,
Of the world of great performance, of the ever distant goal—
This the love that guided painter, this the love Assisi knew,
When they wrought with such devotion and their splendid labors grew.

Painter, poet, priest or statesman, social worker, humblest hind,

PERUGINO'S "JESUS IN THE GARDEN"
"Thy Perugino labored in a deep religious mood"

All who bring unto their labors conscience and the constant mind,

Swell a life-bestowing current ever broadening its span,
Pointing the transcendent glory of the spiritual life of man.
As the butterfly that sunders shell of chrysalis apart
So do we stand forth transfigured by philosophy and art.

From the time that human motive first began its upward flight
When the mind of man still slumbered darker than the starless night
Dreams have come of life hereafter, nay, conviction that the pain
Of the earthly dust and travail surely have not been in vain,

Lending richness to the present, stealing, from the unknown, fear,
Making labor of the spirit, growth and culture all more dear,
Ever offering consolation in the bare and sterile ways
Where uninteresting labor brings no hope of better days.
In the far-off, lonely cabin and among the city's throng
Lulled to sleep is human sorrow by this olden cradle song.

Yet we know not, yet we know not if the cherished hope be true,
All pervading and enduring tho its iridescent hue.

This we know: that man has purpose, God-inspired but still his own,
Will to climb, to plan, to venture, will to conquer the unknown;
Know the iron in his spirit holding him with steady zeal
Faithful to the seen and unseen tho they break him on the wheel.

Human will made history. Let man take the praise and blame,
—So will failure of his duty mantle still his cheek with shame—
In the clash of human interests offer but one prayer at night:
For the strength to do His bidding which is strength to do the right;
One fear only in his bosom: wholesome fear of doing wrong—
'Tis the fear of God in substance making men and nations strong,—

Cheerful courage ever marking all the progress of the day,
That which helps to send our neighbor singing on his upward way.
If His purpose be in all things, progress of the race we hail
Thru an ever higher conscience to a will that shall prevail.

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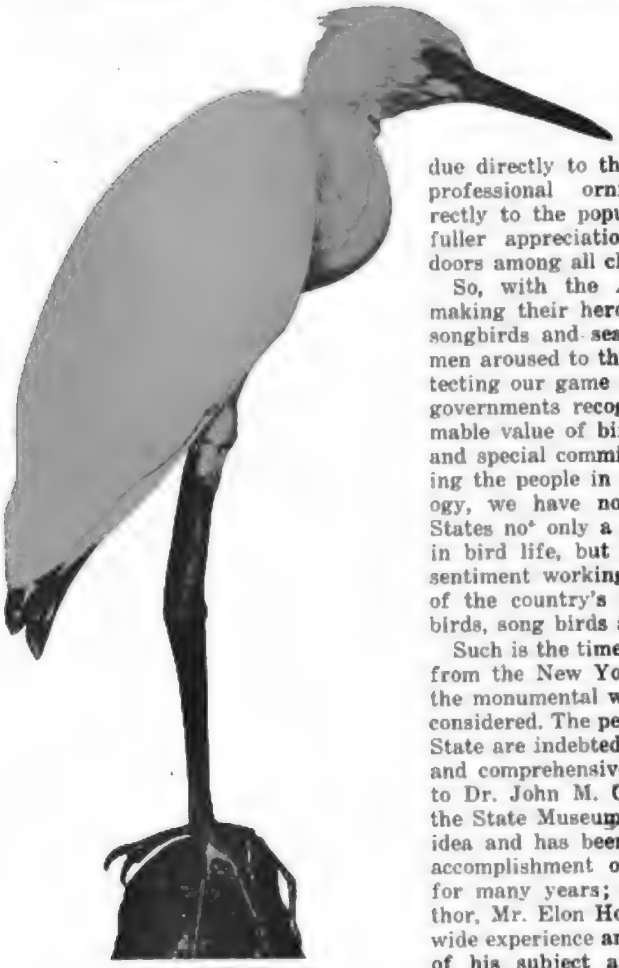
BIRDS OF NEW YORK

AN EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT



LITTLE BLUE HERON

ORNITHOLOGY has had a remarkable development in the last half century. With its advance has come a complete revolution in the science as the result of persistent work in the field and close study of structure, classification, migration and distribution. This is due directly to the patient work of professional ornithologists; indirectly to the popular awakening of fuller appreciation of the out-of-doors among all classes of society.

So, with the Audubon societies making their heroic defense of our songbirds and sea fowl, the sportsmen aroused to the necessity of protecting our game and wild fowl, the governments recognizing the inestimable value of birds to agriculture, and special commissions for educating the people in economic ornithology, we have now in the United States no' only a quickened interest in bird life, but a vigorous public sentiment working for the remnant of the country's heritage of game birds, song birds and sea fowl.

Such is the time at which appears, from the New York State Museum, the monumental work which is here considered. The people of the Empire State are indebted for this beautiful and comprehensive work first of all to Dr. John M. Clarke, director of the State Museum, who inspired the idea and has been working for the accomplishment of this publication for many years; second to the author, Mr. Elon Howard Eton, whose wide experience and thoro knowledge of his subject are evident to the most critical student; finally, to Mr. Louis Agassiz Fuertes, the accomplished bird artist, who in more than a hundred large plates in full color has contributed a gallery of American birds worthy to stand beside the immortal bird drawings of Audubon himself.

Any detailed description, in this limited space, of these two massive volumes would fail to do justice to the work.

In broad terms it may be said that not often has a publication appeared of greater practical, economic and cultural value in the field of its subject.

In accepting the work for the state, Mr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education, says in part: "The economic value of birds, the aid which they bring to common culture, and the stimulus which they give to moral sense, constitute ample warrant for supplying accurate and scientific information about birds and bird life at the expense of the state." If there were no other reason for commending public service of this nature, the Commissioner's statement would serve as full justification for the large expenditure.

LAPWING

Certain it is that the creators of "Birds of New York" have set a shining mark for other states.

L. A. FUERTES, ILLUSTRATOR

ELON HOWARD ETON, AUTHOR

JOHN M. CLARKE, DIRECTOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCRIPTURES

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TWENTIETH PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

WHEN the twenty-seven books of the Christian Scriptures were written there was no question among the Jews that the thirty-nine books of the Jewish Scriptures were fully, and, we may say, verbally, inspired. The writers of the Christian Scriptures were all Jews, and they accepted unquestioningly this belief. In Gal. 3:16 Paul bases an argument on the use of the singular, "seed," instead of the plural, "seeds," depending with rabbinic nicety on the verbal exactness of the text, which gives the promise to Abraham. The writers of the New Testament based their claims for the new faith on their exegesis of the commonly accepted Hebrew Scriptures which bore full divine authority, and they tried thus to show that Jesus was the promised Messiah. But no such inspiration do they claim for their own writings, simply the authority of truth. That satisfied the Apostolic Church.

The three Synoptic Gospels, Matthew, Mark and Luke, are books of biography. They are the remains of a number of such books recording the sayings and works of Jesus, and they were preserved no doubt because they were the most complete and valuable of all that were current. Luke tells us in the first verse of his Gospel that many such booklets were current in the churches, but all of them have perished except these three Gospels. One of them, indeed more than one, Luke certainly used, for much of his material is common to Matthew and Mark. Matthew's Gospel is also composite, and Mark's seems to be the most nearly original of the three. The writers make no claims to have possest in the writing of them anything more than human wisdom. For all they have to say we have the right to use our judgment in accepting their statements as true. But that their object is to give substantially a true story of the life and teachings and death of Jesus is plainly evident.

THE DRAMATIC FOURTH GOSPEL

This is not so clear as to the Gospel given to us under the name of John. No author's name is assigned to the Fourth Gospel, any more than to those of Matthew and Mark, but an old tradition assigns it to the Apostle John; and the last chapter, which is an appendix apparently by another writer, assigns it to him. It may be that John wrote it in his old age, or, quite as likely, one of John's younger disciples composed it, incorporating facts and reminiscences which he had received from his master.

The latter conjecture seems more probable to me, for it seems evident that it was the intention of the writer to give, as in the words of Jesus, the substance of the Christian teaching, and not to gather up from tradition or memory our Lord's actual and exact addresses and prayers. The book is dramatic rather than biographic. Thus in John 7:4-26 is given the prolonged conversation of Jesus with the woman of Samaria, when no one of the disciples was present. Similarly we have in the third chapter the conversation of Jesus with Nicodemus at a secret meeting, the writer's purpose being in both cases to present Jesus as the Christ. It was his plan to put in an historical setting the author's idea of the essential principles of the Christian faith as they had been developed in the Church at the time of his writing. Whether John wrote it in his old age, or John the Presbyter, as some have thought, or some other writer, is to me of no importance, not worth discussing here, and may be left to the schools for study or conjecture. It is enough to say that the Fourth Gospel bears to the Synoptic Gospels very much the same relation as do the Dialogs of Plato, in which the teaching is put into the mouth of Socrates, to the actual sayings of Socrates as recorded by Xenophon in his Memorabilia.

IT DOES NOT CLAIM LITERAL ACCURACY

It must not be thought that such a composition with language put into the mouth of an honored leader would be regarded in those days as ethically wrong or was meant to deceive. We know that sixty books were written by the disciples of Pythagoras and ascribed to him with the thought of honoring him; and a multitude of Jewish books, like the Book of Daniel and the Book of Enoch, and a larger number of Christian Gospels and other writings ascribed to the Apostles have come down to us, and the Christian Fathers were honored in the same way. When a Greek or Latin historian puts into the mouth of a general a rousing address to his soldiers before going into battle, it must not be supposed that the historian had before him a parchment copy of the speech, or, indeed, that any speech was made. It is simply the historian's way of indicating what he believed to be the purpose of the general in joining battle. Yet a subsequent writer, or an uncritical reader, may make the mistake of supposing that the author's literary device really represented the genuine words of the hero of the history. Such has been the case with the Fourth Gospel. After its great value made it read in the churches and received into the canon, it came to be believed —and the tradition has come down to us—that the very words of Jesus in his discourses and their historical setting were truly and miraculously reported and have been preserved to us. For any such conclusion there is no evidence and no claim in the Gospel itself.

IT IS UNIQUE IN METHOD

It is incredible to me that these discourses attributed to Jesus were really uttered by him. They are quite unlike the simple, concrete sayings of Jesus given in the three other Gospels, and which were written down long before the composition of the Fourth Gospel. It is not simply the historical discrepancies which affect my conclusion, but the substance of the discourses, which represent a later stage in the development of Christianity. The tone is utterly different. The three Gospels tell a plain story. Jesus does miracles of healing, and gives religious teaching about the Father, and righteousness and mercy, but publicly makes no claims to be the Messiah. That comes but seldom, and then privately with his disciples, and He bids them tell no man. Even the marvelous judgment scene of the last day when he shall sit on the throne of his glory, and that other assurance that his disciples shall sit on twelve thrones, are in private. But it is different in John's Gospel. The writer says in his conclusion, before the Appendix, that he wrote it "that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing ye may have life in his name." Accordingly every incident and address is chosen and told so as to emphasize publicly as well as privately his claim to the Messiahship. He tells Nicodemus that he is "the only begotten Son of God." He tells the woman of Samaria that he is the Christ, and she tells the Samaritans, many of whom believe, after he had been with them two days, that he was "indeed the Savior of the world." After the cure on the Sabbath at the Pool of Bethesda he tells the Jews that he is "the Son of God"

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and that the dead shall hear his voice and come out of the tombs unto the resurrection of judgment. Again in the synagog at Capernaum he told the people that his flesh was for the life of the world, and that he would at the last day raise up those that believed in him. And so it goes thru the whole Gospel: Jesus is all the time talking about himself and emphasizing his claims, except in the unauthentic account of the woman taken in adultery, which sounds like one of the gracious stories lost out of the Gospel of Luke. There are no characteristic parables, only long addresses.

PAUL'S THESIS

The explanation of the difference in the description of Jesus given in the Synoptic Gospels and that of John is to be found in the fact that it represents a later stage in the development of the Church, and that it was written to emphasize that faith in Jesus as Christ and Savior which he taught privately in the chamber and not on the housetop. When it was written the Church had felt the transforming influence of Paul, of which we find no trace in the three Gospels, but of which the Fourth Gospel is full. I think of Paul as brought, as suddenly as by a miracle, to the conviction that Jesus was the promised Messiah. But that contradicted all the biblical teaching he had received, and the permanent authority, he saw, tho the other apostles did not immediately see it, of the Mosaic Law. So he searched the Scriptures to learn where his error had lain. He clearly saw that the acceptance of Jesus as Messiah and King involved a purely spiritual religion, with the passing away of the Mosaic ritual and ordinances, and the victory of Jesus over Moses. How could this be? He found the key to the problem in two passages, one in Genesis, that "Abraham *believed* God and it was counted to him for *righteousness*," that is, for *justification;* the other in Habakkuk, where he found the same two words, that "the *just* shall live by his *faith*," that is, *belief*. The two passages agree, as two witnesses, that one is *justified* by his *belief* in God, and if so not by any formal rites. The first passage shows that a good man, yet uncircumcised, living centuries before the Mosaic law, could be saved by his faith in God; and the second showed that faith was equally efficacious after the promulgation of that law. So he found Bible authority for discarding the saving value of the law of ritual service. Thus faith was to him the condition of salvation; and by faith he meant not intellectual belief in a system of doctrine, but the opposite of what he called the works of the law, of sacrifices, fastings, circumcision and other "bodily exercises" which "profit nothing." That is, faith was heart religion, was the acceptance of God as the loving father, obedience to him and fellowship with Jesus Christ who had died and risen again as the Messiah.

IT IS REFLECTED IN JOHN'S GOSPEL

Thus faith, with Paul, meant faith in Jesus as the Christ. But this is what we do not find in the Synoptic Gospels as the meaning of *faith* and *believe* (the same words in Greek). In these Gospels those who would be healed must "believe" that he can cure them; if the disciples "believe" they can remove mountains they can do it; and Jesus bids the multitude "believe" in his good news. But in John's Gospel the word *believe* appears more than twice as many times as in the three other Gospels together; and now it is to believe on Jesus, an expression belonging to Paul and not found in the Synoptics.

Thus the purpose given for writing the Fourth Gospel, that its readers might believe that Jesus is the Christ, is borne out in its composition. It is the latest of the Gospels to be received into the canon, while a number of others were written, had some currency, but were finally rejected. It is rich in spiritual inspiration, a precious treasure, but it makes no claims for itself to be received as a book inspired in any peculiar way. The speeches put into the mouth of our Lord give the spirit of his gospel, but cannot be real reports.

The Book of Acts is a book of Church history, but it makes no claim to be judged in any way differently from any other book of history; and, on the face of it, it is to be valued by what it is found to be worth, and that value is immense.

PAUL'S APOSTLESHIP AND SERVICE

Paul in his Epistles speaks with a real authority, but it is the authority of an Apostle rather than of one guided in all he may write by the Holy Spirit of God. In most of his Epistles he describes himself as an Apostle, yet not commissioned like the other Apostles who had been disciples of the Lord, for he had never seen Jesus in the flesh, but only in a vision; yet his apostleship, he claimed, was as direct as theirs and had been more fruitful. So far as we can see, the very permanence of the Christian Church, as well as the definition of its faith, depended on Paul. But for his clear exposition of its meaning and its universality it might have perished as a mere Jewish sect, like that of the Ebionites. Paul had the clear vision to see what was involved in the spirituality of Christ's teachings, that in Christ the Gentile is as good as the Jew, and that not one ritual observance, not even the Sabbath, was retained as of obligation. Jesus, as his teachings appear in the Synoptic Gospels, never broke the Mosaic Law. He observed its commands. He said that he who should break one of them would be least in the kingdom of heaven; that tithes of mint, anise and cummin should be paid. He kept the Sabbath, but he condemned, out of the Law, the stringency which forbade to do good on the Sabbath, and the hypocrisy which kept the letter but not the spirit, and added burdensome traditions and interpretations; and he strengthened the Law, not by adding to its letter but by emphasizing its spirit. He preached only to his own people, the lost sheep of Israel; but it is the Gospel of John which, following Paul, tells us that neither in the Samaritan mountain nor in Jerusalem does God choose to be worshiped any more than in any humble heart.

THE AUTHORITY OF PAUL

Paul was the chief of Apostles, and yet he did not claim to speak with any such authority as he allowed to the Old Testament. In writing to the Romans he recognizes that they are "filled with all knowledge," and yet he ventures to admonish them, not to command them, simply because of the grace given unto him "to be a minister of Christ Jesus unto the Gentiles." He "beseeches," not commands, the quarrelsome Corinthians to put aside their contentions; and again, "not that we have lordship over your faith." He gives his rebukes positively yet courteously, and on some questions on marriage he gives his opinions with reserve, or thinks he has the Spirit of God, while on other matters he speaks positively, as their teacher and Apostle. He rebukes the Galatians sharply for their Judaizing, but the most he says of his own authority is that he received his gospel from God. More positive "command" does Paul give to the Thessalonians that they withdraw from any that walk disorderly. He tells Timothy that the sacred writings which he had learned from his infancy, meaning the Jewish Scriptures, are "inspired of God," but has nothing to say of any Christian writings, his own or any other. Indeed, nowhere does he claim the same authority which he allows to the Old Testament.

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The Epistle to the Hebrews is from an unknown author, not from Paul. It is most clear in its accepted doctrine of the inspiration of the Old Testament, saying in the first verse that God had "spoken unto the fathers in the prophets in divers portions and in divers manners"; and the whole argument of the superiority of the Christian dispensation to the Jewish people is based on the authority of the Old Testament, which it quotes in the words, "The Holy Ghost also beareth witness to us"; but the writer depends on such authority and not on personal inspiration for his own claim to acceptance.

THE CLAIM FOR REVELATION

No more do the shorter epistles of James, Peter, John and Jude make any claim to divine inspiration. They simply exhort as any teacher might. But the case is somewhat different with the Revelation, which is assigned to John, apparently the Apostle. It is in the form of visions; and the writer puts the most of it into the mouth of Jesus Christ or of angels; and by way of exception to all the other books of the Bible the writer, at the end of the book, puts into the mouth of the Lord Jesus a curse upon any one who should add to or take from its contents. This must be understood as a most positive claim for the fullest inspiration and sanctity.

And yet the Revelation, as it comes last in the New Testament, so was the last to be accepted as canonical. It was recognized in the second century by Papias and Justin Martyr, but was rejected in the same century by Marcian, and later was not included in the old Syriac Version and was generally rejected in the Eastern Church, and by Dionysius of Alexander, Eusebius and Chrysostom. But the Western Church held to it, and opposition to it gradually died out, altho Luther put it, with Hebrews and James, among books of doubtful canonicity. It is hardly probable that it was written by the Apostle John, quite as likely by John the Presbyter, and it belongs to the list of a number of books on the last things, a subject which much fascinated imaginative spirits. This is far the best of the whole class, but I can see no internal or external reason for believing that it bears divine authority.

THE GROWTH OF THE DOCTRINE OF INSPIRATION

If then, not one of the writers of the New Testament, except the writer of the Revelation, the most doubtful of all, claims for his work any such inspired authority as he allowed to the whole Old Testament; and if the same is true for the writers of the Old Testament, except as three books of the Pentateuch and the prophetical works claim to include certain revelations from God, how does it happen that the doctrine of inspiration for each of the two Testaments as a whole has grown up? It is clear that no special act of inspiration first gave its accrediting to either Testament as a whole, but that the separate books, one after another, came to be held as sacred and one was added to another until the time came when the collections were held to be complete.

HOW THE TESTAMENTS GREW

I take it that, for the Hebrew Scriptures, as the literary period advanced after the Captivity and the return, and as the development of the synagog advanced in its provision of local worship, rolls were gathered, first of the Pentateuch, and later of the prophetic books, and finally of the Psalms and kindred collections, to be read at sabbath services. The synagog would provide for the community its library and school; and other books of value beside those purely religious might be read, such as were historical, or romances like Esther, Ruth and Daniel, which were among the latest to be accepted.

Some, like Ecclesiasticus and Judith, might have some currency, but not to be thought quite as valuable perhaps if not written in Hebrew or if of later composition. When read in worship and depended upon for religious and patriotic history they would gradually acquire sanctity and even the original romance or the old love-songs would be accepted as history or figure. In our own day, we have seen the Book of Mormon and Mrs. Eddy's teachings on Christian Science read with the Bible in worship and added by some to the canon. The process was gradual but sure; and while the three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures were not held to be of equal sanctity, yet all were allowed divine inspiration, and this result had been reached, as the New Testament books prove, before the time of Christ. Jesus and his Disciples as well as the Jews inherited and accepted the doctrine without question.

The process by which so many of the early Christian Gospels, Epistles and other writings were chosen to form a sacred canon was much the same. The Christian synagog became the church, and like the synagog the church had its chest of valued books. There the children were taught and all the people worshiped and listened to the written words of the Apostles and other distinguished teachers. Thus Polycarp made a collection of the letters of Ignatius for the church at Philippi. Each church would make as good a collection as it could to be added to the Old Testament Scriptures. These would be read on the Lord's Day, and by the time a generation or two had elapsed the new Christian books of the Apostles and others near them would come to be regarded as quite as sacred as the Jewish Scriptures. It would come gradually, and different churches would have varying collections. Thus the West accepted the Revelation while the East rejected it, and in old manuscripts of the New Testament are included the Epistles of Clement, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the Shepherd of Hermas, while to these may be added the Gospel According to the Hebrews and that According to Peter, and the two Apocalypses of Peter and Paul. Many such books dropt out, leaving by general consent those now printed in our Bibles.

TIME-HONORED SANCTITY

The result was that the best survived, and some perished. What was at first accepted as good and precious grew into sanctity and to it was ascribed the same divine inspiration as to the Old Testament. Time ripens distinction. The church in Corinth quarreled as to the preference to be given Paul or Peter or Apollos. Washington and Lincoln were not canonized in their own day. There was no cult of Shakespeare and Milton while they lived. A generation or two had to pass before Milton could pen the epitaph on Shakespeare's "honored bones," and a similar period had to elapse before Dryden's famous quatrain could rank Milton as the fourth and greatest of the world's epic poets.

So it was with the New Testament books. Clement, about 90 A. D., quotes the Old Testament abundantly, and with such formulas as "The Scriptures bear witness," "Thus saith the Holy Word"; but the New Testament books are never quoted by him with any such reverence, altho he does speak of one of Paul's rebukes to the Corinthians as guided by the Holy Spirit. In the second century the condition has changed. Polycarp quotes the New Testament as authority more than the Old, and a little later Justin Martyr has given it full inspiration. In our day the New is properly accepted as superior to any part of the Old.

BOTH SIDES A DEBATE

SHALL WE HAVE A GOVERNMENT-OWNED MERCHANT MARINE?

RESOLVED, That the United States should have a government-owned merchant marine.

THE decline of the United States merchant marine since the war of 1812 has been due to treaties giving ships of other nations equal privileges with American ships, to the introduction of iron ships which could be built more cheaply abroad, to the growth of large shipping corporations, and to the fact that our navigation laws admitted only American-built and American-manned ships, under specially restricted conditions of employment, to American registry. The provision of the Panama Canal act, admitting American-owned, foreign-built ships less than five years old to American registry, did not materially alter the situation. During the present war, many ships have taken advantage of the act of August 18, 1914, admitting any foreign-built ships, owned by Americans, to American registry and empowering the President to suspend certain provisions of the navigation laws relating to manning and inspection of vessels. The ship purchase bill, now before Congress, provides for the formation of a corporation, fifty-one per cent of the stock to be owned by the Government, to purchase or build ships. This debate was prepared by Mary Prescott Parsons.

ARGUMENT FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. The United States has long needed a merchant marine for foreign trade.

A. To improve the foreign mail service.

B. As an auxiliary to the navy.

C. To develop commerce.

D. To protect the financial interests of the United States.

1. To give the advantage of freight rates to American shippers.

2. To prevent the "tight money" situation which follows shipment of gold abroad to pay freight rates.

II. The present emergency necessitates a prompt solution of the shipping problem.

A. The situation is serious.

1. Freight rates have become excessive.

2. The United States cannot secure enough foreign ships to move crops.

a. Most ships of belligerent nations have been commandeered or interned.

b. Ships of neutral nations are busy carrying the freight of their own countries.

3. Failure to move crops is causing financial and industrial depression.

B. The United States should take advantage of this unusual opportunity to restore her merchant marine and extend her commerce.

III. A government owned merchant marine is the best solution of the problem.

A. No other solution is possible at present.

1. Private capital will not invest in shipping.

a. It is cheaper to operate ships under foreign flags because our navigation laws require higher standards of living and wages for sailors.

b. Congress will not lower these standards.

c. Private capital cannot compete with the large shipping corporations.

2. Government guarantee of the bonds of private shipping companies would result in political favoritism.

3. The free ship policy has not proved adequate.

4. Discriminatory duties and tonnage taxes are contrary to existing treaties and would lead to retaliation by other governments.

5. Subsidies are open to grave objections.

a. They have failed in this country in the past to build up a merchant marine.

b. They are a source of extravagance and corruption.

c. They discriminate in favor of large companies.

B. Government ownership of a merchant marine is practical and wise.

1. It is a legitimate function of the government.

a. Government ownership of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company line is a precedent.

b. It will benefit the entire country.

2. It will not create a government monopoly.

a. The government will own only part of the American shipping.

b. The government proposes to sell its ships to individuals as soon as possible.

3. It will not endanger our neutrality. Great Britain and the United States have long upheld the right of a neutral nation to purchase the merchant ships of a belligerent.

4. It is wise economically.

a. Experience with the Panama Railroad Steamship line shows that a reasonable profit could be made.

b. It will insure moderate freight rates.

ARGUMENT FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. Altho the United States needs a merchant marine, the immediate need has been overestimated.

A. Our foreign mail service is satisfactory.

B. Our coastwise ships could be used as an auxiliary to the navy.

C. High freight rates are more than offset by higher prices received.

D. Additional ships are not needed to move crops and extend trade.

1. The present emergency is caused rather by lack of port and terminal facilities and of marine insurance than by lack of ships.

2. The government can meet the emergency better in other ways.

a. By a better system of foreign credits.

b. By loans at reasonable rates.

c. By adequate war risk insurance.

II. Government ownership of a merchant marine should not be attempted.

A. It is wrong in principle. It is class legislation, paternalistic, and contrary to American ideals.

B. Government ownership of a merchant marine would defeat its own purpose.

1. Private capital would be kept from investing by government competition.

2. Reduction of rates would drive the present American ships from the sea.

C. Even if the principle be conceded, the plan is open to insurmountable difficulties.

1. Our neutrality would be endangered by purchase of ships from belligerents or by any slight hostile act committed against a government ship.

2. The bill would have no immediate value.

a. Mere transfer of ships to the government would be of no use.

b. Enough additional ships to alter the present situation cannot be secured, for 1. Only the ships of belligerents are for sale. 2. It takes from seven to twelve months to build ships. 3. The bill does not provide funds for acquiring many ships.

3. It would be a waste of money.

a. Shipbuilding is unusually expensive at this time.

b. Government management is sure to prove more expensive than private management.

c. Foreign ships will compete again as soon as the war ends.

4. The bill would endanger our coastwise shipping.

5. It would necessitate government trading to secure return cargoes.

6. It would invest the shipping board with too much power.

7. There would be danger of political favoritism.

D. Government ownership of ships is unnecessary.

1. It will not relieve the present trade situation. Other measures will meet the emergency. It is not advantageous as a permanent policy.

4. A revival of privately owned American shipping is likely to follow the close of the war.

a. Ships can now be operated under the American flag at a moderate profit; greater efficiency of American seamen makes up for their higher cost.

b. War debts will increase the cost of operating under foreign flags.

c. The war has opened new markets to American shippers.

E. Other policies such as discriminatory duties or subsidies would be preferable to government ownership of ships.

F. A new policy should not be inaugurated hastily under unusual conditions.

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The New Books

WAR SPECIALS AT THE FRONT

THE present trials and hardships of the press correspondents in their hard-fought campaigns to beat the news censors and break down the resistance of the field army regulations are served up to us every morning as a substitute for the accurate information we crave about suspected defeats and victories, the movements of armies, and the plans of the general staff. In our complaints over the failure of the news gatherer to furnish all we ask, we quite forget that the experiences of the war correspondent himself are as well worth relating as the manner in which a picked regiment assaulted an impregnable position.

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There are some names also which are now appearing in almost every day's news: Sir Frederic Villiers, the noted artist of the London *Illustrated News;* Richard Harding Davis, and especially Winston Spencer Churchill of the English Cabinet, who won his spurs, so to speak, in his reckless work as a reporter during the Boer War. Every chapter of the book gives new evidence of the trouble, expense and risks that must be incurred to furnish the public with facts on which to form judgments of approval or condemnation on the course of the Great War.

Famous War Correspondents, by F. Lauriston Bullard. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.

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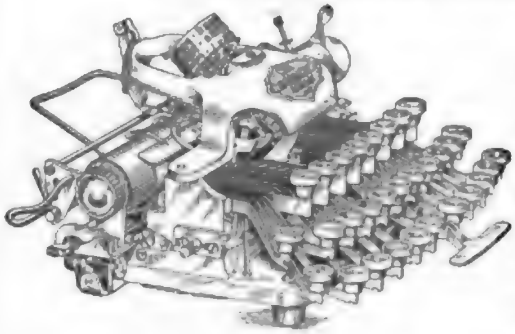

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Brazil's loss of her rubber market lends a present interest to Mr. Algot Lange's detailed account of journeys into the jungle of *The Lower Amazon* and his graphic representation of the difficulties of the rubber industry, accompanied by some account of indigenous Indian tribes and their language, as well as a by no means hopeful estimate of Brazilian civilization as it is under the equator. Much wider in scope and of much more permanent interest is the reprinting, in a revised form, of Mr. Bancroft's *History of Mexico*. This history is now one of the fullest and best available, and with its final chapters bringing the book up to date, it should commend itself to all.

Disastrous as some of Mexico's revolutions have been, and bloody, perhaps no political occurrence in the Western Hemisphere was so terrible, spectacular, and at the same time so racially interesting as *The French Revolution in San Domingo*. The doctrine of equality set the whole island aflame. On the French side the mulattoes rose against the whites, later the blacks against the mulattoes; the Europeans were exterminated; and Haiti set out upon her course of political turmoil and commercial misfortune. This particular chapter, with the remarkable careers of Toussaint Louverture and his lieutenant, Dessalines, has never been fully written before, and Mr. Stoddard is to be congratulated upon the thoroness with which he has gathered his material and the clearness with which he has reconstructed his picture.

Latin America, Clark University Addresses, 1913. New York: G. E. Stechert & Co.
The Lower Amazon, by Algot Lange. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.
History of Mexico, by Hubert Howe Bancroft. New York: The Bancroft Company. $2.
The French Revolution in San Domingo, by T. Lothrop Stoddard. New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $2.

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The Economic Organization of England, by Prof. Wm. J. Ashley. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

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Many manuals have been written to explain to ambitious authors the mysteries of short story technic. The same task has been undertaken for the general reader by Professor E. A. Cross in *The Short Story*. During the past fifty years this form of fiction has been very highly developed, and it is Professor Cross's contention that to enjoy the modern product fully the reader must appreciate its artistic form as well as its content. Altho story-telling is one of the oldest of the arts, it was Poe and Hawthorne who first began the shaping of a definite technic. Among its modern masters, some of whose stories Professor Cross reprints are James B. Connolly, Joseph Conrad, A. Conan Doyle, Hamlin Garland and Jack London. One conspicuous omission is the name of O. Henry. As a bibliography an excellent list of magazine stories and articles has been appended.

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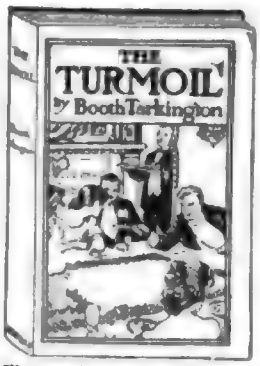

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A rushing story of the wild border days of Texas in the early seventies, with their desperate contests between outlaws and Rangers. Incident after incident crowds upon another — hairbreadth escapes, deeds of thrilling adventures, manly chivalry, and devoted love. Frontispiece. $1.35 net.

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THE MARKET PLACE

STEEL DIVIDEND PASSED

The market for securities was affected last week by the passing of the Steel Corporation's common stock dividend. It was shown by the official report that net earnings in the last quarter of 1914 had fallen to $10,933,170, the lowest total in the company's history. There was nothing for the common stock, and nearly the entire amount required for the preferred (or $5,606,000) was taken from the accumulated surplus. On the Stock Exchange the price fell from 51½ to 40. The minimum fixed by the Exchange was reduced from 48 to 43, then to 40, and finally to 38.

But the Corporation decided that it would not reduce wages, and since the end of the year there has been some improvement at its mills. This is due mainly to orders from railroad companies, the steel industry's best customers. And the chief cause of depression in the latter part of last year was the restraint imposed upon the railroads by their failure to obtain permission to increase rates. The orders recently given have followed, with some delay, the Interstate Commerce Commission's favorable action.

The decision about wages was reached after reductions had been made by independent competing companies. There is evidence that a much better report will be shown at the end of the present quarter, altho the payment of dividends on the common stock may not then be resumed. In the year 1914 the Corporation's pension expenditures were $511,917, or $90,000 more than those of the preceding year.

THE MORRIS BANKS

There has been in operation since December 31 in New York one of the Morris Plan banks, and applications for loans have been made by more than 3000 persons. In the United States there are now sixteen of these banks. The first was established fourteen years ago in Norfolk, Virginia, by Arthur J. Morris, who sought to provide banking facilities on a small scale for men of moderate means. Having made a study of industrial and coöperative banking in several European countries, he adapted certain features of the foreign systems to conditions in this country.

The success of the original Morris Bank in Norfolk caused the establishment of similar banks in Atlanta, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Denver and other cities. Growth of the system required a central company. This, the Fidelity Corporation, was organized two years and a half ago. Under its direction several additional local banks were established. Then a stronger national company was needed, and in June last the Industrial Finance Corporation, with an authorized capital of $7,000,000, and a subscribed capital of $1,500,000, came into existence. It acquired the assets of the Fidelity Corporation, its proprietary rights to the Morris plan, its contracts, etc. This company has a minority interest, averaging about twenty per cent, in the capital stock of the local banks.

These banks are designed to serve the wage-earner and the salaried man who has no relations with other banks, and to aid such men by small loans in emergencies. The applicant, if a man of good character who is earning a living, may borrow $100 upon his note, endorsed by two men of good character and of his own station in life. He pays interest at the legal rate, and is required to make a weekly payment of $2 for fifty weeks. His debt having been discharged, he may continue his weekly payments and thus acquire interest-bearing certificates upon which he can borrow without endorsers. Up to October 31, 1914, the fifteen banks in this country had loaned $6,100,000 to 49,500 borrowers, an average of about $123. Losses due to bad credits had been very small. The eight companies whose reports are available show a loss (on loans of $3,200,000) of less than one-tenth of one per cent. The net profits of the banks last year were 7.8 per cent upon their capital.

The public is accustomed to measure the soundness and sincerity of such projects by the character and records of the officers, directors and chief owners of stock. The president of the Industrial Finance Corporation is Clark Williams, formerly Superintendent of Banks and Comptroller of the State of New York. He is also a director of the bank in New York. Among those associated with him in the central company are Charles H. Sabin (treasurer and chairman of the executive committee), president of the Guaranty Trust Company, one of the greatest institutions of its kind; Arthur J. Morris; Joseph B. Gilder, secretary, and Herbert L. Satterlee. The directors of the local New York bank include Mr. Sabin, Henry R. Towne, formerly president of the Merchants' Association and now a director of the Federal Reserve Bank; President Shonts, of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; President Cochran, of the Liberty National Bank; James E. Russell, dean of Teachers' College; President Baldwin, of the Otis Elevator Company; Vice-President Allen, of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank; Willard Straight, president of the Asiatic Corporation; Vice-President Canfield, of the State Charities Aid Association; R. T. H. Halsey, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Stock Exchange, and Vice-President Du Puy, of the Virginian Railway Com-

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pany. These names are a guarantee of safety and good management.

Under the new central company there should be an extension of the system and a wise development of its work. Probably the number of local banks will speedily increase. Every city needs an institution of this kind. It should be noted that the loans are not secured by mortgage but by character and earning power, and that the borrower has an opportunity to make safe investments yielding more than the savings bank rate of interest. With the growth of the system new features will be suggested. Expansion may be expected. But the additions, like the loan plan, will be made in the interest of men like the 49,500 borrowers whose names are on the Morris books.

REVENUES AND SUGAR

In Washington they are talking about the Treasury deficit, which grows from day to day. For the first seven months of the current fiscal year it is $70,000,000. Returns from the new war revenue taxes have not met expectations. Income taxes will be available in June, but there are indications that they will be disappointing, on account of the war. There has been a loss of $57,000,000 in customs revenue, or about thirty-two per cent. In Congress, the estimates made by the executive departments have been exceeded in legislation. There has been a large reduction of postal receipts, and postmasters have been directed to cut down expenses. It is expected that in large cities the number of clerks on the daily pay roll will be decreased. There have been conferences at the White House, and it has been decided that there shall be no addition to taxes by legislation before the end of the fiscal year.

The growing deficiency has caused discussion of the provisions of the new tariff law concerning sugar. One-quarter of the duty was removed, and the law says that the remaining three-quarters shall be taken away on May 1, 1916. The revenue loss thus far has been about $15,000,000. Customs receipts from sugar under the old law exceeded $50,000,000 a year. Representative Broussard, of Louisiana, has introduced a resolution providing for an indefinite suspension of the removal ordered for May 1, 1916.

The adoption of this resolution would not perceptibly affect this year's revenue, but the proposition deserves careful consideration. The reduction of one-quarter has not aided consumers. Removal of the entire duty could reduce the price very little, and might cause no reduction whatever. On the other hand, it would probably ruin the cane sugar industry of the South and the beet sugar industry of the West. At the same time, the sugar planters of Porto Rico and Hawaii would suffer by reason of the discontinuance of the present discrimination in their favor. The duty should be retained.

The following dividend is announced:

The J. G. White Management Corporation, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable March 1.

National Life Insurance Company

MONTPELIER, VERMONT

ORGANIZED 1850 **PURELY MUTUAL**

JOSEPH A. DE BOER, President
OSMAN D. CLARK, Secretary

Sixty-Fifth Annual Statement, January 1, 1915

ASSETS (Paid-for Basis)		LIABILITIES (Paid-for Basis)	
U. S., State and Municipal Bonds (at Market value Dec. 31, 1914)	$19,416,567.34	Insurance Reserves	$46,283,755.00
Mortgages, First Liens	28,817,681.22	Annuity Reserves	5,374,090.00
Policy Loans and Premium Notes	10,269,813.14	Extra Reserves	145,711.69
Real Estate, Book Value	235,000.00	Trust Fund Reserves	251,610.00
Cash in Banks and Office	523,045.34	Policy Claims under adjustment	113,649.21
Interest and Rents due and accrued	1,404,784.96	Other Liabilities	103,947.67
Deferred and Unreported Premiums	840,393.22	Taxes payable in 1915	177,817.68
Due from Agents	2,504.44	Dividends Due and Unpaid	60,930.11
		Dividends payable in 1915	1,302,107.98
		Deferred surplus	4,534,812.02
		General Surplus	**3,161,358.30**
TOTAL	**$61,509,789.66**	TOTAL	**$61,509,789.66**

Payments to Policyholders, 1914	$6,174,181.46
Payments to Policyholders since Organization	70,608,837.62
Dividends paid in 1914	1,223,242.49
Increase in Undistributed Surplus over 1914	400,527.03
Insurance Issued, Paid-for Basis, in 1914	21,558,399.00
Insurance Outstanding, Paid-for Basis	194,625,366.00

Progress in the Last Twenty-five Years

JAN. 1	INCOME	ASSETS	SURPLUS	INSURANCE IN FORCE	JAN. 1
1890	$1,781,674	$5,971,506	$921,820	$38,767,541	1890
1915	$10,203,314	$61,509,789	$3,161,358	$194,625,366	1915

A. H. GSELLER, General Manager

149 Broadway **New York City**

CHARTERED 1853

United States Trust Company of New York

45-47 WALL STREET

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 **SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, $14,151,944.23**

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WILLIAM M. KINGSLEY, Vice-President — WILFRED J. WORCESTER, Secretary
WILLIAMSON PELL, Assistant Secretary — CHARLES A. EDWARDS, 2d Assistant Secretary

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HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Geo. E. Ide, President.
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

AN INCOME FOR LIFE

Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question or doubt. The Annuity Department, METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

FOR AND AGAINST

The Insurance Superintendent of Illinois, Hon. Rufus M. Potts, in a recent lengthy communication—some ninety-three pages octavo—to the Governor of that state, after severely criticizing the methods and practices of the fire insurance companies, comes squarely out in favor of the transaction of fire insurance by the state. All his statements are of an uncompromising character and, as he avers, are based on facts adduced after months of investigation. He generally concludes that the interests of the people demand the replacement of the system by another under the auspices of the state. In this he seems to be at utter variance with views he exprest in an address delivered at Urbana, Ill., last April, in which, after a full discussion of the subject, he held that there was "no justification for a state becoming an insurance experimental station." The fire underwriters are quoting Mr. Potts in April against Mr. Potts in December.

A FINE ILLUSTRATION

Of course, it doesn't often happen that a life insurance company pays the face proceeds of what is called an "Ordinary Life" policy into the living hands of the man who carried it, because the arrangement provides that a policy of that sort matures by death only. It is a "straight life," a "whole life," or, as the scorners of old were wont to cry, "a die-to-win proposition." But once in a while some strong, sturdy son of man, in his own proper person, does outdistance the Mortality Table. His life exceeds its uttermost limits. Actuarially, he is dead.

There comes to me from Mr. W. A. Courtwright, general agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company at Indianapolis, a card briefly recording such a case. It is interesting to me, and perhaps it will be to our readers. On December 26, 1849, Mr. Albert W. Smith of Wilmington, Delaware, he being then thirty-two years old, secured a Whole Life policy for $1000 from the company mentioned. The premium was $25 a year. He stood by the contract faithfully, paying sixty-four premiums, the end of the last policy year finding him beyond the age of ninety-six, the reserve on it amounting to exactly its face, $1000. Here we have demonstrated for us the function which, in old line insurance, the reserve performs.

Let us see how this contract between Mr. Smith and the company worked out as a business transaction. He paid sixty-four premiums of $25 each. That comes to $1600. That looks like a pretty big price for a $1000 policy, but it isn't net; he received from the company in dividends an aggregate of $906.30, leaving the cost at $693.70 for the sixty-four years' $1000 insurance. But he lived. He passed in life beyond all the mathematical provisions underlying the contract; the company had to his account reserve amounting to the face of the policy; and it paid it over to him.

The description of Mr. Smith at the time this settlement was made states that, while it may not be said he was vigorous and healthy, "he was certainly not decrepit; his step was elastic, eyes bright, intellect clear, speech fluent and his handwriting firm and round." He lived and won.

A CORRECTION

Last week, describing the admirable work undertaken by the Gilder Policy Association of New York City, we say in the last sentence of the first paragraph: "The labors undertaken by the members are purely selfish and are dedicated as a memorial to him." The context clearly indicates the blunder. Instead of "selfish," the word should be "unselfish." It is a bad piece of proofreading, for which an apology is tendered. We heartily commend the work the Gilder Policy Association is doing, and we know it is *given* to humanity.

Insurance Commissioner Epstein of Colorado has resigned that office as of January 16 and the duties of supervision devolve on Mrs. Dorothy M. Ralph, Deputy Commissioner, the first woman to head an insurance department.

A. E. C., Grafton, N. D.—The company mentioned is a good one, sound financially and aggressively as well as capably managed. Unless values go all to pieces as the result of a long war, future dividends will not be appreciably affected.

State Comptroller Travis of New York has commenced an investigation into the management and affairs of the Workmen's Compensation Commission, the administrators of the State Fund, for the purpose of ascertaining if any economies can be instituted.

Both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature have by formal vote requested Governor Spaulding to remove Insurance Commissioner Joseph Warren, appointed in the last days of Governor Felker's term, alleging that Mr. Warren is not qualified for the position.

Alleging that the insurance laws are inadequate and the authority of the superintendent of insurance limited, a citizens' association of Washington, D. C., has petitioned the Commissioners of the District of Columbia "to correct the glaring evils of the present situation."

J. H. R., Montreal, Que.—The company began business in 1878 on the assessment plan, continuing to 1911, when it qualified as an old line reserve institution. Rates were raised, which caused a heavy decline in membership and in surplus funds. The actuarial methods are sound and funds are properly invested. Assets January 1, 1914, $81,249; policy reserve, $66,221; net surplus, $10,605; total insurance in force, $1,674,234. The company is under the supervision of a good insurance department and I believe a policy in it would be safe.

ABOUT CHAUTAUQUA

New Chautauqua Reading Circles are reported from Riverton, Wyoming; Tulare, California; David City, Nebraska; Wichita, Kansas; Akron, Ohio; Parker's Landing, Pennsylvania; Spencerport and Williamson, New York.

One hundred and seventy graduates of the Chautauqua Course in Southern California have organized an alumni association called "The Society of the Hall in the Grove," named after the famous Hall of Philosophy at Chautauqua, New York.

There is a very substantial gain in the membership of the Chautauqua Reading Course as compared with a year ago. The radical change which substituted The Independent for the Chautauquan as the periodical element of the course is thus pronounced a success by those who are primarily interested.

Topics for "special weeks" of program events at Chautauqua, New York, in 1915 include: Community Service, The Liquor Traffic, Music Festival, Remaking of Contemporary Europe, Administration of Justice, International Relations. Engagements for single addresses have been made with Dr. John Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education; Dr. Mitchell Carroll of George Washington University, St. Louis; Hon. John Lind, President Wilson's representative in Mexico.

Preachers already engaged for the season of 1915 at Chautauqua, New York, are: Dr. Samuel B. McCormick (Presbyterian), Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh; Bishop Francis J. McConnell (Methodist), Denver, Colorado; Dr. Charles W. Gilkey (Baptist), pastor of the Hyde Park Baptist Church, Chicago; Bishop Charles D. Williams (Protestant Episcopal), Detroit, Michigan; Dr. Shailer Mathews (Baptist), Dean of Divinity School, University of Chicago; Bishop John H. Vincent (Methodist), Chancellor of Chautauqua Institution; Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus (Congregational), Pastor Central Church, Chicago.

A Winter Chautauqua and Carnival Week was held at Chautauqua, New York, January 30 to February 6. The winter community of this summer city, comprizing some 600 people, succeeded so well in their first attempt last year that repetition this year was assured. The daily indoor program scheduled a morning, afternoon and evening feature with moving picture prelude. Among the speakers were President George E. Vincent; Frank Stephens of Arden, Delaware; Director Arthur E. Bestor; Mr. and Mrs. Owen W. Wiard of Chicago; Miss Meddie O. Hamilton and Mrs. Ida B. Cole, Chautauqua Field Secretaries; Rev. S. M. Gordon and Mr. W. M. Gibbs. Miss Alice H. Spalding of Allegheny College, reader; Madame Grace Hall Riheldaffer, soprano, and Joseph Rosani, novelty entertainer, were also on the program. The outdoor carnival of winter sports provided for coasting, skiing, skating and ice boating on Lake Chautauqua.

1849 LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY 1915
Chartered by the State of Massachusetts
Incorporated 1849 Charter Perpetual

SPRINGFIELD

Fire and Marine Insurance Company
Of Springfield, Massachusetts
Cash Capital $2,500,000.00

ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1915

ASSETS

Cash on hand, in Banks and Cash Items	$778,303.66
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	1,201,803.42
Accrued Interest	65,786.41
Real Estate Unincumbered	300,000.00
Loans on Mortgage (first lien)	2,053,870.00
Bank Stocks	1,722,184.00
Railroad Stocks	2,656,625.00
Miscellaneous Stocks	1,273,125.00
Railroad Bonds	290,848.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	577,110.00
Miscellaneous Bonds	138,380.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$11,058,125.49
Unadmitted Asset—Excess Canadian Deposit	87,721.35
ADMITTED ASSETS	$10,970,404.14

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK	$ 2,500,000.00
Reserve for Re-Insurance	5,542,965.64
Reserve for all unpaid Losses	583,700.36
Reserve for all other Liabilities	353,301.61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$ 8,979,967.61
NET SURPLUS	1,990,436.53
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	4,490,436.53
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION	$61,973,344.28

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CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-Pres.
W. J. MACKAY, Secretary
PRIOLEAU ELLIS, Asst. Sec.
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OF LONDON

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES BRANCH AS OF DECEMBER 31st, 1914

ASSETS

Mortgage loan on real estate	$135,000.00
United States bonds	255,300.00
Railroad bonds	2,806,830.00
City and miscellaneous bonds	1,107,510.00
Guaranteed and preferred railroad stocks	237,250.00
Premiums in course of collection	571,404.49
Cash in banks and on hand	395,129.24
Other cash assets	75,376.90
Total admitted assets in United States	$5,583,800.63

LIABILITIES

Unadjusted and unmatured losses	$339,446.84
Unearned premiums	2,878,369.70
All other liabilities	87,043.67
Total liabilities in United States	$3,304,860.21
NET SURPLUS IN UNITED STATES	$2,278,940.42
	$5,583,800.63

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GEO. W. BABB, Manager
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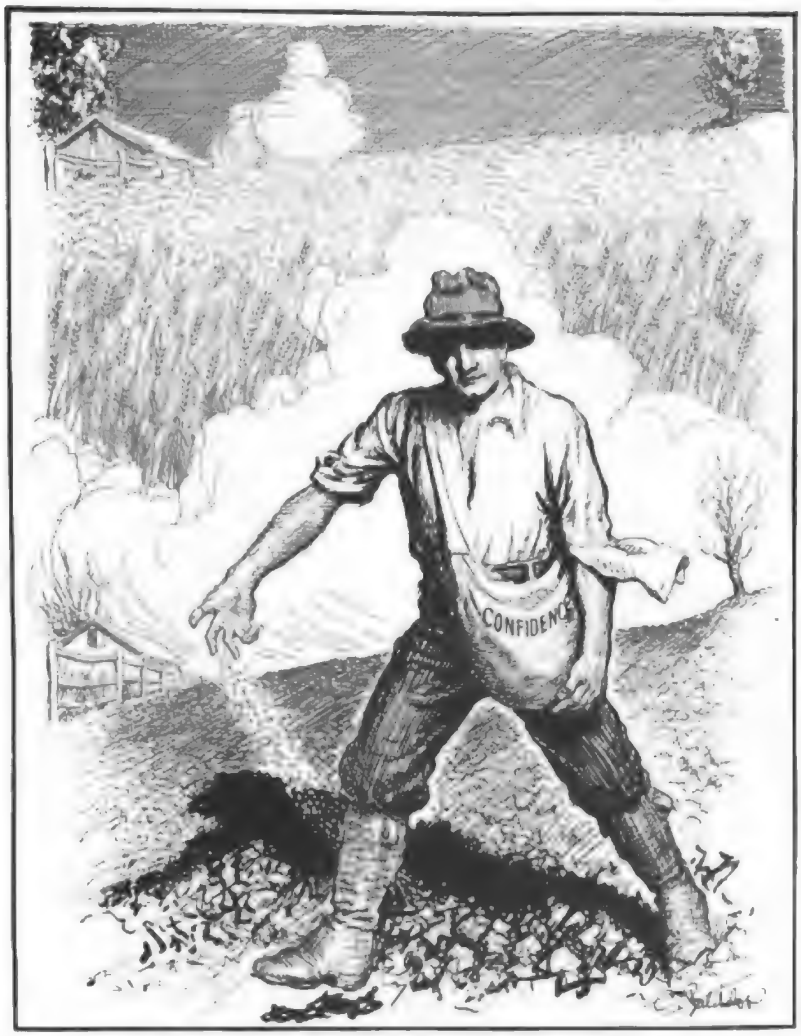

Scanty Sowing, Scanty Harvest; Plentiful Sowing, Plentiful Harvest

THIS sound doctrine comes from the Good Book. You will find it in Corinthians.

It seems as tho it were written for today, and for us—for those among us who now hesitate to sow, to work, *to dig*, lest there may be no harvest.

Mr. Big Business Man, Mr. Financier, must every prospect be rainbowed with sunshine, and every promise backed up by certain results, before you undertake your share in restoring prosperity?

Suppose, Mr. Big Business Man, you had been as wise and confident as was the farmer a year ago. Suppose that instead of cutting down your help, going on half time, and refusing to make goods for fear you could not sell them, you had followed the farmer's example, and had planned for greater production than ever—had done your part toward maintaining good times?

Do you know how many millions in wages would have been paid out that were not paid out, how many new homes would have been built, how many dollars would have gone from American workingmen into purchases of comforts as well as of necessities?

While you were talking business down, the farmers of the country were not discouraged. They did not shirk, or fall back. They had faith.

They stuck to their work. They plowed more ground than ever before; they harrowed it; they seeded it—did so with song on their lips and confidence in their hearts. They did not let croakers make them lose faith in the richness of the earth or the richness of the market in which they would sell.

Result: Ten billions of new wealth out of the farm lands of the United States—ten billions that represented the value of all farm crops and farm animals for the year 1914! That sum represents $100 for every inhabitant of the United States.

Suppose, Mr. Business Man of little faith, the farmer had seeded fewer acres rather than more; suppose he had drawn in, as you drew in, what a different story there would be from our farm lands the past year! Today the farmer is again an optimist. His winter wheat acreage, already sown for 1915 crop, is 11 per cent greater than ever before! He isn't worrying about the future; he is making certain to do his part in the present.

He knows what will surely come in this 100,000,000 country of ours if every one puts his hand to the plow.

The farmers teach us all a lesson of industry and confidence. Would that every industry followed their example! They are patient, serene, optimistic. They work, work, work.

They know that persistent, thoro work brings its reward. They sometimes meet with disappointments, but they never sit down and fold their hands. They are always up and doing.

If all of the rest of us did the same thing, would there be any occasion for anybody to feel blue? Would the wheels of business ever stop turning?

"SCANTY SOWING, SCANTY HARVEST; PLENTIFUL SOWING, PLENTIFUL HARVEST."

This is the fourth and last of the series of forward-looking editorials reprinted from the New York "Evening Mail" by courtesy of the editor, Mr. Henry L. Stoddard.—THE EDITOR.

PEBBLES

Jones—What's the Oh Joy silver mine stock selling for now?

Broker—We just sold the last ten rolls of it for wall paper.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Lady (purchasing alarm-clock)—Never mind, thank you. I won't take one if they've been made in Germany. It would be sure to play some dirty trick. Go off in the middle of the night, or something of that sort!—*London Opinion.*

"Why are you moping there, Dick?"

"I've no one to play with."

"Well, go and fetch Freddie next door."

"Oh, I played with him yesterday, and I don't suppose he's well enough to come out yet."—*London Opinion.*

André Fretin, a lively Gaul, has contributed to a London paper the following translation of a well-known song:

Longue est la route de Tipperary,
  Longue pour y aller;
Longue est la route de Tipperary,
  Ou demeura ma bien-aimée.
Au r'voir, Piccadilly,
  Adieu, Leicester-square,
Longue, longue est la route de Tipperary,
  Mais la-bas est mon cœur. —*Ex.*

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The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

Monday, February 15, 1915

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THE PRIZE CONTEST

We are publishing in this issue the first of eight articles on the Hundred Years of Peace between Great Britain and the United States. The Independent offers a Peace Centenary Medal for the best essay from any school in the United States covering this period. The eight articles, which begin this week and will be concluded in the issue of April 5, have been prepared by Preston William Slosson, of Columbia University. They tell the story in simple and direct language, showing how great were the issues at stake in the serious difficulties between the two nations, how high was the tension of popular feeling in both countries, and how, nevertheless, patriotic and honest statesmanship did not fail to find a satisfactory solution without recourse to war. The titles of the articles are as follows:

THE GREAT TREATY

Telling the story of the Treaty concluded at Ghent, 1814, published this week.

THE BOUNDARY OF PEACE

The story of the boundary from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, a boundary unfortified by nature or man, and yet in bitter dispute for many years.

"FIFTY-FOUR-FORTY OR FIGHT"

The story of the greatest of all our territorial disputes with Great Britain over the question of the ownership of the Oregon country.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

A sketch of our difficulties with Great Britain during the War between the States, also describing the peaceful solution of the Alabama Claims.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

The story of the eventful incidents that brought the United States and Great Britain to the verge of war.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION

A history of the negotiations surrounding the solution of the disputes concerning the Alaskan boundary.

FISHERMEN AND STATESMEN

The seventh article treats of the many questions which have arisen as to American fishing and sealing rights along North American coasts.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY AND THE PANAMA CANAL

Dealing with the disputes which have arisen at one time or another in regard to the project of the inter-oceanic canal.

Any American school, private or public, elementary or secondary, may take part in the contest, but a medal cannot be awarded unless ten pupils at least compete from that school. Each competitor must complete an original essay of from 500 to 2500 words and hand it into the judges by May 5.

The judges should award the prize to that essay which shows that the competitor has not only a thoro acquaintance with the events of the One Hundred Years of Peace, but has most thoroly studied their significance and learned how to express it. School authorities may, at their pleasure, exact further qualifications from contestants, such as a certain amount of outside reading. The name of the successful contestant should be sent by the judges to The Independent by June 5, as no medals will be awarded after June 15. In the case of elementary schools the school authorities shall select three judges from among the faculty, pupils or outsiders (but including no contestant). In the case of secondary schools the contestants themselves may get together and select any three judges they may choose, except a contestant.

This contest is open freely to all schools and a subscription to The Independent is not obligatory.

This Prize Contest has the hearty approval of many eminent educators, including Mason S. Stone, Superintendent of Education, State of Vermont; R. H. Wilson, Superintendent of Education, State of Oklahoma; Nathan C. Schaeffer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; A. M. Devoe, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Iowa; H. A. Davee, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Montana; C. G. Lawrence, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of South Dakota.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who is the Chairman of the Committee on Historical Review of the American Peace Centenary Committee, writes:

> As Chairman of the Committee on Historical Review of the Peace Centenary Committee, I am glad to say that the Prize Contest of The Independent meets my cordial approval—both as a means of informing the boys and girls of the country as to the history of the past hundred years, and of showing them how conference and common sense have been more effective than war.

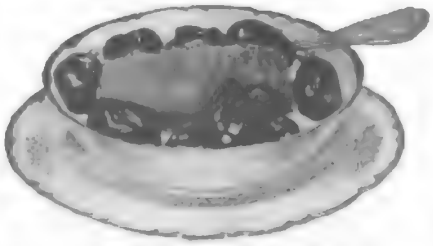
Schools in twenty different states have already sent notice of their participation in the Contest, and the number of contestants is growing every day.

First aid to the Injured

After the skilled surgeon has repaired the broken body it remains for the trained nurse to assist Nature in restoring wasted tissue and building up the body into new life and strength by giving a food that contains the necessary body-building material in digestible form. As a builder of healthy tissue nothing equals

Shredded Wheat

a natural, elemental food made of the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and baked in the cleanest, finest, most hygienic food factory in the world. Shredded Wheat is always the same quality, always the same price.



For breakfast heat the Biscuit in the oven to restore crispness; then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream. Salt or sweeten to suit the taste. Better than mushy porridges for the chilly days. Deliciously nourishing for any meal with stewed prunes, sliced bananas, baked apples or fruits of any kind.

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1915 NUMBER 3454

A CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD

GERMANY'S declaration making all the waters about the British Isles into an "area of war" contains two unexpected statements.

The first is the assertion that the German navy will endeavor to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found within this area of war, "without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes."

The second is the warning to neutral nations to keep their merchant ships out of this area, for the reason that "their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted."

Apparently, Germany is prepared to sink enemy merchant vessels without regard to the lives of crew or passengers, and in so doing to face the possibility of occasionally sinking a neutral vessel with all on board.

Germany has a perfect right to seize any merchantman anywhere flying the British flag. She has a right to seize a neutral merchantman carrying contraband to England, provided the contraband forms half of her cargo. If Germany could declare and maintain an effective blockade of British ports, she would have a right to capture any neutral ship attempting to run the blockade. Germany has a right to sink such merchant ship, British or neutral, provided the taking of it into port would endanger the success of the operations in which the capturing vessel is engaged.

But Germany has no more right to send the crew of a merchant ship, enemy or neutral, to death with its ship, than she would have to hang them at the yard-arm. It is the recognized practise of nations: first, that the nationality and character of any merchant ship must be definitely determined before it can be made to suffer the accepted penalties of trading in contraband or in prohibited waters, and, second, that the crews of merchant vessels may not be killed unless they invite such a fate by offering armed resistance.

The German declaration is one more illustration of the changed conditions which the world is facing in this war. It is the coming of the submarine into being that has made possible and, from the German point of view, desirable, such a declaration as this. The British navy, with its allies, rules the seas. It has isolated Germany from the world. The German navy is immured in harbor. Only its wonderful submarines are able to operate in open waters. Germany wants to attack the shipping that is bringing to England supplies from the rest of the world. Her submarines may be able to do it. But the submarine cannot take a prize into port. It cannot spare a prize crew for the navigation of the captured vessel. It cannot take the vessel's crew into its own cramped quarters.

The German submarine has shown that it can safely and effectively operate in British waters and interfere with British shipping. But it suffers an insurmountable handicap if it must live up to the accepted rules of the game.

So Germany proposes to change the rules.

In so doing she is making a grievous mistake. When the new rules wantonly threaten the lives of the crews of neutral ships, every neutral nation should rise in protest.

SIX MONTHS OF THE GREAT WAR

AT the outbreak of the war there were many people who said that it would be over in six months. At the present time there are probably more who believe that it will last six months longer. But all such prophecies are unreliable, for the introduction of scientific warfare has not eliminated the chances of war. If the Austrian emperor should die, if the German emperor should change his mind, if Great Britain should lose command of the sea, if a revolution should arise, if —a dozen other things imaginable, the war might come to an end any time. All that we can say is that after half a year of fighting in which twelve nations and five continents are involved and in which men and ammunition have been expended more lavishly than ever before in the history of the world, the war has come to a deadlock and it is hard to tell on which side the advantage lies.

The situation is this: The Germans in France stand about where they did September 11. The Russians in East Prussia stand about where they did August 19. The Germans in Poland stand about where they did October 15. The Russians in Galicia stand about where they did September 20. The Austrians in regard to Serbia stand about where they did July 30. The navies of Great Britain and Germany stand in about the same ratio of strength as on August 4, that is, about two to one in favor of the former.

We cannot of course make any accurate estimate of the extent of enemy territory occupied, especially in the eastern theater, where whole provinces have been lost and gained in a week, but it is safe to say that if peace were made today on the same principle as the treaty of Portsmouth, when the boundary line in Manchuria was drawn right where the armies stood, the net gain for the German side would be some ten thousand square

miles of land in Europe, a territory about the size of Maryland. But if we consider the colonies, which constitute the real prize in the contest, the situation is reversed, for Germany has virtually lost a million square miles of non-contiguous territory, mostly taken by England, tho some by France and Japan. The ultimate ownership of this booty depends, however, upon the outcome of the war in Europe and the terms of peace.

If we count continental gains and losses, the semi-annual trial balance will stand something like this:

German gains in	Belgium	11,000	square miles
" " "	Luxemburg	1,000	" "
" " "	France	8,500	" "
" " "	Poland	18,000	" "
		38,500	square miles
French gains in	Alsace	300	square miles
Russian gains in	East Prussia	1,200	square miles
" " "	Galicia	22,500	" "
" " "	Bukowina	4,000	" "
		28,000	square miles

But the war will not be decided by comparing temporary territorial gains. All attempts by either side to circumvent or to break thru the enemy's line by concentrating troops at a particular point have so far failed and do not seem likely to succeed so long as the eagle-eyed aeroplanes keep watch and so long as men and courage and ammunition hold out. The struggle has settled down to a contest of endurance, to the question of which can stand punishment longest. If it comes to matching man for man and coin for coin, of course the odds are overwhelmingly in favor of the Allies. The vast potential resources of Russia are virtually unimpaired, altho it is doubtful whether she could bring into the field within a reasonable time as many more troops as she has sacrificed. Lord Kitchener is reported to have said that he did not know when the war would end, but did know that it was going to begin in May. This paraphrase of John Paul Jones' famous retort does not sound like Kitchener of Khartum, but it correctly represents what is or might be the attitude of England, for without resorting to conscription she has raised and equipped a new army of a million or more. France and Belgium, we must assume, have practically all the men they can raise in the field. Germany has still some reserves to draw upon, for in recent years she has been giving army training to only a little more than half as large a proportion of her male population as France has had in her standing army.

When we come to talk of the termination of the war thru exhaustion we must remember that there is no such limitation even within sight. The Great War, terrible as it is, cannot yet be compared in relative destructiveness to many smaller wars of the past. The Thirty Years' War reduced the population of Germany by one-half and in some parts by two-thirds, and it took Germany a hundred and fifty years to recover from it. But even the most belligerent English journalist in calling for the "annihilation" of Germany does not propose anything so drastic as that. In our Civil War the total killed on both sides amounted to about half a million. Our population in 1860 was 31,400,000. If then Germany has had as many fatalities as that, which is doubtful, she has suffered only half as much in the six months as did the United States in her four years' war. Those of us who are old enough know very well what the conditions are now in France and Germany, for in many towns of the North and more in the South practically every able-bodied man went to the war. Still our country survived.

Or, to look at it in another way, during the nineteenth century Germany lost thru emigration over six million, but in spite of this constant drain the country grew and prospered. In 1881, 221,000 emigrants, largely young men, left Germany mostly for America. This was nearly five per thousand of her population and probably half her losses in the present war. The United Kingdom has been for years losing by emigration over three hundred thousand a year, which must be much greater than her war loss thru fatalities, altho we do not know exactly what these are. The total German losses for the six months including killed, wounded and missing, are estimated by the French *Bulletin des Armées* at 1,800,000. The number of dead is presumably less than a quarter of this and we should probably be safe in assuming that it is under half a million. If so Germany has not lost population since the war began, for her natural increase is nearly a million a year. That is to say, the number of babies born or the number of young men and women coming of age since August 4 may be assumed to balance the fatalities of the war as well as the natural deaths.

France has, of course, lost population since in that country the birth rate is but little over and sometimes under the death rate. But certainly the population of Europe as a whole is considerably greater than it was last summer in spite of the war. The real reason why Europe can waste men and money in this horrible fashion is simply because she has more of both than ever before. In the time of Napoleon the combined population of France, Germany and the United Kingdom was 67,000,000; now it is 154,000,000. So a loss of half the population would not reduce Europe to the position she occupied a hundred years ago. The wealth of these countries has increased much faster than the population. England has been getting richer at the rate of nearly two and a half billion dollars a year. That is, the profits of her commerce and income of her investments have added annually that amount to her surplus wealth. Germany has been catching up of late and has probably passed the two billion dollar mark in her annual savings. France is *per capita* as rich as England. The losses due to the curtailment of manufacturing and commerce are in part compensated by greater industry of many comparatively idle people and by the cutting down of luxuries. The Russian Government has lost half a billion dollars revenue by stopping its sale of alcoholic liquor, but the country has, directly and indirectly, saved many times that amount as the rise in its receipts from other taxes already shows. Deposits in German savings banks are a quarter of a billion dollars more than last year.

It is therefore absurd as well as wicked to talk about the war being carried on to the "complete exhaustion" of one side or the other. The only sensible thing for those in authority to do is to stop and coolly consider what possible advantage they can gain by going on with it. All parties have sufficiently demonstrated their courage. We are willing to concede that they can fight for another half year or three years or thirty if they like, but what is the use? The Kilkenny cats are no fit examples for human beings.

TRADE-MARKED PHILANTHROPY

UNEMPLOYMENT will never be remedied by "Bundle Day." Its effects are too broad, its causes too deep, for any such relief to be effective. But among the palliative measures adopted by a community partly aroused to its responsibility this is a picturesque and encouraging project.

There was in the aggregate on "Bundle Day" a good deal of giving. It comes, moreover, after a season in which the plight of Europe has caused a large overflow of charity. Evidently the more spectacular need of the war-ridden nations has not obscured the familiar obligations to the men and women at home who are economically adrift. Once we begin to give we give more and more generously, and without partizanship.

Trade-marked philanthropy was never more brilliantly vindicated. As one disgruntled worker said, thousands of folks who would turn away a man who asked for a pair of shoes at the back door were glad to send the shoes out of the front door as a contribution to "Bundle Day." The individual appeal gains tremendously when it is socialized and the means of granting it is made easy and a little piquant. Human nature being granted, that is no discredit to the giver, and it affords a sound basis for optimism. Nothing in our present civilization is developing so rapidly as the science of advertising; and if we can keep the publicity expert a few steps in advance of the public conscience we shall surprize ourselves by the quantity of good works we are lured into doing.

THE EXPANSION OF AUSTRALIA

THOSE who have deplored the waste of human effort and life in the attempts to reach the geographical pole will be glad to read in this issue of an expedition which had a more sensible aim than to be the first to attain the mathematical point which marks the confluence of imaginary lines, and, what's more, a point that does not stay still but wobbles around in a sixty-five foot ring. The Australasians are a practical and far-sighted people and it was not for nothing that the Governments of Australia and New Zealand appropriated over $100,000 for the exploration of the coast of the Antarctic continent lying nearest them. Adelie Land is but little farther from Australia and New Zealand than these are from each other, and they certainly have the best right to it. Any claims that we might have had by right of discovery have long been forfeited by our failure to follow up Admiral Wilkes, who first saw this coast seventy-five years ago.

Judging by the pictures we present on other pages, this newly acquired territory is not suited to colonization. Where the wind blows on the average fifty miles an hour and the summer temperature is 32° Fahr., immigration is not likely to be excessive. Nevertheless the Mawson expedition proved that men can live there the year round if it is worth while and also that it would be worth while. Nothing very definite has been given out to the public about the mineral wealth of the Antarctic continent, but from what Professor David of Sydney University said in his England address, it must be considerable. Germany is finding out that copper is very valuable when you do not have it, and coal is something that is bound to rise in price in future years, like the Sibylline leaves. The furs and fisheries alone are likely to pay the costs of acquisition and exploitation, as they have in Alaska, and there is here also the hint of gold behind. At any rate the expedition has extended the domain of Australasia by more than a third.

Toward the north as well these enterprising countries are now rapidly expanding. In the last six months they have taken possession of all of the German islands of the Pacific, except such as have fallen to the lot of Japan. This amounts to 96,000 square miles, an area larger than New York and Pennsylvania put together. New Zealand and not Germany now shares with us Samoa; Japan and not Germany now shares with us the Ladrones; Australia and not Germany now shares New Guinea with the Dutch. The ultimate ownership of these islands depends upon the outcome of the war and the bargaining of the peace conference, but for the present at least Australasia may rejoice in the gain of large territories in the tropics whose luxuriant vegetation and high temperature form a natural complement to her cold and barren Antarctic acquisitions.

ON BEING SNOWED ON

IT is a poor-spirited wayfarer who attempts to shield himself from the snow with an umbrella. Not that he deserves to share the scornful apostrophe which Meredith addresses to the man who shrinks from the rain:

> Thou, trim Cockney, that jeerest, consider thyself, to whom it may occur to be out in such a scene, and with what steps of a nervous dancing master it would be thine to play the hunted rat of the elements, for the preservation of the one imagined dry spot about thee, somewhere on thy luckless person!

For being rained on is quite another story. The rain is uncompromising; it lacks the urbane adaptability of the snow, which is content to settle where it falls and make the best of it, which flutters into your face with the most determined insistence, yet without brusquerie—diplomatic to the last flake. There is a bit of caress and just a touch of chill in it, like the lightly flung sarcasm of a sister or a sweetheart.

Then it does such quaint things to passersby. This year's absurd balmacaan and the rusty coat of a decade's service, dusted with its clinging white, are hardly to be distinguished; even the fantastic complexities of your debutante's tailor-tortured costume are reduced to democratic simplicity. And when here and there a wisp of brown hair is powdered more daintily than was ever my lady's coiffure, who would regret the umbrella?

THE LIBERTY TO MAKE OPPRESSIVE CONTRACTS

IN the name of equality of right, the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas coercion law case fastens upon the man who works with his hands a crippling burden of inequality. The Kansas law, like similar statutes in thirteen other states, forbade an employer to require a workingman, on being hired, to sign an agreement not to join a labor union. This law, sustained by the state courts of Kansas, the Supreme Court has now overthrown.

The majority opinion of the court declares that the

restriction imposed by the statute upon the employer disturbs the equality of right enjoyed by employer and employee, impairs the liberty of contract guaranteed by the Constitution, and effects no purpose necessary or beneficial to the general welfare.

On all these points the court has taken a view which is reactionary and regardless of the actual facts of modern industrial life.

On the first point, the Supreme Court had a clearer view in a previous case, involving a legislative limitation of hours of labor, when it said: "The legislatutre has also recognized the fact, which the experience of legislators in many states has corroborated, that the proprietors . . . and their operatives do not stand upon an equality. . . . The proprietors lay down the rules and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them."

On the second point, it has long been established by legislative action and judicial pronouncement that liberty of contract is not absolute but relative—a right of the individual which, while it may not be taken away, may be modified on behalf of the general welfare. Indeed it is not even absolute in regard to the individual himself, as was recognized by the Supreme Court in another case, when it said: "A man may not barter away his life or his freedom, or his substantial rights."

On the third point, the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Day, concurred in by Mr. Justice Hughes, speaks with force and reason:

> This statute reaches not only the employed but as well one seeking employment. The latter may never wish to join a labor union. By signing such agreements as are here involved he is deprived of the right of free choice as to his future conduct, and must choose between employment and the right to act in the future as the exigencies of his situation may demand. . . . We cannot understand upon what ground it can be said that a subject so ultimately related to the welfare of society is removed from the legislative power. . . . It would be difficult to select any subject more intimately related to good order and the security of the community than that under consideration—whether one takes the view that labor organizations are advantageous or the reverse.

The contention of the majority of the court is that the prohibition of such action by employers as will render it impossible for the workers to unite in organizations for the collective preservation of their rights has no relation to the general welfare.

It must be a matter of deep regret to every lover of human rights and believer in social and industrial progress to have the highest court in the land take such a stand. It is gratifying that three of the keenest and most progressive minds on the Supreme bench, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. Justice Hughes, take the contrary view.

But even that fact does not help at the present juncture. We have taken a backward step.

THE TYRANNY OF A MINORITY

ONCE more a filibuster has been used by the minority in the Senate to impede and postpone action by the majority.

The rules of the Senate, unlike those of practically every other legislative body in the world, permit unlimited debate. The majority cannot bring a measure to a vote so long as a single member is willing to stand in his place and talk, no matter how little he may have to say, or how irrelevantly he may say it.

In the present case we are inclined to approve the result. But that does not alter the fact that the method by which it is arrived at is wrong.

In any body where decisions are made by the counting of noses, there is bound to be from time to time arbitrary and autocratic action by a group to the detriment of the interests of the rest of the body.

Generally it is the action of the majority. Whereupon the minority complains bitterly of tyranny. In the United States Senate it is often the action of a minority. Then the majority inveighs loudly against tyranny.

Both are right. But if tyranny there must sometimes be, the tyranny of the majority is better than the tyranny of the minority. For the majority presumably represents the opinion of the majority of the electorate.

The world has yet to find a better method of legislation than that of majority voting in representative assemblies. Until such a method is found, a minority has no right to obstruct the course of legislation by sheer physical inertia.

The rules of the Senate on debate are a denial of fundamental facts of representative government.

The best of material for the future historian is the ephemeral literature of the war, such as magazines, newspapers, pamphlets, press bulletins, postcards, letters and the like which reflect contemporary opinion. But such things vanish very quickly after the occasion that has called them forth, so we are glad to learn that Yale University has begun the collection of material of this sort as well as all books and official documents bearing on the Great War with the object of building up a special library on the subject.

The Great War named itself. So we said in early August, and the spread of this designation shows that the fitness of the designation is generally recognized. Now it receives official sanction thru the publication of a volume of Italian documents under the title of *I documenti della Grande Guerra*. The "European War" is obviously too narrow. The "World War," tho it has the advantage of alliteration, is too broad, for one continent is happily saved from it by being under the egis of the Monroe doctrine.

Harry Thaw, the insane murderer of Stanford White, is back in New York State after many months of fugitive exile. Now begins a new legal battle over his continuance in confinement. There should be no question about it. Until a board of competent experts declares that he has regained his sanity to the point where he is no longer a danger to the community, he should not be released from the asylum. And no mawkish sentimentality should influence the decision.

After the Buy-a-Bale movement, why not try a Buy-a-Day-of-Work campaign? A day's work would cost you little and might help one of the unemployed much.

Congress has twelve big appropriation bills to pass—and less than twice as many days to pass them in. It is time to stop talking and get to work.

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THE STORY OF THE WEEK

Germany Declares a War Zone

The German Government has announced that beginning February 18 every enemy merchant ship entering the waters surrounding the United Kingdom will if possible be destroyed, and that even neutral vessels will be in danger owing to the misuse of neutral flags. As this measure brings up a question of neutral rights that touches American interests very nearly and may necessitate action on the part of our Government, we quote several paragraphs from the announcement, using the official version coming direct by wireless from Berlin to Sayville, since this differs considerably from the version which came first to this country thru London:

Since the beginning of the present war Great Britain has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies all principles of international law. It is true the British Government has announced in a number of decrees that the Declaration of London concerning naval warfare is binding on her naval forces, but in reality she has renounced the declaration in its most important particulars. . . .

Inasmuch as she has declared subject to capture all articles of conditional contraband intended for Germany, without reference to the harbor in which they are to be unloaded or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put, she does not hesitate to violate the London Declaration, as her naval forces have seized on neutral ships German property that was not contraband, in violation of her own decrees.

She has further, thru her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service, and has made of them prisoners of war. Finally she has declared the entire North Sea to be an area of war and, if she has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping thru the sea between Scotland and Norway, she has made it so difficult and so dangerous that she has to a certain extent effected a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports. This is in violation of international law. These measures have the obvious purpose, thru the illegal paralyzation of neutral commerce, not only to strike at Germany's military strength, but also at the economic life of Germany and, finally, thru starvation, doom the entire population of Germany to destruction. . . .

Just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war. It will thus proceed against the shipping of the enemy for this purpose beginning February 18, 1915.

Germany will endeavor to destroy every enemy's merchant ship that is found in this area of war without its always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes. Neutrals are therefore warned against further entrusting crews, passengers and wares to such ships. Their attention is called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for, even tho the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral shipping in so far as they are recognizable, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against the enemy's ships cannot always be averted.

At the same time it is specifically noted that shipping north of the Shetland Islands, in the eastern area of the North Sea, and in a strip at least thirty sea miles in width along the Netherlands coast is not imperiled. . . .

A case of what the German proclamation refers to as "the misuse of neutral flags" occurred on February 6, when the Cunard liner "Lusitania" arrived at Liverpool flying the American flag. She had hauled down the Union Jack and put up the Stars and Stripes the night before in the Irish Sea after receiving by wireless a warning of danger from German submarines. The British Merchant Shipping act of 1894 prohibits the assumption of the British flag by a foreign vessel "unless the assumption has been made for the purpose of escaping capture by the enemy or by a foreign ship-of-war in the exercise of belligerent right."

THE GREAT WAR

February 1—Germans repulsed on the Bzura before Warsaw after a week of desperate attack. British regain ground lost at La Bassée.

February 2—Heavy Austro-German attacks force back Russians in Carpathians and Bukowina. Four Dardanelles forts shelled by Anglo-French fleet.

February 3—French repulse German attacks in Champagne. British foil attempt of Turks to cross Suez Canal.

February 4—Battle of the Bzura continues indecisive but with losses estimated at 25,000 on each side. Russians invade Hungary thru Carpathian passes.

February 5—Germany warns all vessels away from the United Kingdom after February 18. Cunard "Lusitania" hoists American flag to escape capture in Irish Sea.

February 6—Russians cross Bzura and attack German positions near the Vistula. Turkey salutes Italian flag, so closing the Hodeida incident.

February 7—Russians advancing in East Prussia toward Insterburg. Austrians report advance in southern Galicia and capture of 1200 Russian prisoners.

The Battle of the Bzura

Probably the bloodiest battle of the war is that which has been fought in the angle between the Bzura and Rawka rivers. Here a force of 80,000 or 100,000 men had been concentrated under General von Mackensen, who was determined at

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MR. CARNEGIE AS A GENIAL WITNESS

At the hearing of the Industrial Relations Commission he testified cheerfully that his business was "to do as much good in the world as possible," and that his gifts amounted to $324,657,399

Press Illustrating Co.

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD SERGEANT

This Polish girl, Stanislawa Ordinska, fought so bravely in several battles as a member of the Polish volunteer legion of the Austrian Army that she was brevetted sergeant

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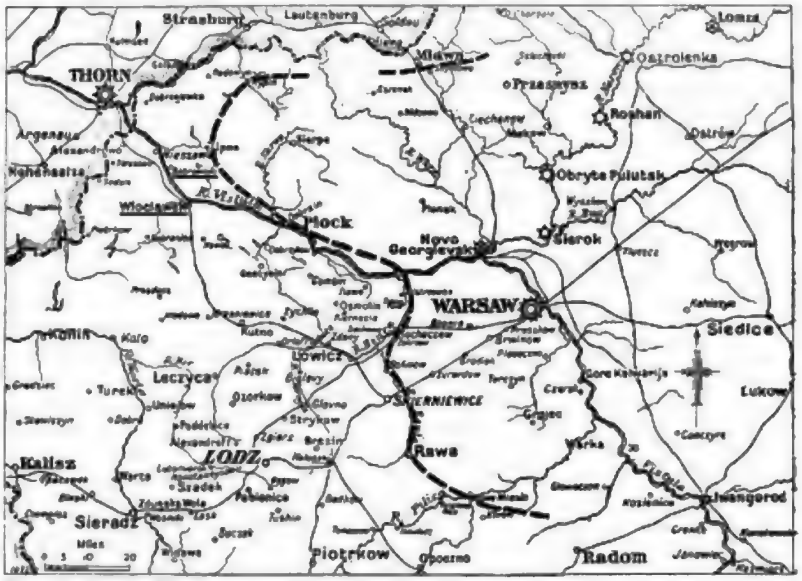
any sacrifice to break thru the Russian lines defending Warsaw, thirty miles east. It is an open and level battlefield and the frozen ground made it difficult for the attacking party to get protection by digging or to gain ground by sapping. As the Russians have had months in which to prepare their defenses, they had entrenched themselves as strongly as possible and had marked the ranges for their artillery.

Against these fortified positions the Germans launched their attack, endeavoring by sheer mass momentum to overpower the enemy. After a week of alternate artillery fire and charges they succeeded on Sunday, the last day in January, in capturing two miles of trenches. The Russians then retired to their second line, and against this the German waves broke in vain. The buildings of the village of Goumine and the country estate of Borjimow formed the center of action. The battle front was nearly seven miles long. Six hundred guns were used by the Germans to support their infantry charges. In order to prevent the depletion of their numbers thru the terrific fire of the Russian machine guns the German soldiers advanced in close formation, shoulder to shoulder and nine ranks deep. The regiments in front, who were expected to be sacrificed to make way for the rest, were called the "Death Divisions." Reserves were brought up from Lowicz to take the places of those who fell.

Three days of such tactics made no impression upon the Russian defenses, and as soon as the force of the onslaught was exhausted the Russians charged with the bayonet and regained their lost positions. According to Russian estimates the Germans lost at least 25,000 in killed and wounded between February 1 and 4, and the Russian casualties were not much less. The German official report is reticent, but claims



From the London Times

THE BATTLE OF THE BZURA

From January 22 to February 4 the Germans, under General von Mackenson, made mass attacks on the Russian lines between Sochacsew and Bolimow, west of Warsaw. According to Petrograd reports the Germans sacrificed 25,000 men and made no permanent gains. North of the Vistula the Germans have attacked the Russians near Lipno

the capture of 6000 Russian prisoners in the three days' fight.

Following up their success a force of Russians crost the Bzura River at its junction with the Vistula and so attacked the German position from the left flank.

North of the Vistula the Germans have met the Russian army which was making its way toward Thorn. Their attack was delivered between Lipno and Dobrzin, and, according to the Russian account, was repulsed with heavy loss.

Snow Forts In western Europe the fighting has been fiercest where the weather is the worst, that is in the Vosges Mountains of Alsace. Here the snow is deep and hard packed, so both armies have taken to skis. In some cases the French Alpine troops have carried German positions by skating down the mountainside with such momentum that the charge could not be checked on the way either by the enemy or by themselves. Concealment by digging, which has become the established method of warfare in the present conflict, is easier in snow than in earth. Both the Germans and the French have hidden their batteries in the snow banks so they are invisible even to the aeroplanes flying over.

The fighting here devolves mostly upon the artillery, and the towns fought for are shelled first by one side and then by the other until little is left of them. Thann, Steinbach and Cernay have so suffered as the Germans have successively retired from them and fallen back toward Mülhausen. An aerial bombardment of the headquar-

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THE DUNE-LAND OF THE BELGIAN BORDER—

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ters of General von Bordungen near Altkirch forced him to remove the staff to Mülhausen. The French have now possession of a strip of the Alsatian border from Switzerland as far north as St. Dié, about ten miles wide and fifty miles long.

About the rest of the French-Flemish line there is little to say, altho there has been hard fighting in the Champagne district, where trenches have been lost and won at several points. The French have made strong efforts to push back the German line between Rheims and Argonne in order to cut the railroad, which parallels the entrenchments a few miles to the north, but they have not been able to hold the little ground they have gained.

Turks Attack Suez

Last week we described the march of the Ottoman armies across the wilderness of Sinai and gave a map illustrating the lines of advance. Of the three divisions the middle one seems to have been the most important; it is said to have consisted of 12,000 men. On the night of February 2 these troops attempted to bridge the Canal by means of rafts and pontoons a few miles south of Ismailia. While engaged in this work they were attacked by the British Territorial, Indian and Australasian troops, and in an all-day battle suffered a terrible defeat. It is reported that 400 of the Turks were killed, many more than that wounded, and 600 taken prisoners. The British lost fifteen killed and fifty-three wounded.

Two days later the Turks renewed their efforts to cross the Canal and were again repulsed, with the loss of 300 prisoners and many killed and wounded. The British captured three machine guns and ninety camels loaded with supplies. The prisoners could be more properly designated deserters, for they had suffered so much from lack of food on their recent march and from the harsh treatment of the German officers as to be quite willing to surrender. Most of them are imprest Bedouin or Palestine peasants without uniforms or training.

The Airmen

In this war of ditch-digging and machine maneuvers the only chance for the display of individual daring is in the air. The aviators alone remind us of the ancient days when the champions encountered one another in front of the armies and the knight errant wandered at will thru the enemy's country. Most of the bomb-dropping exploits, however, do little damage; at least according to the account of the party attacked, usually the only side heard from.

The Germans continue their air raids on the channel port of Dunkirk. On the night of January 28 six German aeroplanes passed over the place and fifty bombs were dropped, both explosive and incendiary, for the purpose of destroying the provision depots, but the only buildings injured were private houses.

English aeroplanes visiting Dortmund damaged twenty-one public buildings and the Germania monument at Hohenburg. Seven English aeroplanes which were bombarding Ostend and Zeebrugge were attacked by a flock of Taubes and driven out to sea, where three of them are reported lost.

A German dirigible of the Parseval type, which attacked the Russian port of Libau, was brought down by gun fire and fell into the sea. The crew was captured.

The first really effective use of the aerial arm in battle is reported from Craonne, where the French airmen rained bombs upon the German troops massed in the trenches until they were so demoralized that when the French infantry charged with fixed bayonets they fled in a disorderly rout.

Percival Gibbon, the Russian correspondent of the London *Chronicle* and the *New York Times*, who is almost the only eye witness to send news of the eastern campaign, thus describes a duel between a German Taube which was dropping bombs on Warsaw and a Russian biplane which attacked it over the city:

> It was a glorious piece of sheer daring, for a seventy-horsepower biplane, while admirable for reconnoissance and observing gunfire, is overmatched in such a competition as this by a twelve-horsepower Taube monoplane. The Taube quickly straightened up and then swooped, like a sparrow hawk shooting down the air in a plunge so swift and steep that from the street corner groups the cry went up that it was falling. The two machines passed abreast of one another at a distance that appeared to be small, and as they came abeam I could see the twinkle of the pale fire as the gun of the monoplane spat at her opponent. Then they were apart again and the monoplane was climbing swiftly to repeat the maneuver.
>
> Some minutes elapsed before the strategy of the overmatched biplane was apparent. The fight flickered away in dives and circles across roofs and threatened to pass out of sight when suddenly the colorless sky showed a rag of smoke drifting across. Three more biplanes had driven the Taube clear of the streets to where the guns from the batteries could bear on her.
>
> Instantly the Taube was circling and climbing in a panic to get out of range of the shrapnel which burst around her. The last seen of her was her beeline retreat due west.

To the same papers we are indebted for the following vivid description of an exploit by Pegoud, the French aviator. One day in trying out a new machine he took along a dozen bombs to drop upon a German magazine.

> When he was near his goal he hovered above the place, and, descending lower, dropt nine of the bombs. The effect was prodigious. Explosion after explosion rent the air so that his machine was shaken by the vibrations.
>
> Pegoud flew away elated at his success. Still he had three bombs left, and

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WHERE THE SAND SHIFTS BUT THE BATTLE-LINE DOES NOT

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TENTING BY THE PYRAMIDS

The Scots flag flies over an encampment of Colonial Scots, one of the regiments from Australia which is garrisoning Egypt against the Turks

swooping like a bird of prey flung them over the heads of a company of German soldiers. They scattered in all directions and Pegoud flew thru the darkened sky like a winged death.

His latest achievement was directed a few days ago against a captive airship, from which the fire of German batteries was directed. Flying at a great hight and making a wide detour behind a veil of clouds, Pegoud then flew straight at the sausage-shaped balloon. He was seen at once, and shots were fired at him wildly. He heard the shouts of the soldiers and hoarse commands. Little figures were running about like ants down there, and the balloon was hastily drawn earthward, but it was too late.

Pegoud swooped in magnificent volplanes which used to thrill me when I saw them over English soil. When he was less than fifty yards above the airship he flung his bomb. A dull explosion followed, making a gale of air currents in which the French aeroplane rocked with quivering planes. The ball of gas was rent and the German airship collapsed to earth.

The Japanese Demands

It was commonly believed in the United States that Japan, in undertaking the capture of the German territory of Kiao-Chau, had pledged herself to return it to China. This, it now appears, was not the case, for the Japanese Government has stated that Japan is under no obligations whatever as to the disposal of Kiao-Chau. Judging by appearances, it is the intention of Japan to retain both the continental and the insular territory taken from the Germans. Plans are being made for the colonization and agricultural development of the archipelagoes by Japanese, and they have taken over the German railroads of the Shantung peninsula leading from Kiao-Chau into the interior.

The Japanese Government has recently presented to China a list of her demands, and President Yuan Shih-kai has called a conference for their consideration. No authorized statement of the contents of the note has transpired, but it is rumored that Japan asks for the extension to ninety-nine years of her lease of the Manchurian railroad, the privilege of residing and owning land in Mongolia as well as Manchuria, and the transference to Japan of all the German mining, railroad and agricultural concessions in China. It will be remembered that a few years ago, when Russia brought Outer Mongolia under her control, Japan took measures to extend her sphere of influence in Inner Mongolia. In southern China also the Japanese have been investing extensively in mining and other concessions, and they fafored and supported with men and money the ill-fated rebellion of Dr. Sun Yat-sen against the government of Yuan Shih-kai at Peking.

The Japanese are reported to have sold over $40,000,000 worth of arms and ammunition to the Allies, mostly to Russia.

Mr. Wilson's Veto Upheld

In the House, on the 4th, there was an attempt to pass the Immigration bill over President Wilson's veto. Exactly one year had elapsed since the original passage of the bill in this branch of Congress. After a day of debate the roll was called and Mr. Wilson's veto was sustained. But the margin was a narrow one. To pass the bill 261 voted, and 136 were counted in the negative. There were 399 members present (two not voting), and 266 affirmative votes were needed for the two-thirds which passage over a veto requires. Party lines were broken. There were 166 Democrats against the veto, and 102 for it. On the Republican side, 78 opposed the veto and 32 voted to sustain it. Nearly all of the Progressives were against the veto.

This was the third failure to pass such a bill over a President's veto. Two years ago Mr. Taft's disapproval was effective. Mr. Cleveland's veto of a similar measure was upheld. The chief ground of objection has been a literacy test. If the House had shown a two-thirds majority this time, the bill would have become a law, for there were only a few votes against it in the Senate. The supporters of it will try again in the next Congress. In the debate the veto was opposed by Mr. Underwood, the Democratic floor leader. Mr. Burnett, chairman of the Immigration Committee, said the President had erred in asserting that the proposed restriction had never been advocated in national platforms. He asserted that support of it had been given in the Democratic platform of 1896.

The Ship Purchase Bill

A Democratic revolt may have prevented the passage of the Ship Purchase bill in the Senate. On the 1st, Mr. Clarke, of Arkansas, moved to send the bill back to the Committee on Commerce. A point of

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order against this motion having been raised and sustained by the Vice-President, his decision was overruled by a vote of 46 to 37, nine Democrats voting against him. Then there was a motion to lay Mr. Clarke's motion on the table. This was defeated by a vote of 44 to 42, the following seven Democrats standing for Mr. Clarke's original proposition: Messrs. Clarke, of Arkansas; Camden, of Kentucky; O'Gorman, of New York; Bankhead, of Alabama; Hitchcock, of Nebraska; Hardwick, of Georgia, and Vardaman, of Mississippi.

At a Democratic conference efforts were made to gain the support of the seven Senators by concessions. One would prevent the purchase of interned ships; another would end Government ownership at the close of the war. The overtures were rejected. On Friday, adjournment until Monday was ordered, and the efforts were renewed. At the end of the week it was shown that the President and the Senators supporting the bill lacked one vote. Passage of the bill was not expected.

Cotton and Food Ships

The steamship "Dacia," which was bought from the Hamburg-American Company by E. N. Breitung, and which started from Galveston on January 31 for Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton, arrived at Norfolk on the 7th and stopped there to take on coal, intending to resume the voyage without delay. It is expected that the ship will be seized and subjected to the action of a British prize court. Mr. Breitung has bought the "Segurança," an American ship, and is converting her into a cotton carrier. According to decisions recently announced, a cargo of cotton on this ship, consigned to Germany, would not be disturbed.

It is understood that the "Wilhelmina's" cargo of foodstuffs will be seized. This ship, under the American flag, sailed for Hamburg on January 22, a few days before the German Government took over all the grain and flour of the country. The British Government has decided to take the "Wilhelmina," holding that, despite the guarantee given by the German Ambassador at Washington, the cargo may come into the possession of the German Government and be used for the army. Because the ship sailed before the German Government's food decree was published, Great Britain will pay for the cargo and release the vessel. Notice has recently been given that all foodstuffs shipped to Germany, Austria or Turkey will be regarded as contraband.

The Case of Werner Horn

Werner Horn, a German who had been in this country for several years, attempted, on the 2d, to destroy the Canadian Pacific Railway bridge over the St. Croix River (the international boundary) at Vanceboro, Maine, by an explosion of dynamite. The bridge was but slightly injured. He was arrested in Vanceboro on a warrant procured by the railroad company. Admitting that he had sought to wreck the bridge, he claimed that what he had done was an act of war, or a political act, saying that he was a German reservist with the rank of captain. When Canada asked for his extradition, he asserted that the offense had been committed in Maine and that he had not set foot on Canadian soil. He also appealed to the German Ambassador at Washington.

He was arrested again upon the charge that he had injured buildings in Vanceboro. Having been found guilty, he was sent to jail for thirty days. It is expected, however, that he will soon be surrendered to the Federal authorities for a hearing before a commissioner concerning extradition. The legal question is a complicated one, and the case presents novel features. It is suspected that Horn started the fire that destroyed the Roebling works in Trenton, New Jersey. War material was being produced there. He was in Trenton at the time.

At the Mexican Capital

General Obregon, representing Carranza, has retained control of the Mexican capital. Zapata, with headquarters at Cuernavaca, sixty miles from the city, has been carrying on guerrilla warfare. His forces have been whipped twice by Obregon, but he has cut the capital's water mains. When Zapata retreated from the city, he took with him Garza, the latest of the provisional presidents. It was said that Garza had been kidnapped and borne away by force because, in an address to the convention, he had denounced Zapata and called his army an incompetent one. Since Garza's departure nothing has been heard of him, and at the end of last week many believed that Zapata had put him to death.

The diplomatic representatives of foreign powers are in a quandary. Carranza, saying that Vera Cruz was the new capital, invited them to that city. They declined to go, holding that acceptance of his invitation would be equivalent to recognition of

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TRIFLING DAMAGE THAT MAY CAUSE COMPLICATIONS

This is all that Werner Horn's bomb accomplished when he tried to wreck the international bridge over the St. Croix River, between Maine and New Brunswick, over which foodstuffs for England are shipped. But he has appealed to Ambassador Von Bernstorff to secure freedom from extradition from this country on the ground that his offense was an act of war

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his Government. Whereupon their relations with the First Chief and General Obregon became strained. Carranza ordered the Spanish Minister, if he desired to avoid deportation, to surrender within twenty-four hours a Spaniard named Delcaso, a confidential agent of the Spanish Government, who has accompanied Villa. It was alleged that Delcaso had assisted Villa in many ways. The man had sought refuge in the Spanish legation, and the Minister declined to surrender him. This incident offended the diplomatic corps, and at the end of the week it was said that all of the diplomats might leave Mexico. They were unable to use the telegraph wires, there was no Government for them to deal with, and the city was suffering for lack of food. Obregon closed all the newspaper offices, but afterward permitted the publication of two dailies, under a rigid censorship. Thousands of Government employees were out of work, and the Villa currency, in general circulation, had been made worthless by Obregon decree.

Gen. Jesus Carranza, the First Chief's brother, and his son Abelardo, who were captured in the first week of January on the Tehauntepec Isthmus by General Santibanez, who had turned from Carranza to Zapata, have been put to death by Santibanez. Members of General Carranza's staff were executed immediately after their capture, but he and his son were held, their release being conditional upon the First Chief's pardon of Santibanez, who asked for his old place in the Constitutionalist army. The First Chief would not yield. Last week he reported the death of his brother.

Villa and His Foes

In the north, Villa has continued his preparations for a movement against Tampico. He has promised to capture the port, to drive all his enemies out of northeastern Mexico, and to defeat Carranza's army within six weeks. General Angeles has been successful in and about Monterey, and another subordinate of Villa has captured San Luis Potosi, driving out General Benavides, who was formerly loyal to Villa. He will have 25,000 men in three columns attacking Tampico, and General Caballero, defending Tampico, has only 10,000. General Gonzales, also at Tampico, has issued a notice that all foreigners there who aid Carranza's enemies or interfere with the political affairs of Mexico will be put to death.

Villa has assumed the Presidency, or has made himself a kind of dictator. In a published statement he says he reluctantly took this course for the preservation of order, because he and his forces had been separated from the convention, the capital and the President (Garza), who cannot be reached. He does not seek the Provisional Presidency, he adds, and will retire after the restoration of peace. He has appointed three Cabinet ministers—Diaz Lombardo, formerly Minister to France; Francisco Escudero, formerly speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, and professor of political economy in the University of Guadalajara, and General Garza Cardenas. Probably Angeles will be his Minister of War.

Reports about military movements in the northwest are conflicting. The Yaqui Indian troops have mutinied and are terrifying the people of Sonora. Mines are closed in that state and agriculture is neglected.

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THE EXPOSITION FROM AN AEROPLANE

The main group of buildings as they looked in December. The big fair opens at the end of this week and will run to the end of the year

It is reported that $7,000,000 has been raised by wealthy Mexicans in exile for a new revolutionary movement, hostile to both Carranza and Villa, and designed to establish a republic composed of Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California. Another report speaks of a movement of the same kind in support of Gen. Eduardo Iturbide, as a candidate for Provisional President. He is now in Texas. A peace conference, attended by more than 200 former governors, general or cabinet ministers, was held last week in San Antonia. It adopted a resolution urging all the militant factions to submit to arbitration, and appointed a committee, the leading members of which are Francisco Carbajal, who was President for a time after the fall of Huerta, and Federico Gamboa, Foreign Minister in Huerta's Cabinet.

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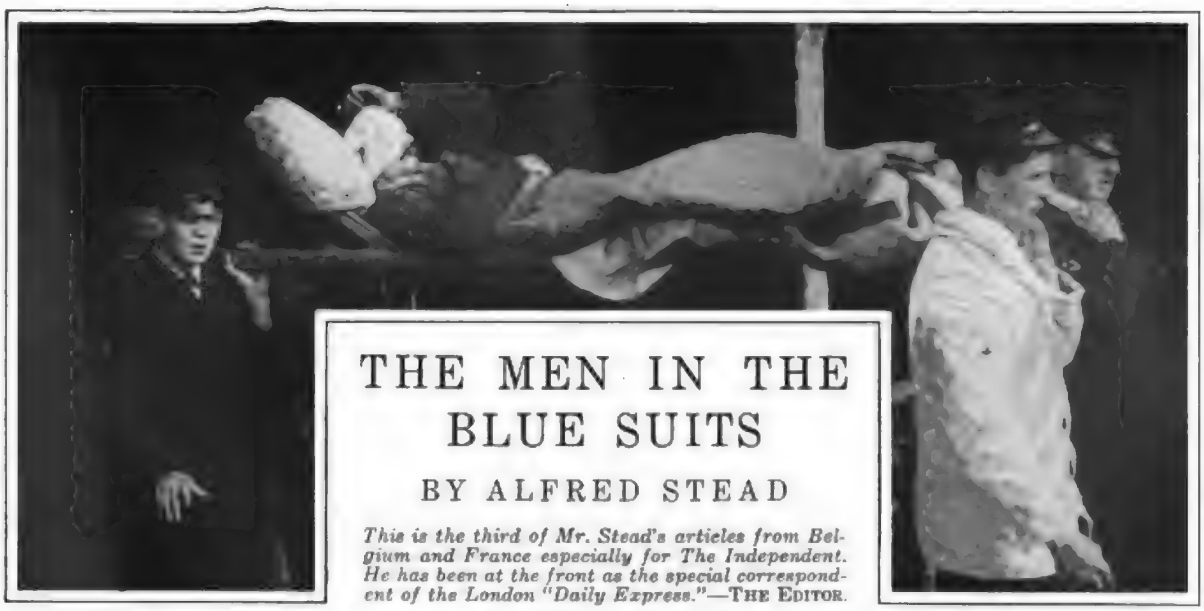

THE MEN IN THE BLUE SUITS

BY ALFRED STEAD

This is the third of Mr. Stead's articles from Belgium and France especially for The Independent. He has been at the front as the special correspondent of the London "Daily Express."—THE EDITOR.

"VICTORY belongs to those who know how to suffer a quarter of an hour more." This phrase of the famous Japanese General Nogi sums up modern war. And what of those who suffer, the wounded by shot and shell, the grim incomplete harvest of war?

Modern war is very cruel to the wounded, just as modern surgery and modern science are kind and save many lives which would have been lost formerly. There is none of the awful squalor and dirt of the Crimean hospitals—there is preparation here and plenty of it. The railway network of France makes it far more easy to convey wounded to adequate hospitals far from the battle line once they can be collected. But there is the rub. Shell fire makes ambulance work very perilous indeed—since the enemy's artillerymen fire on anything moving, at distances which make it difficult to distinguish those carrying out an errand of mercy from the attacking troops. But the wounded are picked up under the heaviest fire. There are plenty of brave ambulance men and stretcher bearers.

As one of these latter said to me: "It is not the shells that bother us so much, but it is very hard to carry a heavily loaded stretcher when all the time one is falling over dead bodies and horses."

But often the wounded have to lie out for hours, in a zone of retreat and attack, where no help can come to them. During the night help may come, but if the ground be still contested nobody can go there at all. And from the darkness go up cries of "water, water, help," gradually weakening as the strength of the sufferer ebbs away.

The use of the emergency first aid, applied by fellow wounded on the field of battle, has saved many lives. For sometimes it is quite impossible for a doctor to reach the wounded; but a less severely injured comrade, rolling over and over, may be able to arrest a hemorrhage and save a life.

How wounded suffer and endure is well illustrated by the case of some regiments which had taken up a position across a river: they were cut to ribbons but could not be collected. Finally the wounded were ferried across on rafts during the night three at a time, under shell fire—this after twenty hours' exposure in wet trenches.

Then they were taken to the hospital in a church. No sooner there than the roof was taken off by shells and a move into the cellar was advisable. At nightfall this forlorn band, wounded by bullets, but more by splinters of shell and shrapnel, staggered forth to seek safety. There were only a few stretchers, and men who were sure they could not walk, walked all the same, clinging to their comrades. Thus thru the night for two miles to where the motor ambulances were waiting. Then forty miles

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A HOSPITAL AUDIENCE AT BOULOGNE—BRITISH SOLDIERS LISTENING TO A SINGER FROM HOME

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to railhead—jolting and suffering as the fractured bones rasp and grate together. Comfortable trains for two days, with every rail giving a throb, to hospital. But thanks to the efficiency of the field hospitals there is little gangrene—little, that is, compared with what might be.

Those hospital trains—what an experience it is to travel in them! The smells, the indescribable horrors, the pitiful sufferings of men from the trenches, with blood-soddened bandages, jolted for hours between country stations, without a cup of hot coffee or a change of rags. And yet all that can be done is done. In this frightful hurly-burly of war, when a few hundred yards backwards or forwards may mean thousands more wounded to be dealt with, it is impossible that there should not be great suffering. Motor vehicles have done much to reduce the time of suffering, but there is still much.

But they are wonderfully brave, these sufferers. I saw a Highlander whose arm had been cut off by one of his own officers in a trench—it had been terribly shattered by a shell—cheerfully smoking on his stretcher, dissatified with his French cigarets but cheerful, very cheerful.

"I will be first-rate for opening taxi doors in the Strand; lucky it was my left arm," was his comment.

Another Tommy was drinking tea, that beverage beloved of the army, when a bullet took him in his right arm. He carefully transferred the pannikin to the left hand and finished his tea.

Men have been known to ask to be shaved on arriving in Paris to go to hospital so as to appear clean to the nurses.

"Can't shock them with a beard like that," said a burly sergeant with four bullets in him. And yet at the hospitals it takes something to shock them now.

I saw the arrival at the Ritz Hotel, now partly a hospital, of a French private who had come from the eastern frontier. He had had forty days' continuous work in the trenches, without taking his clothes off, without shaving, without washing. He was a regular wild man of the woods. His clothes had to be cut off him. And he was having a fine time with all the comfort of fine linen and accommodation of a first-class hotel.

That is one thing—modern hotels make fine hospitals. The supply of hot and cold water is especially useful. But the men's troubles are over when they arrive at a real hospital. It is the transit from the firing line to the hospital which is terrible for them.

Cleanliness is the keynote of the hospital endeavor. At the front this is difficult, but often the apparent uncleanliness which one sees is only superficial; the wound surfaces are clean and safe.

The stretchers with their pockets for dressings are wonderfully efficient. In each ambulance are little dispensaries and everything antiseptic to make of these vehicles perfect little movable hospitals.

From battlefield to motor ambulance, from motor ambulance to train, from train to hospital—all these stages in the way of the cross of the wounded are now well defined and working well. Steps have been taken to prevent the well-run organization of efficient doctors and nurses from being upset by the well-meaning but dangerous efforts of the amateur nurse. These have been politely but firmly removed from the possibility of danger—and their services will be utilized as and when they can.

At the beginning of the war the Red Cross badge was rather abused by curiosity seekers. Some such arrived near a battle in progress, some way back from the firing line, and announced that they were come to help.

"Go and help them burying these bodies over there," said the medical officer. And they did, these society amateurs, because they had to. But they never went out with Red Cross badges again.

The whole of France is full of wounded; there are no towns without them. Before the end of the war all the countries concerned will be—must be—vast hospitals, with thousands or hundreds of thousands of men in all stages of convalescence.

From a military point of view the thing to be done is to get the wounded back to the firing line as soon as possible. Nor are the wounded averse to this; in fact they are all keen upon getting out of the hospital as soon as possible.

And so they sit there in the sunshine, joking among themselves, grumbling about having no letters, "grousing" about little

Paul Thompson

TOMMY ATKINS TURNS LINGUIST—TAKING A LESSON IN FRENCH PRONUNCIATION FROM A BELGIAN CONVALESCENT

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details as is their traditional right. but none of them despondent, none of them not a better soldier than before as to morale.

"That is what is so fine about the British army," said a French officer, "the more you pound them, the more they suffer, the better they get, and the more determined to win." Those blue-clad lines of cripples prove more the strength of the British army than a thousand military pageants and parades.

The very courage and cheerfulness of these men make visitors rather ashamed of themselves. One of the hospital orderlies had been complaining that the blue clothes of the wounded secured for them an undue share in the good things showered on the hospital by the warm-hearted French people. To his grumble, "You get all the things given you, you in the blue suits," came the quick retort from one of the wounded men: "It's easy enough to get a blue suit; all you've got to do is to go in the firing line." And those who earn a blue suit may be cheerful, but they certainly do earn it!

Underwood & Underwood

SORTING THE BUNDLES—A FEW OF MANY THOUSAND ARE STACKED AT THE RIGHT

BUNDLE DAY IN NEW YORK

TRANSFERRING SURPLUS CLOTHING FROM THE EMPLOYED TO THE UNEMPLOYED

"BUNDLE, *n.* A number of things or a quantity of anything bound up together; a single thing folded or doubled and tied up; a package."

The lexicographer who devised that definition probably thought himself rather conclusive. But he ought to have seen Bundle Day Headquarters in New York. When five floors of a Fifth Avenue loft building are filled with overcoats, derbies, silk hats, women's hats, dresses, socks, bathrobes, collars, ties, waists, toys, white silk vests and knitting needles, in paper boxes, wooden boxes, hatboxes, bags, suitcases, newspapers, brown paper, and nothing at all, the most elastic definition of *bundle* stretches until it snaps.

For Bundle Day is nothing less than a sociological phenomenon. It is one phase of New York's effort to adjust itself to a winter in which something like half a million men and women are out of work.

February 1 was "Wardrobe Day." February 2 was "Attic Day." February 3 was to be the climax, "Bundle Day." But all thru the day the bundles kept pouring in in such quantities that the "day," like the definition, was expanded indefinitely, and plans were laid, under Mrs. James Speyer's direction, to make the work permanent.

Everybody helped. The first problem was to get people to ransack wardrobes and attics for the clothing they could spare. Advertising placards and newspapers and hundreds of thousands of seductive tags accomplished that. Then it was necessary to collect all the bundles; the hotels arranged to collect from their patrons, the commuters' railroads provided storage room in the stations, the city threw open the school houses and the police stations, the department stores and the express companies and the city provided wagons and trucks. Next the huge piles of clothing had to be sorted, cleaned, prest, repaired, and put in wearable condition. In this task volunteers from churches and social service organizations all over the city worked with men and women secured thru the Municipal Employment Agency. And when the garments were finally ready for shivering backs practically all the relief agencies in the city coöperated in distributing them.

An empty building near Madison Square was secured to serve as the clearing house. The Lackawanna Railroad gave enough coal to keep it warm, and the committee took possession. Then the magnet began to work. Huge "quantities of anything bound up together" were piled into elevators jammed to cubic capacity, unloaded and stacked, sorted by hurrying hands and passed on to the repair staff.

Not that the clothes arrived in rummage-sale tatters. To be sure, there was one pair of trousers which, the resourceful worker remarked, would do nicely for a one-legged man. But there were thousands of warm overcoats and suits—decently arranged on clothes-hangers provided by a great department store. "From good makers, too," sagely remarked the little tailor who was visibly relishing the opportunity to bring his professional judgment into play after long idleness. There was one gift of 500 pairs of brand-new socks; another of 200 pairs of shoes fresh from the factory. There seemed to be tons of warm underwear. In one room a group of seamstresses, under the guidance of two teachers loaned by the Board of Education, were busy

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putting quantities of women's clothing in good shape.

One of the lately unemployed remarked facetiously to the lean-faced Yankee who, with a rakish gray hat and collarless shirt, was sporting a nobby livery of blue with huge brass buttons, "Jimes, go 'round the corner and get me a glass of 'ahf-an'-'ahf." "Aye, aye, sir," replied James, with a last flourish and a jovial pun on the "tale of a waiter's coat" before he whipped it off and passed it on. And if he did miss his cue a little the donor of the coat did no better. But that sort of gift was rare. Most of the things would do just what they were meant to do—relieve hardship.

If you ask Miss Frances Kellor (whose work for immigrants Independent readers know well), who was responsible for launching Bundle Day in New York, she flashes back "I don't know." But nobody quite believes her. At any rate, New York liked the idea. Half of those who observed it liked the passing sensation of being generous; the other half liked the lasting sensation of being clothed.

THE INSPIRATION OF THE SCRIPTURES

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TWENTY-FIRST PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

IN two previous papers I have spoken of the Hebrew and the Christian Scriptures, and have tried to show what testimony they give as to the claim that the writers had special inspiration from God.

Believing, as I find evidence to believe, that God's hand can be seen in the creation and evolution of nature, I have no difficulty in believing that God can act and has acted, under his own laws, in the course of human history. I can see no reason why he should not guide good men, of whatever nation, as teachers along the ways of goodness; but, as in his guidance of the course of nature, I would expect his action to follow a course of evolution, along which men should gradually learn more of him and more of goodness and wisdom. I see no reason why an Elijah or Isaiah or John or Paul should not have had much of such guidance and inspiration, or why great and good men in later or earlier days might not have been thus favored, whether Zoroaster or Socrates.

But I should not expect this light from heaven to be blinding. It would not give more than could be received. The earliest history of mankind makes them ignorant savages, and by a course of evolution they had to come from a condition somewhat higher than the beasts to one of civilization and intelligence. God might lead them up gently, patiently, by many hands which his had grasped. God's prophets would be imperfect men, and much imperfection and much error would be mixt with some new truth discovered and taught.

A MIRACLE OF INSIGHT

I can see in the Hebrew and Christian Scriptures no evidence of what is usually meant by inspiration; in much of them no evidence of more than any historian or other writer might attain. It is not in the history or the science of the Bible, any more than in its rhetoric, that we are to look for anything unusual; they are no better than what we find the literature of other ancient peoples to be; it is in the amazing appearance of the teaching of one supreme God of absolute Justice and holiness. At first, as under a process of evolution was to be expected, he was the one God of the Jews, while other nations had other gods, but later in the time of the Captivity the Hebrew prophets rose to the conception that Jehovah was the only God, and the gods of the nations were but silver or gold or wood. No other nation reached this hight of inspiration. Greece invented civilization, and from Greece alone has it spread to all the world since; but it was only the Hebrew people that discovered, taught by their prophets, the worship of one only true God, Maker of heaven and earth, and beside him there is no God. By what miracle of insight or of divine revelation did they learn to worship this sole God, that insignificant little tribe of Egyptian slaves, fated to hold the highway of two hostile nations, the mightiest on earth, both vulgarly polytheistic, one worshiping "Isis and Orus and the dog Annubis," and the other, on the Euphrates, annexing gods from every conquered nation, and in terror of heavenly and earthly monsters and dragons innumerable; and right about them the many-named Baalim and Ashtaroth of the lesser Amorites and Syrians and Phenicians. Why did this insignificant football of the nations, tributary or captive, find the one God whom the learned priests of Thebes and Memphis and Babylon and Ninevah, searching for a *Deus Exsuperantissimus* in their genealogies and hierarchies of deities could not find—no, not even when the Heretic King of Egypt chiseled out the names of Egypt's gods that he might replace them for a decade or two with the mighty, many-handed god of the solar disk? Here is history's great riddle, unsolved unless it be by special divine Providence which made little Palestine the world's teacher in religion, as little Greece is its one master in culture and civilization. Was there not here revelation to the soul rather than inspiration to the pen?

JESUS' ATTITUDE TOWARD SCRIPTURE

It is impossible to prove this or any higher degree of special inspiration, for it would transgress no natural law of the mind, and it would be a matter of faith resting not so much on reason as on its reasonableness. It is reasonable that God may have guided, as a part of his providence, certain men anywhere and at any time to be teachers of their people. Miracles may be supposed to support inspiration, but the miracles are a part of the books for which inspiration is sought, and their genuineness is a part of the question, and is more in doubt than the inspiration itself. Really, the one main argument for the inspiration of the Hebrew Scriptures is that Our Lord is, I doubt not, truthfully, reported to have treated them as such, referring to them as prophetic evidence of his Messiahship. To be sure, we may reply that the Evangelists wrote a decade or more after his death and gathered their reports of his words from memory and from stories current in the Church and hardly verbally accurate, and very likely incorporated their own ideas of the fulfilment of prophecy; but, as the record stands, Jesus himself accepted the current Jewish notion of the inspired infallibility of the Old Testament, and it is almost certain that he was taught in the synagog school to believe as every one believed. Whatever view is taken of the divinity in Jesus this is admitted by all, that he grew in knowledge from his childhood, that he did not know when he should return to earth, and that, if correctly reported, he was mistaken when he said that his second coming would take place during the life of that generation. Jesus was not alone in his acceptance of the prevalent doc-

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trine of Scripture. But that doctrine had grown up gradually, and had no definite basis. Because the Jews of two or three hundred years before Christ had developed this doctrine, the Christian Church in the course of a hundred years or more added their own Scriptures to the inspired canon.

ERRORS OF FACT IN THE BIBLE

What is valuable in the Bible, Old Testament and New, is its truth rather than its inspiration, its religious truth and its historical truth. Christianity depends on the truth in the Scriptures, not on their inerrancy; otherwise if error were proved that would overthrow Christianity.

We do not need to search with a microscope to find errors of fact in the Bible. They are patent. The world of earth and stars was not made in six days. The meaning of the story in the very first chapter is not to be twisted and wrenched by hunting in the dictionary for a definition of "day" that will stretch it to millions of years, for the question of meaning is purely literary, not arbitrarily lexicographical, as if "The evening and the morning were the first day" could cover a whole geologic period. The truth of the chapter is not in the details of the panorama, but in the grandeur and sublimity of the detailed conception that God was the author of the firmament above and the earth and the waters beneath. That truth we can believe and accept, and disbelieve all the rest.

Nor do we have to believe that all men and beasts perished from the earth except those in Noah's Ark. With our knowledge the story is absurd; and we know that it is an older Babylonian legend cleansed of its polytheism to fit it to the acceptance of those who worshiped one only God. Just as absurd is the myth of the Confusion of Tongues at the Tower of Babel. We can smile at the credulity which lengthened out the lives of the Patriarchs, Terah 205 years, his son Abraham 175 years, Isaac 180 years, Jacob 147 years, Joseph 110 years, and Moses 120 years, at a time when we know from contemporary Egyptian and Babylonian inscriptions that the ordinary period of life was not exceeded.

It is a comparatively simple thing to separate the legendary from the historical period in the annals of Israel, and to see in both the development of the pure faith of monotheism. History depends upon writing; and it is not likely that the Hebrews had any writing in their own language before the time of David. Of course the Egyptians and Babylonians had their complicated pictographic or syllabic systems of writing long before, and the Babylonian system and language were used in Palestine we know till near the time of Moses for international correspondence, but it is exceedingly improbable that the books of the Pentateuch were written first in Babylonian or Egyptian and translated centuries after into Hebrew. It is much more likely that the so-called Five Books of Moses were composed some considerable time after the civilization that grew up with David and Solomon; and this accounts for not a little of legend and miracle in them. The freedom of composition is illustrated by the fact that in so solemn a document as the Ten Commandments the reason given for keeping the Sabbath in Deuteronomy is entirely different from that given in Exodus.

MORAL ERRORS

But misapprehensions as to the distinction between history and legend are far less serious than moral or religious imperfections, and such there certainly are, and not a few of them, in the Old Testament, and perhaps in the New. We must expect them if the understanding of duty and the knowledge of God come by slow development of ages; the new seed will not at once crowd out the old weeds. Indeed the whole sacrificial system common to the nations about them, at first polytheistic and later purified by monotheism, was based on a false conception of God as a being who has to be placated and bought off by the most precious gifts, even to the first-born, and the prophets had to protest against dependence upon it; and Christianity had to reject it all and save it only as a type of Christ.

But why should we be surprized to find that writers of the Jewish Scriptures fell behind our ethical standards, when we have not ourselves ceased from going to war, and honor soldiers as a superior caste? I cannot read portions of the Old Testament without wishing that their translation into new missionary languages might be long delayed, and that children might learn the New Testament before the Old. We should not make too much of the Old Testament; it is far from perfect. It is not to edification to read of the seventy men of Bethshemesh whom God slew for looking into the Ark when it was sent back by the Philistines; or of Uzzah who died later because God was angry with him when he tried to steady the Ark when it shook as David was bringing it to Jerusalem; or of Elijah the prophet slaying the four hundred and fifty priests of Baal; or of Elisha cursing in the name of the Lord forty-two little children who had rudely called him a baldhead, and were killed by bears. Among the Prophets there are not a few whole chapters, as in Ezekiel and Amos, not fit to be read in public worship because of the vengeance which they demand against the enemies of Israel. There is in them none of the spirit of Jesus. And even in the New Testament we are sometimes disturbed because what Jesus said or did seems wrong, and we cannot help asking if the tale be true: as when our Lord is said to have curst the barren fig-tree, which belonged to somebody, and it withered away; or when he was asked to leave a city because he had destroyed a herd of swine; or when he forbade his disciples to teach, as they went two and two, outside of Jewry, because he was sent only to the lost sheep of Israel. Or how can we at this late day be expected to approve, even if we can credit, the sudden execution, by the malediction of Peter, of Ananias and Sapphira for "lying to the Holy Ghost"?

THE MISUSE OF PROPHECY

If a stringent theory of inspiration, whether we call it inerrant or plenary, fails when judged by either history or morals, it equally fails when we test the New Testament by its interpretation of the Old. No scholar would now dare to use the Old Testament in argument as the writers of the New Testament use it, getting in a rabbinic way meanings out of it that were not in the mind of the old prophet. The first chapter of Matthew quotes a prophecy, "A virgin shall conceive," etc., as fulfilled in the birth of Christ; but it has no plausible relation to Jesus; for Isaiah goes on to tell Ahaz that before her child is old enough to know good from evil his two enemies, the kings of Syria and Samaria, would die. In the next chapter Matthew quotes the words of Hosea, "Out of Egypt have I called my son," as fulfilled in the return of the infant Jesus from Egypt, when it is perfectly evident that the quoted passage is not prophetical but looks backward: "When Israel was a child then I loved him, and I called my son out of Egypt," and Hosea goes on to say that after coming out of Egypt Israel turned back to idols. The book of Hebrews offers what we should call illegitimate expositions of Old Testament passages which suffer a verbal dislocation, as when in the first chapter the passage "I will be unto him a Father and he shall be unto me a Son," which was addrest definitely to David, is made pro-

phetic of Christ. So thru two chapters the author proves that Jesus is greater than Abraham on the basis of a verse which says, "Thou art a priest forever after the order of Melchizedek," which has no bearing on his argument.

THE EVOLUTION OF TRUTH

But, as I have said already, the value of the Bible, as of any other book, depends on the truth, especially the new truth that it brings us. It is to be expected that it will retain errors belonging to its times, for without error it would not be comprehended or received by the people to whom it was addrest. And this is true even tho it contain ethical errors and imperfect views of God. Every failure to see moral obligation clearly involves a relatively false view of God; for God is our highest conception of what is right. Even yet are we gaining truer views of right and wrong. We understand duty better than it was understood in Paul's day. Paul knew that in Christ there was neither bond nor free, but he gives no sign of knowing that slavery was wrong. For aught he could see woman was a subject sex; we free both women and slaves. Jesus had taught that God was a loving and forgiving Father; Paul could not get beyond the idea of expiation and appeasement of God by sacrifices, and from him and the author of Hebrews the doctrine came which Milton puts into the mouth of God speaking to his Son in the heavenly conclave, that Adam, because of his sin,

> To expiate his treason hath naught left,
> But, to destruction sacred and devote,
> He with his whole posterity must die:—
> Die he or Justice must; unless for him
> Some other, able, and as willing, pay
> The rigid satisfaction, death for death.

That is Old Testament teaching, the teaching of justice, righteousness, not the full Christian doctrine of the parable of the Prodigal Son, of full, free, fatherly love. And so it is that too many of us have regarded the Second Person of the Trinity as the expression of the infinite love of God, and the First Person of the Trinity as the expression of God's stern punitive justice.

WHAT IS LEFT?

But I will be asked, "If you deny an infallible Bible, what have you left? You are—are you not?—an infidel, an unbeliever, left like other pagans to the bare light of nature?" We are used to hearing that reproach from Uzzahs who rush to steady the ark. It is better—it is safer—to seek after the cold truth than it is to try to bolster up faith. But Christianity surely does not depend on the possession of an infallible Scripture. It depends on the spiritual truth in the New Testament, on the true conception of God as Father, on love for others as the regnant principle of life as against self-culture or any other coarser form of selfishness; on the kingdom of God to be created on earth by that love expanding over all humanity; and, historically, it depends on the person of Jesus, the Christ, whose teachings, life and death initiated the highest of all religions. But it is his teachings which we must accept, and not any matters of history about him, from his birth to his resurrection and ascension. These only are of cardinal and essential importance; for love affects character, while history, correct or incorrect, bears only on intelligence.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOD

What, then, is left when I venture to question and doubt, or even to deny, on the basis of my own reason, statements which I find in the Bible, and to disapprove matters of morals, theology or religion recognized not unfavorably in the two Testaments? This is left, the search for and discovery of God in the myths of the childhood of the race, the grandest discovery to which the mind of man, wandering among portents and omens and dreams, has ever been guided, the story of the marvelous discovery, scarce credible where made, that God is one and that he created and rules the world. The great fact was learned by the teachers of an insignificant tribe, but its implications had to be slowly found; and I see in the successive books of the Old Testament a clearer and ever clearer sense of God's holiness, and of the obligations of justice and right as resting on men. It is worth while, greatly worth while, to possess this unique collection of writings of prophets and psalmists and historians, utterly unique in the history of ancient literature, with whom God and righteousness were supreme, and from whose Hebrew faith alone we have inherited our knowledge of God. When I try to conjecture how this sublime vision and this wonderful succession of seers and sages was able to conceive and teach what was hidden from more gifted and cultured nations, I do not find it easy to believe that it all came thru some mysterious special genius for religion, and I find it easier to see the proof of the guidance of that indwelling Spirit of God which we call inspiration, not knowing how or where it may work.

And much more is left. I see in the New Testament the Mosaic religion suddenly rejuvenating itself and developing into Christianity. I see Jesus an utterly new sort of prophet, announcing and promising the kingdom of heaven to spread over the earth. That was new; it is not in the Old Testament. I find a new doctrine of God and a new doctrine of man—of God as Father, which is, being interpreted, God is love; of all men as brethren, and the duty to treat them with love, all of them, Jew and Gentile, and to sacrifice for them, to die for them if needful, to teach them the good news of the love of God and of the kingdom of heaven which is the kingdom of love. I find God brought very near to us in this world, and the promise of the world to come.

A RELIGION OF LOVE AND SERVICE

All this constitutes a new religion, a religion the world had never known, a religion of loving worship toward God, and a religion of all possible social service toward men. The first Christians were noted because they loved one another, and buried the unburied bodies of the pagan poor about them. I may not be sure that the very fullness of God dwelt in the man Jesus; but God's wisdom, which was with God from the beginning, his Logos, dwelt mightily in Jesus, and allowed him to give to man a better knowledge of God by far than the world had ever learned, even from the best of Hebrew prophets. And I and any one can see that Paul and the other Apostles caught much of his spirit, and spread it abroad after his death; and if I fail to see that they were wholly right when with one hand they discarded the Jewish ordinances ready to perish, and with the other made them the authority for a new sacrificial system of pardon for which love was enough, may I not see that the spell of Mosaism could not at once be fully thrown off, and that there was inspiration enough left, so that the cleansing fire of its love might purge the remaining dross of the law of justice appeased by sacrifice; and we can approach directly to God, with the God in Jesus Christ as our Mediator, or even with no mediator at all, saint, or Virgin Mother, or Jesus Messiah.

So I do not look on any doctrine of inspiration as essential or even important; but the truth which came so suddenly to the world in Jesus Christ, that is, the Christian religion, is of infinite value, and is such, apart from any theology about any way, additional to its evident truth, by which men have believed it to be accredited.

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THE SEVENTH CONTINENT

FOUR PICTURES FROM SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Photographs copyright by Sir Douglas Mawson

THIS IS A WEATHER MAN

FIVE MINUTES AFTER LEAVING SHELTER TO MAKE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADIGAN, ONE OF THE SCIENTISTS OF THE PARTY, WAS MASKED WITH ICE BY THE BLIZZARD

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THE LONELY FOLK C

PENGUINS BY THE MILLION AND
SOLITUDE OF THEIR

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MACQUARIE ISLAND

A WHALER'S WRECK SHARE THE SOUTHERN LAND

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SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON ON THE SEVENTH CONTINENT

AN EXPEDITION WHICH CAMPED IN THE NURSERY OF THE SOUTHERN BLIZZARDS

SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON, the distinguished Antarctic explorer, who is lecturing in the eastern states and who took the wonderful pictures shown on the foregoing pages, led the Australasian Exploration Expedition of 1911-1914, with the object of mapping out the Antarctic Continent south of Australia, if such a continent existed. The matter had been in doubt since 1840, when Admiral Wilkes of the United States Navy reported sighting land there. Sir Douglas found this land and as far as he was able to ascertain he and his party were the first human beings ever to set foot on it. It is known as Adelie Land.

In an inlet which Sir Douglas named Commonwealth Bay a landing was effected and a hut erected near the shore as a main base of operations. Then a new discovery was made—Adelie Land is the birthplace of the Antarctic blizzards. Hurricanes rage here continuously, and during the entire time he remained there the average wind velocity was fifty miles per hour; at times it reached 220 miles per hour and weights of 300 pounds were tossed about like cardboard boxes.

The hut was soon snowed under; a winding tunnel had to be made by way of entrance. It was extremely fortunate that the hut was buried before the first of the extremely high winds were felt on it or it surely would have been blown out to sea and the entire party lost.

In the summer season—a summer with an average temperature of thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit—penguins came to Adelie Land by the million. Where they come from and where they go to in the winter no one has yet discovered. When the severe weather settles over the Antarctic shores these queer birds go straight out into the open sea and apparently remain there until the milder temperature of summer brings them back to their nesting places.

Motion pictures were secured of all the animal life, showing the remarkable tameness of the birds and animals. Sir Douglas accounts for this lack of fear by the fact that man was an unknown species and not recognized as an enemy.

The expedition found a vast area, of over a million square miles, rich in coal with copper deposits, and traces of gold as well. New land was discovered, and while the party was still on the ground they secured by wireless the sanction of the English King to the naming of the territories King George Land and Queen Mary Land.

The wireless equipment was one of the novel features of the Mawson expedition. On the way south a station had been set up on Macquarie Island, 900 miles south of Australia, and another was established at the main base in Adelie Land. Thru them the expedition was able to keep in constant touch with civilization. These stations were also of material benefit to Australian shipping, as from Adelie Land, where the storms originate, Sir Douglas was able to flash warnings of their aproach that reached Australia from twenty-four to forty-eight hours before the storms.

The expedition, while successful beyond all expectations, even in the face of most trying conditions, was not without its tragic side. Sir Douglas, accompanied by Lieutenant Ninnis and Dr. Mertz, left the main base for a sledging journey inland, and after traveling 311 miles Lieutenant Ninnis, with his dog team, broke thru the snow roof of a crevasse and fell to an unfathomable depth below. Mawson and Dr. Mertz went back and peered down into the black hole, but all that could be seen was part of the wrecked sledge and a dying dog on an ice sledge 150 feet below. They called down into that awful depth for hours, but the only sounds that came back were the moans of the dog. These finally ceased and Sir Douglas and Dr. Mertz faced the problem of racing back to camp, sixty days' journey, with only enough provisions for ten days' normal rations. Most of the food had been on Ninnis' sledge, and with this and half the dogs gone, the chances of their safe return were very small.

As dog after dog gave out it was used as food, partly for themselves and partly for the surviving dogs. The physical strain soon began to tell on Dr. Mertz and when it was seen he could not go on without a greater allowance of food the balance of the regular store was given to him. A few days later, however, he gave in and quietly passed away.

Left alone in that vast wilderness of sharp ice and dangerous snow-covered crevasses, Mawson read the burial service over his friend and once more started on hopeless but with the determination to get as near camp as possible in the hope that his records would be found and science receive some benefit thru his efforts. Three times, in that terrible struggle homeward, he found himself dangling at the end of his sledge rope in the yawning mouth of a crevasse, but after the first fall he had made a crude ladder of rope and when the sledge itself caught in the heavy snow at the top he was able to climb back to the surface.

When the last morsel of food was gone and the end seemed only a matter of a few hours, he stumbled into a supply of food cached by a relief party from the main base. A rest of a few days with proper food restored his strength so that he reached the main base alive but in horrible physical condition, sixty days after the loss of Ninnis and thirty-one days after the death of Mertz.

The "Aurora," after waiting until the last moment for his return, had finally put out to sea. She was wirelessed and turned back to get him, but the pack ice had gathered and the terrific winds did not permit of a safe landing, so, without proper medical attention, Sir Douglas was forced to spend another year in the Antarctic before returning to Australia.

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TWO GRADUATES OF THE ANTARCTIC

Sir Douglas Mawson is on the left. With him is Sir Ernest Shackleton, who was first to reach the Antarctic plateau in 1909

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THE GREAT TREATY

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE ARMS OF GHENT

THE War of 1812 enriched our history with the memory of many famous battles on land and sea, the triumphs of which raised our infant navy to a position among the mightiest fleets of Europe. But its greatest gift to our country was the treaty which ended our last armed conflict with Great Britain. It showed that peace with honor can be won by statesmen determined to win it, even tho the nation which fought to settle great issues be forced to leave them undetermined until long after peace is made. The War of 1812 is the great historic exception to the rule that an inconclusive war breeds further war. The Treaty of Ghent was written while England burned with eagerness to avenge the defeats inflicted upon her navy, while Americans demanded vengeance for the destruction of the national capital and for many defeats on land. It omitted practically every point that either nation thought it vital to decide when negotiations began. And yet it was no peace of exhaustion, no mere armistice, for from it has grown not a renewal of war, but a final, conclusive and lasting peace.

If ever it seemed necessary to assert the rights of American citizens it seemed so in 1812. Our European trade had been practically ruined by Napoleon's "continental policy," which declared British ports shut to neutral trade, and the British "Orders in Council," which declared a blockade of the European coast line controlled by Napoleon. These injuries were felt the more severely since in those days a large part of the carrying trade of the world was in the hands of American shipowners. For a while it was doubtful whether the United States could stand neutral in the great contest between Napoleon's empire and Great Britain, and if not, which side we should attack. The reason why the War of 1812 was fought with the British rather than with the French was because of another grievance we had against the British Government. The British claim was that any man who had once been a subject of the King remained such thruout his lifetime. So their warships searched our merchant ships and arrested and carried off to join their navy any one who had ever been a British subject, even tho he might now be an American citizen. This insult was felt even more deeply than the practical injuries which had been inflicted upon our trade, and at length the United States declared war, resolving never to make peace until the sea had been made safe for American sailors as well as American ships.

It proved much easier to begin the war than to end it. The first hope of peace came thru the Russian Government, which at that time was very friendly with Great Britain and the United States. The United States accepted mediation and appointed a commission to treat for peace. But the British Government objected to Russian intervention and instead offered to negotiate directly. A second American commission was appointed, consisting of five of the ablest men in the country: John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, J. A. Bayard and Albert Gallatin. They were instructed to insist upon Great Britain abandoning the right to search American ships and impress their sailors into British service. They were also instructed to get what they could besides, such as control of the Great Lakes and a renewal of the old fishing rights off British-American coasts. The British commission consisted of Lord Gambier, a naval officer; Henry Goulburn, an under secretary of state, and William Adams, a doctor of civil law. They demanded a new Canadian boundary, peace with the Indian allies of Great Britain, the creation of a "buffer state" for the Indians out of our northwest territory, free navigation of the Mississippi and the prohibition of American warships or fortifications on the Great Lakes. They refused even to consider the questions of the right of search and of impressment, which the Americans were anxious to have settled before any other matter. Had either party insisted upon its full wishes or even its "minimum demands," peace could never have been made. The story of the conference can be quickly told, for it was simply a moderation by each side of its demands until little was left except the greatest wish of both—peace.

The American Commissioners refused to consider the creation of an Indian state between the United States and Canada, but offered full

THE CARTHUSIAN CONVENT IN GHENT
Here the British delegates were entertained and the treaty was signed

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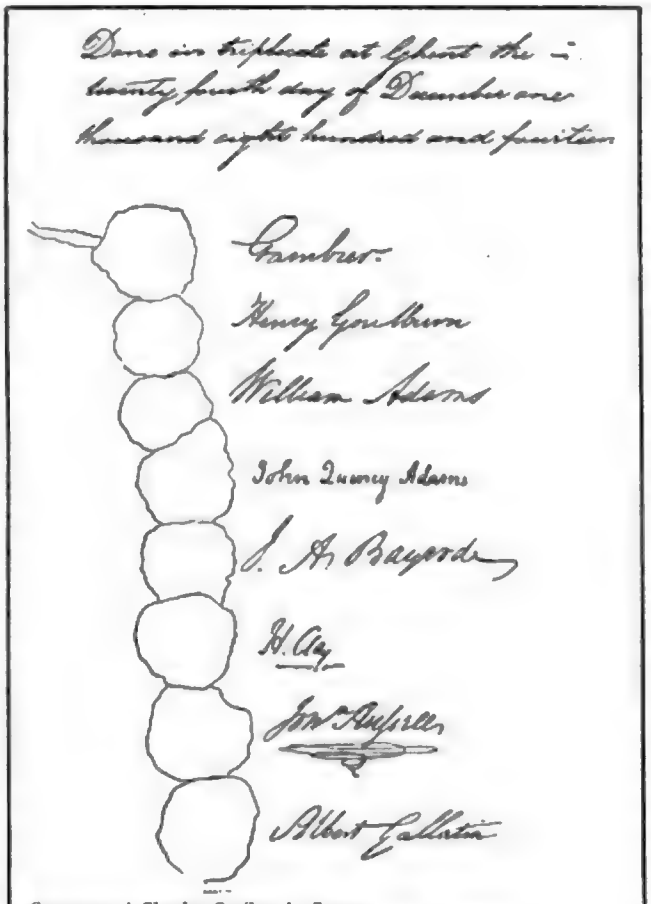
amnesty to the tribes which had been allied with Great Britain in the war. This was accepted so that discussion might begin upon questions which were of greater moment to the two nations and consequently more difficult to settle. The Americans proposed that the territories of the United States and of Canada remain as they were before the war, while the British suggestion was that each party keep what it had occupied during the war and still held at the time of the conference. This would have meant the loss to us of the northern parts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and New York and perhaps the towns of New Orleans and Mobile. When the Americans refused this offer it was generally believed that negotiations were at an end. They communicated with the President and prepared to leave the conference. But the British minister Castlereagh informed the Commissioners that he would not insist absolutely upon his earlier instructions and that he desired the conference to continue. The American Government, altho only with the greatest reluctance, allowed the conference to drop altogether the question of the right of impressment and of declaring French possessions blockaded to neutral ships. The British moderated their demand of all the southern shore of the St. Lawrence River and a large part of Maine, reducing it to Fort Niagara and a few small islands off the New England coast. The questions of British use of the Mississippi and American access to the fisheries were left as they had been before the war under the agreement of 1783. When the Treaty of Ghent was finally drafted it provided for an end to the war, release of prisoners on both sides, peace with the Indian tribes, the restoration of all territory conquered by either nation, the appointment of a boundary commission to determine the correct division line between American and Canadian territory and a pledge of common effort to abolish the slave trade.



Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons
THE SIGNATURES TO THE TREATY

Two men among others deserve special credit for the conclusion of peace. One was the illustrious English general, Wellington, who was invited by the Government to put himself at the head of an expedition against the United States. But, altho he exprest his willingness to serve in America if called upon to do so, he strongly advised the Government not to insist upon a war for gaining territory in America while the European situation was still so critical. The advice of their greatest general was not a little influential in moderating the demands of the British Government. The other man was an American, Albert Gallatin, who had been an able Secretary of the Treasury and was the most tenacious supporter of peace at the conference. Many times it seemed that the negotiations had reached an end either thru the obstinacy of the British representatives or the incessant quarrels among the Americans as to what points should be insisted upon and which conceded. The American Commissioners had been purposely selected to represent as wide a range of party sentiment and sectional interest as possible, and but for the tact and diplomacy of Gallatin no agreement might have been reached even among themselves. As it was, the Treaty of Ghent, concluded December 24, 1814, not only commanded the consent of all the Commissioners, but received the unanimous ratification of the Senate when submitted the following February.

In celebration of the Treaty agreement the authorities of the City of Ghent gave a formal banquet to the British and American Commissioners on January 5, 1815. On the evening of the 5th of January this coming year the City of Ghent was to have repeated its courtesy and celebrate the centenary of the Treaty by a commemoration banquet in the same room of the *Hotel de Ville* where the Commissioners were entertained one hundred years before.

What the war did not settle the peace did. Great Britain did not formally relinquish the right to impress sailors who had been British subjects, but the right was not exercized and the British nation in the end adopted the American view of the question. Some years later the Chief Justice of England admitted that "the Orders in Council were grievously unjust to neutrals, and it is now generally allowed that they were contrary to the law of nations and our own municipal law." It is true that the present great war has revived some of the old disputes about the right of British warships to search American merchant ships, but today both nations are willing to settle their differences before matters can go as far as war. Great credit is due to the wisdom of the British Government in working for a peace without insisting upon any material gain from the war, and to the American Government for trusting to the future to effect what could not then be established by force of arms. In the words of the historian Henry Adams: "Perhaps at the moment the Americans were the chief losers, but they gained their greatest triumphs in referring all their disputes to be settled by time, the final negotiator, whose decision they could safely trust."

References.—These references do not aim to be complete, but simply indicate to the student a few of the more easily accessible works which cover the topic treated. If a general reference for the whole series of articles is desired, *One Hundred Years of Peace*, by Henry Cabot Lodge, may serve the purpose, but a fuller and more impartial history of Anglo-American relations is Professor W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*. *The Rise of American Nationality*, by Dr. K. C. Babcock (in Prof. A. B. Hart's American Nation series), contains a good general account of the Treaty of Ghent, on pages 168-201. Volume IX of Henry Adams' *History of the United States* (pages 1-53) covers the same period excellently. A briefer account may be found in J. W. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy* (pages 243-9). Captain Mahan's *The War of 1812*, and, for the student who likes to get at the sources, the *Memoirs* of John Quincy Adams may also be mentioned.

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THE LOOK OF WAR BY LAND AND SEA

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LOOKING OVER THE TERRAIN IN ALSACE

THE NEARER LINE OF SMOKE INDICATES THE FIRING LINE AT STEINBACH, HELD BY THE FRENCH, EXCHANGING SHOTS WITH THE GERMAN BATTERIES AT CERNAY, IN THE DISTANCE

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THE FINISH OF THE BATTLE OF THE FALKLANDS

THE WATER IS FULL OF GERMANS FROM THE SINKING "GNEISENAU" OR "SCHARNHORST," SOME SWIMMING, OTHERS FLOATING ON WRECKAGE. BRITISH BOATS ARE PUTTING OUT FROM THE VESSEL IN THE BACKGROUND, PROBABLY THE "INFLEXIBLE," TO RESCUE THEM. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM THE CROW'S NEST OF THE "INVINCIBLE"

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WHAT WILL THE CANAL ACCOMPLISH?

AN ESTIMATE OF ITS EFFECT ON WORLD TRADE AND SOUTH AMERICA

BY THEODORE E. BURTON

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM OHIO

THE construction of the Panama Canal is the greatest engineering achievement of all the ages. The Isthmus of Panama connecting two continents was valueless for transportation or any movement of human activity between them, but now an artificial strait pierces the isthmus and brings two great oceans together. Nevertheless no trade millenium can be expected from the opening of this Canal. This colossal work, important as it is, must be considered as a part of the great series of developments which characterizes the beginning of the twentieth century. It shortens distances between numerous ports of the world; it gives to the United States an advantage not possest before in access to numerous foreign countries; it gives ready water communication between the east and west coast of North America, but as a commercial factor it cannot be compared with the Suez, opened in 1869. The shortening of distances accomplished by the opening of the Suez gives it a monopoly of advantage in routes between many great commercial centers. The Panama route may be said to enter a competitive field in which the gain derived from the shortening of distances will inevitably be contrasted with the rates of toll established.

The opening of the Panama Canal will no doubt be a factor in the world's trade of prime importance. One of the most conspicuous features will be an increase in trade between the west coast of South America and the east coast of the United States. For the same reason trade between those countries and Europe will increase, tho not in the same proportion. The most important use of the Canal, however, for many years will no doubt be in the transportation by water between the Pacific coast of the United States and the Atlantic and Gulf ports. As already stated, however, the fact which is most significant is that the construction and opening of the Canal are contemporaneous with great developments in trade. We often mistake the importance of a single great event. The discovery of America, tho of surpassing significance in the world's history, was but one of a number of events, less spectacular, which distinguish the great awakening of the fifteenth century. The opening of the Suez Canal also followed or accompanied a marked advance in movements which made for the increase of the world's commerce, tho it stands by itself as the one great commercial event of the last half of the nineteenth century.

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SENATOR BURTON

ANTICIPATING THE CANAL

It is a surprizing feature in regard to the Panama Canal that, in the years preceding its opening, partly no doubt in anticipation of that event, the trade on the west coast of South America and in countries now more readily accessible by this route had been increasing beyond the average in other portions of the world, and movements were also under way for a better understanding between the countries mutually benefited by its opening. The preceding thirty years, it must be admitted, surpassed any similar preceding period of equal length in industrial and commercial activities. As a result trade has enormously expanded.

Another feature which has been characteristic of periods of notable progress has been the migration of population. There is always a tendency for people to move along the route of greatest opportunity, to escape from areas of economic distress and high pressure upon the means of subsistence. Such a movement is likely to accompany the opening of the Canal, resulting in an increase of migration from Europe to the west coast of both North and South America. The undeveloped resources of the west coast countries of Central and South America as well as Mexico, and the relative sparsity of population, afford the ideal conditions for such a movement. Mexico has a population of only twenty to the square mile, Central America and Colombia fifteen, while the west coast countries of South America have only six. The opening of the Canal will remove the barrier which has hitherto prevented migration to these localities.

It must be conceded that the final or compelling motive for the construction of the Panama Canal was a desire to strengthen our national defense. The enforced voyage of the "Oregon" around Cape Horn in 1898 was a most impressive object lesson. In addition to this the desire for its construction was in a measure sentimental. The vastness of the enterprise and the failure of a private company stimulated the imagination of the people. The American mind has a fondness for attacking apparently impossible problems. All these gave to the enterprise an unprecedented degree of what may be called moral support.

It was not anticipated at the time Congress was providing for this great work that it would prove to be a profitable undertaking. So far as the Canal itself is concerned, it is altogether improbable that the income from tolls will, after meeting the cost of operation and maintenance, ever pay any considerable income upon the original cost. It will be readily recognized that the United States entered upon this great enterprise with a motive altogether different from that which has actuated other governments or private organizations in the construction of public works, and having incurred an expense so vast, reaching nearly $400,000,000, the argument is sure to arise that, as no commensurate return can be obtained, it is better to make it free to all the ships of the world.

No doubt the question of most immediate interest to many in connection with the opening of the Canal is that of its practical effects upon our foreign and domestic trade. In that

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connection I now wish to discuss a few of the more important factors which determine our trade relations and the routes of transportation. The factor which will first occur to all, I have no doubt, is that of the saving in distance and the consequent readjustment of ocean routes resulting from the opening of the Canal. The greatest proportionate saving in distance from New York is to the city of Panama itself, at the south end of the Canal. Here is accomplished a saving of 8478 miles, and corresponding distances are saved on all the routes from New York to the west coast of North America.

CHANGING TRADE ROUTES

So far as the practical advantages of shortest distances are concerned the following facts may be regarded as most essential: All routes between the eastern coast of the United States and the western coast of South America down as far as Valparaiso, Chile, will be greatly benefited. In relation to this route the shortened distance will probably be a decisive factor in the course of trade.

In relation to Australia and the Far East, the case is not so advantageous to American shipping from the Atlantic seaboard as might be imagined. Most of the Asiatic ports will continue to be nearer to London than to New York, while the ports of Australasia will in part be brought nearer to New York and a part will still be nearer to London and Liverpool, the dividing line being a meridian passing nearly north and south approximately thru the center of Australia. All ports west of Shanghai will continue to be nearer to London by way of the Suez. Altho the distance to Shanghai from New York is shortened somewhat more than 1000 miles by taking the Panama route, still the distance to this port from London by way of the Suez is 799 miles less than the shortened distance to New York. Manila, as another important example, will be about 2000 miles nearer to London by way of Suez than to New York by way of Panama. In fact, the Panama Canal will not provide a shorter route from New York which will still be about 200 miles nearer to Manila by way of Suez.

The greatest benefit to the ports of the United States located on the Atlantic and Gulf, so far as the eastern trade is concerned, as already indicated, will be with the eastern ports of Australia, Melbourne being brought 831 miles nearer to New York than to London, Sidney 1612 miles, and Brisbane 2933 miles. The situation in New Zealand is still more favorable, Auckland being 3660 miles nearer to New York, Wellington 3717 and Dunedin 3137. In the case of Japan, Yokohama will be brought 892 miles nearer to New York by way of Panama than to London via Suez.

THE SUEZ MONOPOLY

Great as these savings in distances are they are not to be compared with the advantages gained by the opening of the Suez. When that channel was opened the reduction in sailing distances was so great between European and Oriental ports that shipping was bound to take that route almost regardless of the tolls imposed. The detour around the Cape of Good Hope was a total loss, as on this route, at least at that time, there existed almost no ports of call. The case with the Panama route is quite different. The east and west coast of South America both furnish a measurable amount of traffic, and it would be easy to lift tolls to a point where the route via Cape Horn will be competitive. It is also true perhaps in a larger measure that high tolls would divert ships trading in the Far East to the Suez route. Thus, as already stated, the Suez Canal was opened under conditions that give it a monopoly, while the Panama will be opened under conditions which will be highly competitive.

There is another marked contrast. The Suez Canal supplies the most economical trade route between ports representing three-fifths of the world's population with corresponding possibilities of traffic, while the opening of the Panama Canal provides shorter routes for a comparatively small portion of the world's trade.

THE NATURE OF OUR TRADE

Predominately our trade has been —indeed is now—with the most advanced nations of the earth. For this there are obvious reasons. We have been able to extract from the earth stores of food and raw material which for a long time seemed inexhaustible. The nations of western Europe have needed our wheat and our cotton, our oils and our minerals, their own supply having been heretofore diminishing and their demands very rapidly increasing. Again, our supplies of iron and steel, primary necessities of modern life, are more readily supplied here than elsewhere because of the abundance of our iron ores, the greater percentage of iron contained in them and the abundance of fuel for their reduction. The development of our export trade in iron and steel is essentially due to our more abundant supplies of raw material; still further, American ingenuity in divers classes of manufactures, as in agricultural implements, boots and shoes and many forms of machinery, is affording us increased outlets in the world's markets.

It was not until 1898 that our exports of manufactured articles exceeded imports, yet the exports which we are now supplying and will in the future supply to foreign markets will consist in increasing measure of manufactured articles. A further feature of the situation is our home market, which is far and away the best in the world and which includes not only the demands arising from highest average consumption of any people, but larger requirements for further development. As a natural result only a limited effort has been made thus far to establish trade with the less advanced nations of the earth.

IT CENTERS IN EUROPE

As illustration of the disparity between our trade with the countries of Europe and Canada (our neighbor which in proportion to population is altogether our best customer) on the one hand, and the rest of the world on the other, it may be said that in the year 1913 our exports to Holland, with only 6,000,000 of people, were more than to the whole continent of Asia, with its 600,000,000. Holland is largely a trading country—shipping our commodities to other nations—but nevertheless it is an astonishing fact that our exports there of $125,000,000 were more than to Japan, China, India, Siberia and all of the Asiatic continents. Our exports to Canada were half as great as the total imports of South America. In 1908 we exported to Denmark more than to all of Africa; still further, in 1906 a larger value of our exports went to the United Kingdom than all the nations of the earth sent to South America, so that if every product, except those produced in the United States, had been shut out of South America, and we had possest a monopoly of all their trade, nevertheless in 1906 we would have sent less to all of South America than to Great Britain and Ireland. Happily that is not the case now. Our South American trade has very largely increased and I trust will continue to show the same rapid gain in the future. The exportation of raw materials, food and certain forms of manufactures does not require that minute study of foreign markets, of the tastes and preferences of a people, which is required for obtaining a large share of the trade of South America.

I must express a certain degree of

enthusiasm for the future of South America. This great continent, unlike North America, possesses that variety of resources which is afforded by a combination of the tropical and temperate regions. It is easy enough to forecast a phenomenal growth in the regions which belong to the Temperate Zone, as in Argentina and Uruguay and parts of Brazil and Chile. The future of this portion of the southland is sure to be similar to the unparalleled growth of the United States and Canada. Political disorders or any spirit of inertia are sure to be superseded in this era of progress by enterprise and the best utilization of all the resources of this continent.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AMERICA

The present population of the South American continent is approximately 49,000,000, as against the figures of 100,000,000, which it is said will be reached in the United States alone on the 2d of April next. There was not always this disparity. Three hundred and forty years ago the estimated population of Peru was double that of the United States, so late as the year 1810. The population of Mexico in the same year 1810 was greater than that of the United States. These comparisons show the possibility of developing an enormous population to the south of us with a correspondingly increased productive power. A question of momentous importance is the future of the tropical regions of South America. We may not agree with Dr. Gorgas that the tropical regions, with improved sanitation, will become the seat of the very highest civilization, but these portions of the earth are assuming an altogether different position from that which they held formerly. Such obstacles as climate, which tend to repress human energy, were at one time regarded as an insuperable barrier to their development.

One of the principal features in the industrial development of the whole world in the last score or more of years has been the increased consumption of tropical products, as rubber for industrial purposes and bananas for food. This has been caused by the increased demands of our modern life, and has been stimulated by improved methods of transportation, by sanitation and by the migration from the Temperate Zone, and lastly by a marked increase in industrial ambitions on the part of the inhabitants themselves.

ITS POTENTIAL PRODUCTIVITY

Notwithstanding its extensive area of desert and of mountains, South America possesses lands which, if reclaimed and brought under a high state of cultivation, would in the aggregate be as productive as those of North America. This is especially true when, in comparing the two, we take into account the large portion of this continent which is included in the regions of the frozen north. We must not forget that the whole world is feeling the pressure of increased demands for food and the necessaries of life. Not only is population rapidly increasing but the average consumption of each individual is also increasing. The subjugation of areas inhabited by barbarians has found a partial excuse even with men of the most humanitarian views because of this pressure.

How much more certain is it that the great areas to the south of us, where popular government, notwithstanding frequent revolutions in the past and the troublous times of the present in some countries, shall have its full share in supplying the demands of modern life and shall enjoy a growth and prosperity beyond the most sanguine expectations.

THE CANAL A PEACEMAKER

One immediate effect of the opening of the Panama Canal and of the universal movement now in progress will be a change in the tendencies and aims of the people of Central and South America. Industrial and commercial activities will be stimulated. Even tho the Canal may exert a disappointing influence, this colossal achievement will call attention to the possibilities of production and trade. With increased interest in commerce and industry will come a disposition to promote peace. On this subject the Nicaraguan Minister, Señor Salvador Castrillo, in an address delivered in June, 1912, very well said:

> A fact not to be overlooked is that the opening of the Canal will promote peace in these South and Central American countries. Being brought into closer touch with the other parts of the world by commerce, shipping and travel, these countries will want to preserve a peaceful attitude, to show off their best side. It will incite the people to greater work and activity. The life of the South and Central American republics is now essentially political; all the struggles are for political supremacy. The Canal will be the beginning of the opening of a business life for these countries and one of progress and industry.

Progress has already been made by the Treaty of Arbitration between Chile and Argentina for a settlement of all difficulties of whatever nature by peaceful methods. This has been commemorated by a statue of the Prince of Peace upon the Andes, also by the treaty entered into by the Central American States, which has on several occasions resulted in the settlement of serious difficulties between them.

No survey of the situation in South America in either its commercial or political advancement can be complete without an understanding of the influence of scientific progress upon economic and political improvement. Not only does progress in trade and industry depend upon the application of science to the needs of the human race, but so also does the most wholesome political life. Popular government in the more perfect form is impossible without the railroad and telegraph, which provide for bringing peoples of countries nearer together and for the dissemination of a common intelligence among them. The countries to the south of us have already felt the quickening touch of railroad building and the stimulus which comes from the construction of public and private works on a large scale. All these must have a constantly increasing effect, not merely on the increase of wealth but for more orderly and perfect administration.

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARD SOUTH AMERICA

With the opening of the Canal it is especially appropriate that we should give earnest heed to our relations with the so-called Latin-Americans, not merely those of trade but of the higher relations of comity and good will. The first consideration is the relation of a stronger, more populous country like our own with countries of less population and inferior military and naval strength. On this subject there can be no better policy adopted than that laid down by the senior Senator of this great state, in his address delivered at Rio. Mr. Root said:

> We wish for no victories but those of peace; for no territory except our own; for no sovereignty except the sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest empire, and we deem the observance of that respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights, or privileges, or powers that we do not freely concede to every American republic.

It must be realized that these Latin-American states are of a different racial stock and are also very much affected by the intermingling of races and by different ideals and traditions. It will be conceded by our neighbors that not all of them have made the same progress in popular government which we have made. The one great test of orderly and successful popular government is the readiness with which the minority

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submits to the rule of the majority. Unfortunately this has not always been the case in the South American republics. It affords ground for rejoicing that decade after decade this disposition which makes for turbulence and disorder is diminishing, and the advantages of comity and united action of the body politic are more and more recognized.

It is not for us to look with disparagement upon these conditions which have prevailed. Our whole policy should be one of friendship and aid, and every endeavor should be exerted to understand the different conditions and ideals which have prevailed in South America. There should be an absolute absence of that pride of opinion which leads to the belief that no other people is so capable of self-government as we. In our attitude to smaller ations there should be an entire absence of all superciliousness. Any nation which assumes proper relations or friendliness with others must first of all realize that, while there may be uniform standards of honor and of fair dealing to be observed by every country, there is no uniform standard for forms or methods of government or for personal qualities.

THE MORAL EFFECT OF THE CANAL

One result of the opening of the Panama Canal must necessarily be a stimulus to the cause of popular government and of peace. These beneficent results have always been promoted by discoveries and achievements in science and the more general diffusion of knowledge. It was not by a mere coincidence that the reign of Queen Elizabeth could boast of a Shakespeare, a Sidney, a Spenser and a Marlowe, that the next witnessed the discoveries of Lord Bacon giving scientific knowledge practical application, and the third chronicles the fact that the King lost his head because of his arbitrary and tyrannical course.

It is again not a coincidence that after the development of the steamboat and the great progress made in transportation by the construction of canals and railways following the downfall of Napoleon in 1815, the nations of Europe sought to maintain an era of peace in which there was the most rapid progress in all that ministers to the material benefit of man and to a broader outlook.

Similar results must follow the opening of the Panama Canal. Closer communication with the outside world stimulates commerce and portrays in clearer light the greater benefits of an era of commerce and industrialism as compared with war. Altho as an agency of transportation the Panama Canal may prove disappointing, it will nevertheless awaken the imagination. A great event which appeals to the whole world arouses a spirit of enterprise which is always effective in bringing beneficent results. Thus the effect of the Canal will be largely a mental or a moral one. The diminished distances may be less advantageous than was supposed, the direct benefit to commerce may be less than was anticipated, but so magnifi-

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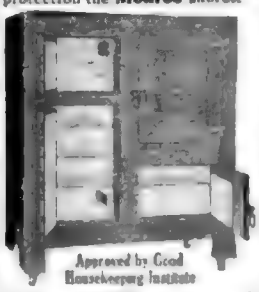

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Dr. William T. Ellis, his latest biographer, is disposed to agree with this standard of worth in estimating *Billy Sunday, the Man and His Message*. He seeks to excuse the evangelist's use of violent, slangy and coarse language on the ground that this "popular way" of putting things makes a new and strong impression upon ears "dulled by the 'shop talk' of the pulpit." He even asserts that today "nobody cares for the language of Canaan, in which many ministers, with reverence for the dead past, have tried to enswathe the living truths of the Gospel, as if they were mummies." It is impossible to believe for a moment that the author does not know such a statement to be absurd, misleading and somewhat irreverent. If the Biblical language with all its purity and perfection of style and substance is no longer fit for the expression of vital, religious truths, it is certain that the sober intelligence of this age will reject the attempts of Dr. Ellis or "Billy" Sunday, or any one else, to revitalize outworn dogmas, especially such as that of verbal inspiration, by clothing them in the terms of vulgarity, and denouncing those who are unable to accept them in their new dress. Fortunately for religion, there are not a few who still believe the noble language and spiritual messages of Isaiah, Paul and Jesus have sufficient vitality to meet the religious needs of the world. Dr. Ellis' book is made up largely of Billy's sermons

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and sayings, illustrated by sketches and photographs fully in keeping with the spirit of the text.

Sunday's purpose is no doubt high and his sincerity is unimpeachable. Much of his work has value for the individual and society. But judged from this volume, his methods are offensive to many Christian ideals, and the results must be in multitudes of cases degrading to religion and destructive of keen ethical discrimination.

Billy Sunday, the Man and His Message, by William T. Ellis, LL.D. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. Illustrated. $1.50.

YALE, MOTHER OF MEN

A monument to Yale's service to America and the world is Anson Phelps Stokes' *Memorials of Eminent Yale Men*, a biographical study of student life and university influences during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In two large noble volumes, these memorials embrace sketches of seventy-nine alumni of large eminence and many of lesser distinction. No living graduate is considered. Mr. Stokes is not only biographer, but commentator and philosopher. He precedes his biographies by a leisurely and illuminating introduction and follows it with three chapters in which he declares that study, religion, inspiring teachers and the association with classmates are the "historical factors of influence at Yale," that democracy, faith, conservatism and constructive ability are the "common characteristics of most eminent Yale men" and that the historic universities have a special privilege of serving as "channels of transmission for what is noblest in the life of the nation." One might easily question whether these include the chief essentials of an academic ideal. But one cannot doubt that the Yale spirit has had a fine influence on the country and has been excelled by that of no other American institution of higher learning. Mr. Stokes has made a distinct contribution to American biography and has set an example that should be followed by some devoted alumnus in every historic university of America.

Memories of Eminent Yale Men, by Anson Phelps Stokes. New Haven: Yale University Press.

THE VIKING ISLAND

Four horseback journeys have given W. S. C. Russell knowledge and love for *Iceland*, the tiny country whose sulfur beds, volcanoes and steaming springs make it seem a land still in the making. Its people, too, are living examples of the Norsemen of song and legend. On their distant acres they have kept their ancient tongue unaltered and with it the virues of their ancestral Saga folk.

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ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks	$38,805,409.00	Reserve at Massachusetts Standard	$61,808,377.71
Real Estate: Home Office Buildings	1,230,003.19	Death and Endowment Claims Reported and Awaiting Proofs	292,389.53
Other Real Estate	560,360.15	Reserve for Unreported Death Claims	47,678.00
Loans on First Mortgage	15,031,884.00	Reserve for Equalization of Mortality and Depreciation of Assets	300,000.00
Loans on Collateral Security	222,850.00	Premiums and Interest paid in advance	67,213.35
Loans on Policies and Premium Notes	11,665,392.24	Commissions and Expenses Accrued	52,694.43
Interest and Rents, due and accrued	867,977.49	Insurance Taxes, payable in 1915	158,094.39
Net Outstanding Premiums	638,347.91	Distribution of Surplus Accrued	462,979.17
Cash in Banks	1,144,778.05	Distribution of Surplus Apportioned Dec. 31, 1914, payable in 1915	1,970,000.00
			$65,159,426.58
		NET SURPLUS, Massachusetts Standard	5,003,584.45
	$70,163,011.03		$70,163,011.03

Increase in Premium Income	$542,243.13
Increase in Gross Income	707,494.06
Increase in Assets	3,994,308.50
Increase in Policy Reserves	3,876,852.39
Increase in Insurance in Force	16,282,265.00

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Fifty-fifth Annual Statement of the

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INVESTED IN LOANS ON BONDS & MORTGAGES $6,684,535.00
(82-6% of which is Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest.)
REAL ESTATE $1,460,000.00
LOANS TO POLICY-HOLDERS $5,262,313.94
OTHER ASSETS $2,208,282.37
TOTAL ASSETS $30,631,248.70

LIABILITIES

INSURANCE RESERVE FUND $24,868,703.00
RESERVE FOR DEFERRED DIVIDENDS $2,765,268.00
RESERVE FOR OTHER LIABILITIES $985,629.86
RESERVE FUND OR SURPLUS $1,901,648.82

INSURANCE RECORD

INSURANCE IN FORCE DECEMBER 31st, 1914 ..... $120,593,433.00
GAIN IN INSURANCE IN FORCE $4,523,323.00
GAIN IN ASSETS $1,449,240.59
NEW INSURANCE (PAID FOR) 1914 ..... $14,487,000.00
PAID POLICY-HOLDERS, 1914 ..... $3,110,567.42

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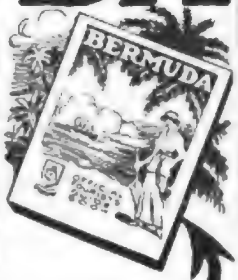

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ROLLAND'S MUSICAL ESSAYS

Essays and criticism by Romain Rolland, who was a musical critic of renown before he won international fame as the author of that greatest of musical novels, *Jean Christophe*, are now made accessible to English readers by Mary Blaiklock's translation of a group of them under the title of *Musicians of Today*. The original version of the book was published in Paris in 1908, but the author has made some revisions and additions for this English edition, bringing it down to date, so that it now covers with some degree of completeness the modern development of music in France.

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HIGH-LIGHTS OF LITERARY GENIUS

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McClurg. $1.60.

EUGENISTIC SENTIMENTALISM

Following upon the *New Tracts for the Times* issued by the same publishers (see The Independent, August 8, 1912, p. 326), *Principles of Eugenics*, by Blanche Eames, is decidedly disappointing. It deals very largely with exalted sentiments in regard to the responsibilities of parenthood, and so far the work is well done. But when it comes to speak of principles of heredity the author shows that she has read authoritative books on the subject—for she refers to them—but has selected the medieval superstitions on prenatal influence and maternal impressions as the better part of wisdom.

Moffat, Yard. 75 cents.

WANTED—EYES TO SEE

Another suggestive and practical essay comes from J. C. Dana, In *American Art, How It Can Be Made to Flourish*, he uses art in the broad sense of the creation of beauty under any form. "Art has always flourished wherever it has been asked to flourish," he says, and for the training of the needful beauty-loving public he gives the wise advice, "Study your teacups."

Elm Tree Press. $1.

WHEN PLANTS HAVE SEX

The last volume in the University of Chicago Science Series is Professor John Merle Coulter's *The Evolution of Sex in Plants*. The matter is highly concentrated and can therefore not be recommended to those seeking an elementary introduction to the subject. Professor Coulter maintains the most advanced position on the subject of the significance of sex in evolution, at least to the extent of rejecting the idea that

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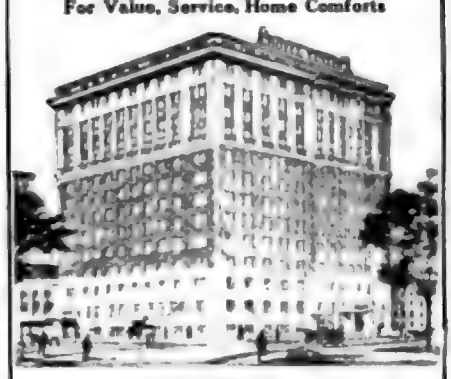

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During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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THE MARKET PLACE

END OF THE COTTON POOL

The cotton pool, or cotton loan fund of $100,000,000, has ceased to exist, because, like the gold pool of $107,000,000, it has not been needed. It will be recalled that the gold fund, made by contributions from the national banks, was designed to assist in the liquidation of our country's foreign obligations. It has not been required, because a growing balance of trade in our favor has been making a natural settlement of the differences. The excess of exports over imports has grown from $57,000,000 in October and $79,000,000 in November, to nearly $132,000,000 in December, the increase having been due largely to shipments of supplies to the belligerents.

When the cotton fund was formed by the banks, there was great anxiety in the South. The crop was the greatest ever harvested, but a large part of the market had been cut away. Our normal exports of cotton are nearly two-thirds of the crop. It was almost impossible to send cotton across the Atlantic, and demand for it in Europe had temporarily fallen to almost nothing. Cotton Exchanges were closed. Prices were very low, and planters were embarrassed. In Congress there were wild propositions for relief legislation. Some asked for an issue of $300,000,000 in currency upon the security of cotton. It was urged that the Government should make loans to planters. In the South there was a movement for a compulsory reduction of cotton acreage.

But there have been only seven applications for loans from the fund. These came from Georgia, and called for $28,000 in all. With the opening of the exchanges, the establishment of the Government's War Risk Bureau (for insurance of cargoes) and the declaration of England and France that cotton should be regarded as non-contraband, the condition of our cotton-growing industry rapidly improved. Prices —now a little more than 8½ cents a pound at New York—have shown an advance of about one-third from the lowest figures. Recent exports have been large, altho the total for the present cotton season is less than two-thirds of the shipments made in the corresponding part of the preceding season. Two banks in New York will assume the $28,000 of loans. There have been expenses, which the subscribing banks must pay, but the attorneys employed will not ask for fees. If cotton should be declared to be contraband, or if shipments should be prevented by Germany's attacks upon the ships in the vicinity of the coasts of Great Britain and France, the situation may change, but at present no loan fund is needed. Altho there has been no demand for loans (the $28,000 excepted) the effect of the creation of the fund has been beneficial. It gave courage to the planter and tended to ward off legislation of an objectionable character.

SECURITIES AND THE INDUSTRIES

On the New York Stock Exchange, last week, where 1,258,715 shares were sold, the market was in a favorable condition until Friday, when a decline was caused by Germany's war-zone declaration, relating to the coast waters of Great Britain and France. There was some fear of international complications, with expectation that our export trade would be checked. Rumors of impending reductions of railroad dividends affected two or three stocks. At the close on Saturday, however, the net losses of the week were small, as a rule. For Steel common there was a slight gain, owing to a recovery of 2½ points from the lowest figures. An Exchange seat was sold for $42,000, a price showing an advance of $2000 since a sale made a few weeks ago. Nearly forty per cent of the week's business was in Steel, Reading, Southern Pacific and Union Pacific shares.

During the week there were signs of improvement in industrial and financial conditions. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company sold $49,000,000 of 4½ per cent bonds. For these there was a notable demand. Subscriptions were for more than five times the amount, and after the allotment the bonds were quoted at 1.04¾. For some time past there has been a good demand in the Stock Exchange market for first-class bonds.

Reports from the shipyards showed that the leading plants had work enough to keep their men busy for the remainder of the year. One building company has orders for two years. In the last two months contracts for sixteen large ships have been placed. A majority of these vessels are to be used in the South American and West Indian trade.

The pig-iron output for January exceeded the total for December by 85,669 tons, and on February 1 the daily capacity of furnaces in blast was 56,270 tons, against 48,850 on January 1. At the Homestead plant of the Steel Corporation work on full time, for 8000 men, was resumed. Full time was ordered at one of the large tin-plate factories, which has been used at only eighty per cent of its capacity for some time past. Full time was resumed in seven cotton mills at Fall River, which for three months had been in operation only four days in the week.

Railroad buying aided the steel industry. It is estimated that 200,000

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tons of rails have been ordered in the last two weeks. This total includes 30,000 for the Erie, 27,000 for the Northwestern, and 28,000 for the Baltimore & Ohio. Cars also were bought. The Illinois Central ordered 1000 refrigerator cars and twenty-five locomotives. The Burlington Company was ready to spend $1,000,000 for new equipment.

Exports have been increasing. Returns from the leading ports show that all previous records of excess of exports over imports were surpassed in January. The largest excess for a full year has been $666,000,000, in 1908. Treasury officers say that if the rate shown in January is maintained thruout the year, the excess for 1915 will be $1,500,000,000. For the transportation of cotton goods from Southern mills to the seaports extra trains were needed on the railroads. The outward movement of war supplies continued, and new orders for such supplies were reported.

FRAUDULENT BANKING

As a result of investigations made by authority of a new law in New York concerning what are called private savings banks, the state's Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Richards, closed nine of these banks a few months ago. The courts are now beginning to punish the men who, by means of these institutions, robbed the poor of their savings. The first to be prosecuted was Ladislaus W. Schwenk. He had a bank in the great city, with branches in towns on Long Island. The poor were induced to place $700,000 in his hands. He lost nearly all of it in speculation. Knowing that he was insolvent, he continued to seek and to receive deposits until the end of July last, when the state authorities interfered.

He has been convicted and sent to the penitentiary for a term which must be two years and may be four years and a half. Four more "bankers" of the same kind await trial. Their deposits were nearly $5,000,000. In all the nine banks closed by Superintendent Richards the deposits amounted to $11,173,000, and nearly all of this sum has been lost by men and women who could not afford to lose anything. There should be severe punishment for those who are guilty of this stealing and responsible for at least a dozen suicides. Schwenk's sentence shows what others soon to be tried may reasonably expect.

Eleven employees of the National City Bank, of New York, sailed last week for Rio de Janeiro, where they are to open the National City's second South American branch. The first is in Buenos Ayres.

Professor Irving Fisher of Yale recently testified at an arbitration hearing that the average increase of prices since 1896 has been fourteen per cent more than the average increase of wages.

The following dividends are announced:

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, quarterly, 3 per cent, payable March 1.

Niles-Bement-Pond Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable February 15.

Pratt & Whitney Company, preferred, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, payable February 15.

1810 1915

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

HARTFORD, CONN.

Abstract of Statement year ending December 31, 1914

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in Bank	$1,521,666.82
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission	2,774,892.93
Rents and Accrued Interest	265,766.86
Real Estate Unincumbered	728,000.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage (1st lien)	394,500.00
Loans on Collateral Security	30,000.00
Stocks, at Market Value	3,206,046.00
Bonds, at Market Value	18,033,226.85
Total Assets,	**$26,954,099.46**

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock, Fully Paid	$2,000,000.00
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	15,251,453.23
Reserve for Outstanding Losses	1,654,270.34
Reserve for Taxes and all other Claims	505,272.77
Special Reserve	500,000.00
Net Surplus	7,043,103.12
Surplus to Policyholders,	**$9,543,103.12**

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Is there a committee for Belgian relief in your community?
If there is none, start one under our official sanction.
Are You Helping?
If Not, Send in Your Name Now?

Make out your check or money order, or send cash either to your state committee co-operating with this Commission or to the New York Headquarters:

THE COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Checks to the Woman's Section should be made out to
Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer
No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York

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American Commission for Relief in Belgium
Spanish Commission for Relief in Belgium
Italian Commission for Relief in Belgium
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INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

CHOOSE WISELY

Among the many letters which come to this desk from readers of The Independent asking for information, advice and guidance in connection with their investments in insurance of various forms, is a constantly large proportion relating to the financial condition, policy contracts and managerial capacity of what for lack of a more expressive general term, I will designate as the minor life companies. I use the phrase merely to differentiate them from the thirty or thirty-five older companies which, during a period of a half century and more, have made their names familiar to insurants thruout the country.

Without taking the time to go over the list, I should say that there are at present about 150 life insurance companies, located principally in the West and South, which in point of age and accumulated funds must necessarily rank second to their older competitors. This is said without prejudice to them, for among them are a number which will eventually take rank in the first class. But it is impossible for one who has studied the growth of all the companies, and has taken note of the elements constituting their progress, to evade the conclusion that some of them, perhaps a majority, are destined to elimination. To fulfil this destiny, it is not necessary that they become financial failures and involve their policyholders in losses, altho a few of them may and perhaps will. But the laws of all the states are now so wisely drawn, especially as regards the maintenance of proper policy reserves, as to afford reasonable protection. Reinsurance of their risks in stronger and more capable companies is, in my opinion, the course which a great number of them will eventually adopt. As a matter of fact, some of them have retired in that way during the past five or six years.

As I view the matter, there are too many new and small companies. Competition is keen thruout the entire field, and the advantage, both as to economy of administration and as security, is with the old and thoroly established companies. To secure the proper agency service, the newer companies are compelled to offer larger commissions, while their essential administration expenses are heavier per $1000 of insurance placed than those of the old companies. This statement may be challenged by some of the smaller individual companies; but without compiling the figures of all, I feel safe in venturing the conclusion generally.

There is another feature of the matter which, to a careful student, indicates many future changes among the companies comprizing the minor class: Nearly all of them are stock companies—some of them transacting a mutual business, some a non-participating business and others a mixture of both. But the main point is that they are controlled by the proprietors and that the policyholders are powerless in the matter of directing them. The weight of opinion in this country is on the side of mutual life insurance. The recent changes in the Metropolitan and the Prudential are but the natural responses to a popular demand, hearkened to by men of rare business acumen and discrimination. While it seems impossible in the nature of things to reduce fire and other forms of insurance protection to a mutual basis and render them secure, the certainty of death makes it fully practicable in life insurance; and as the latter is a beneficence—the mitigation of a serious human misfortune—there is a constantly growing objection to its employment as a medium of profit on capital. The number of mutual life companies will steadily increase, the continuance of some of the stock kind eventually depending on the change.

In conclusion it is desirable that I should say that many of the younger and smaller companies are worthy of confidence and support; that their policies (barring those of the deferred dividend class) are of good average quality as to results; and that their managers are capable, conscientious men. But in this, as in all other business matters, the buyers must discriminate; they must choose wisely and intelligently. They need the services of companies that will last.

D. H. M., Sioux Center, Ia.—The company you inquire about is a good one in every respect and while you have failed to state age at which your policy was issued the fact that it is of the endowment class induces me to conclude that the premiums are properly reasonable. I believe you will find the results satisfactory.

Last year the Mutual Life paid its policyholders $10,612,873 more than it received directly from them. The company closed the year 1914 with assets of $611,033,801 and it issued new paid-for insurance aggregating $147,720,038. In its seventy-two years of existence the Mutual has paid policyholders (plus its present assets) $1,808,357,370. It received from them $1,588,366,174. The excess of benefits over premiums received amounts to $219,991,196.

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ABOUT CHAUTAUQUA

All the guarantors, eighteen in number, of the fall Chautauqua at Hatboro, Pennsylvania, were women.

The Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Library Commission are using the Chautauqua course of home reading.

A Mothers' Club has been organized at Chautauqua, New York, for the study of "Your Child Today and Tomorrow," one of the Chautauqua course books for this year.

Mrs. Sarah Stout, the oldest Chautauqua graduate among Southern California Chautauquans, has passed her ninetieth birthday. She is still active, not only in Chautauqua Circle work, but during the recent "dry" campaign was the leader of the Long Beach daily prayer circle.

Sedalia, Missouri, has had a Chautauqua Circle since 1883. There are fifty members this year. The Circle at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, meets in the Carnegie Library. The Progressive Circle at Brockton, Massachusetts, at a special meeting, packed toys and clothing for the Christmas Relief Ship to European war sufferers.

Des Moines, Iowa, is one of the banner Chautauqua towns. Nearly 800 members are enrolled in the various Chautauqua Circles. One of the circles is giving four Economy Luncheons during this year. The plan is to popularize simple standards of social entertainment by giving, not the cheapest possible luncheon, but the best luncheon for the lowest price. Fifteen cents was the price charged for the first one. These luncheons follow the afternoon's program of Chautauqua reading.

This story is going the rounds of a Chautauqua Circuit: On "suffrage day" the anti-suffrage speaker, a woman, said she knew a suffragist who, when she wanted to go to meetings, set the supper table for her husband, put his tea in a thermos bottle, went off and left him to eat alone. At the close of the lecture Professor Scott Nearing mildly questioned the speaker: "Madam, may I ask if your husband is taking his tea from a thermos bottle tonight?" It is reported that the lady grew red in the face and hotly answered: "My sister is taking care of my husband and children."

Chautauqua Institution has just announced two new special reading courses, one on American Literature and the other a Bible Study course. The Literature course is based on the textbooks *American Literature*, by Katherine Lee Bates, and *Provincial Types in American Fiction*, by Horace Spencer Fiske. This gives a comprehensive survey of our national literature and an acquaintance with some of the best works of American fiction. The new course in Bible Study is based on *The Message of Jesus to Our Modern Life*, by Dean Shailer Mathews of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago and Director of Religious Work at Chautauqua.

"The Leading Fire Insurance Company of America."

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

ÆTNA
INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.

On the 31st day of December, 1914

Cash Capital,	**$5,000,000.00**
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Fire)	9,347,813.44
Reserve, Re-Insurance (Marine)	472,500.50
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Fire)	803,875.08
Reserve, Unpaid Losses (Marine)	223,779.62
Other Claims	884,109.96
Net Surplus,	**6,668,448.39**
Total Assets,	**$23,400,526.99**
Surplus for Policy-Holders,	**$11,668,448.39**

LOSSES PAID IN NINETY-SIX YEARS:
$144,393,663.21

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LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will be closed at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of February, 1915, for the purposes of Common Dividend, this day declared, and the Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Company, to be held on the 8th day of March, 1915, and be reopened at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 9th day of March, 1915.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) was this day declared upon the Common Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on March 1, 1915, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on February 13, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

MILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.

New York, Feb. 3, 1915.

The Board of Directors of MILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 15, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock Noon on February 6, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of February 16, 1915.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.

New York, Feb. 3, 1915.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable February 15, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock Noon on February 6, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of February 16, 1915.

CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON, DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

25. Mr. J. S., New York. "I beg to lay before you a thought that has some bearing on man's possibilities. A youth, having spent some months in the pursuit of your directions, is prepared to fill the place higher up. When the vacancy opens for which he would naturally be chosen, Mr. Brown, president of the company, tells the head of this department that an outsider picked by Mr. Brown must have the position. The outsider happens to be a relative or a political friend of Mr. Brown. What becomes of the years of sacrifice and devotion to the interests of such an employer? How would you make the employer efficient in justice, conscience and fair play? This sort of thing is happening in New York every day in the year."

We are not concerned with the injustice of the other man. He is responsible for that, and he will pay. We are concerned only with conditions that we ourselves can improve. To worry over the case you mention is but to squander energy and delay progress.

Be calm in disappointment—you will grow moral muscle. And stick, brother, stick. A deed of injustice resembles a house made of straw—at the first hard gale, it crumbles. The man who has the place that belongs to you won't keep it. And if you will only study the situation, you will find some way to make capital out of your apparent loss.

26. Mr. J. S., Maryland. "I would like to ask a few questions about health. Am sixteen years old, and take an interest in physical culture. (a) Is seven hours of sleep enough for a youth who attends a school where there is much mental but little physical activity? (b) Are two weekly baths enough for a person, if cold baths are taken daily? (c) What is the cause and prevention of headache during physical recreation?"

(a) No. Eight hours should be the minimum. And don't study late at night, if you can help it. Should you have to perform brain work in the evening, take a fifteen-minute walk slowly, and breathing deeply, just before going to bed.

(b) Yes. But the hot cleansing bath should close with a spray or plunge or ablution of cold water, to prevent the chill or reaction often accompanying a very hot bath. And a hearty friction rub of the surface of the body with a crash towel should follow the bath. Morning is the best time of the day for the cool, tonic bath; and for most people night is the best time for the hot, cleansing bath.

(c) The cause of the headache may be one of a score of things. A personal diagnosis by your private physician or a skilled oculist should be able to locate the trouble. It may be malnutrition, or over-exertion, or catarrhal tendency, or adenoids, or sluggish liver, or defective teeth, or prolonged eye-strain.

27. F. T. T., New York City. (a) "Are women to be excluded from your series of lectures, and why? (b) "Do you approve the course in Efficiency advertised in The Independent?"

(a) No. The first lecture of this year, "How to Study Efficiency," held at the West Side Y. M. C. A. of New York, was attended by 500 to 600 people. Of that number, only about forty were women. This percentage holds generally. The average woman is not interested in personal efficiency—the average man is. When the wives and mothers of this country are as eager to learn household management as the men are to learn business management, we shall prepare courses of lectures particularly for women.

This day seems approaching. One mail recently brought requests for lectures from two women readers of The Independent—the Welfare Superintendent of a leading New York hotel, and an upstate leader in musical and social circles who wishes to organize an efficiency lecture feature in Buffalo. To meet such demands, a lecture on "Woman's Work, Its Meaning and Method" is now in preparation.

(b) We cannot officially recommend one course of study as better than another, or as the course for you to take. But I would suggest that you write Mr. George F. Barber, Efficiency Director of the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, and ask him what results he has had in the various classes he has organized and conducted, using the Emerson Lessons as the principal text. I understand that the Emerson Course is now being given by Y. M. C. A. classes in Baltimore, Chicago, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, and other leading cities. Such endorsement may interest you.

28. A California Housewife. "I have heard that coffee and tea are injurious, especially to children and to nervous people. If this is true, what should be served instead, at meals or between meals?"

You have heard correctly. Caffeine and tannin are elements in coffee and tea and in most cases they have deleterious effects. A small cup of black coffee, without cream or sugar, sipped after the heavy meal of the day, perhaps will not seriously harm a person of robust constitution. However, we do not believe in taking even this.

For a hot drink at meals, try Postum from Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Michigan; or Kaffee Hag from Kaffee Hag Corporation, 225 Fifth avenue, New York City; or Old Gristmill Wheat Coffee from Potter and Wrightington, Boston; or Kneipp Malt Coffee from Kneipp Health Store, 112 East Forty-first street, New York City. Hot malted milk is a good meal-time drink; your druggist can get the powder for you. Many physicians advise the use of a pure cocoa or chocolate, in moderate amounts.

Between meals, grape-juice, half water, is an ideal beverage for most people. Orangeade, that you can make yourself, is beneficial where there is no hyperacidity or other derangement of the stomach. Pure, soft water is of course the best drink under all circumstances, if health conditions are normal.

29. Mr. G. L. B., Pennsylvania. "My question is concerning your statement that no worker is efficient until he would rather work than eat. I find myself so interested in some form of mental work that I do not quit at meal time—often I pass the meal hour altogether. Is not this more often injurious than beneficial? Is it not fagging? How can I control myself, for better service to humanity?"

You are of the stuff that geniuses and martyrs are made of. Be glad of that. You are likely to achieve great things, but only by learning to handle your body and brain with utmost care and wisdom.

Suggestions: Arrange your work so that the kind which is most absorbing comes on a certain day each week. Plan to have this day absolutely clear of all details and responsibilities, and start your all-engrossing work or study early in the morning. If you haven't finished by lunch time, forget the clock and work on. When you are thru the task or problem you have set yourself, take a nap, or a good rest of an hour or so, before eating. Then eat lightly—about half what you could, and very slowly, and with great satisfaction over conquering habit and getting command of yourself.

Or, when lunch time approaches, sip while at work a glass of Zoolak or Kumyss, or other form of cultured milk. A raw egg, whipped and beaten in a glass of plain milk or malted milk or cereal coffee, will serve the same purpose—that of "staying the stomach" without robbing your brain of energy.

To miss a meal occasionally is fine for the brain and soul; but to do it often is perilous for the body—until you have learned the science of fasting.

30. The Independent Efficiency Service is pleased to offer extracts from a recent letter written to the Editor by Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, Assistant Librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Thompson says: "I have read with much interest Mr. Purinton's article on Work and Efficiency. I have been surprized at the failure to make any mention of the public libraries of the country in connection with the advice counseling readers to get literature for increased Efficiency in their work. Numerous free public libraries have made special efforts to get and distribute the best books on all vital themes including business methods and Efficiency.

"I note also Mr. Purinton's advice 'go to your local newspaper office and ask to consult a copy of an American newspaper annual and directory.' In any of the larger libraries and in a great many of the smaller, the inquirer would find a copy of the American newspaper annual. Furthermore, in the larger libraries at least, would be found files of the most important trade journals and the inquirer could consult these files without going to the trouble and expense of writing at random to get sample copies.

"I should therefore be very glad if occasion could be found in your columns to make some reference to the fact that in practically every town in the country of any considerable size there is a free public library, which is the natural place for any one to consult when in search of such information as Mr. Purinton is counseling his readers to obtain."

This letter is so frank, friendly and valuable that we beg to answer it here. Reference was not made to the free public libraries because (a) many readers of The Independent live in small towns or country places, outside the public library zone—and we endeavor to make suggestions that are universally practical; (b) many libraries are themselves lacking in books and magazines on Personal Efficiency—and we prefer not to disappoint our readers by sending them on a futile quest.

We hasten, however, to endorse the advice of Mr. Thompson, and to say "Consult your library first." And we would thank him for taking so much interest in our plans.

31. Mr. J. M. M., Pittsburgh. "Business magazines that talk Efficiency usually illustrate the executive force with cigars in their hands and mouths. Does the tobacco habit in any of its forms make for Efficiency in the executive or any other department of business? Would you advocate it?"

My personal dislike of tobacco is so strong that my opinion would hardly be reliable. Yet there are "extenuating circumstances" in its use. Most men cannot think in the abstract—they have to be doing something with their hands. Hence they feel lost without a cigar to play with, during their "business conferences." Moreover, the light and the smoke may assist concentration—as the crystal ball or the point of flame serves to focus the mind of the East Indian. Further, an offer of a portly cigar seems to quiet surly gentlemen and to animate indifferent ones, therefore, it seems a part of "good business" in entertaining prospective customers. The performance is childish; but as we call nothing wholly bad, we no more condemn it unqualifiedly than we advocate it.

The Independent

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JUST A WORD

A letter from one of the editors of The Independent appears in the New York *Sun* of February 10, and contains so excellent and common-sense a suggestion that we are moved to reprint and emphatically endorse it in this the (more-or-less) business end of The Independent:

"AMERICAN MADE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The phrases "Made in America" and "Made in U. S. A." are flat and clumsy imitations of the original, which was "Made in Germany." Why not use "American Made" instead? It is more compact and its internal alliteration gives it a proper swing. Since our Government has authorized the term "American Consulate" our right to the use of the adjective must be regarded as established. EDWIN E. SLOSSON.

A CALL FROM PALESTINE

The Holy Land has not escaped the misery of the Great War. Christians, Jews and Mohammedans in Palestine and Syria are in dire need. Those families whose men have been taken for the Turkish army are destitute. Women and children who are at all times dependent on wage-earners abroad are in want now that communications are cut. The war has ended the tourist traffic upon which many were dependent for livelihood, and, to crown all, military necessity has borne heavily upon the always meager food supplies of the country.

Starvation is threatened over an area larger than Belgium and among as many people as are suffering there. Christian missionary organizations and Jewish societies in this country have joined to carry relief, and from all the people of America help is needed for all the peoples of the Bible lands.

A shipload of food is to be sent as soon as possible. It is urgently needed now. Nathan Straus has given $50,000, the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, and Jacob H. Schiff have given $25,000 each, and $150,000 is still to be raised. The Palestine-Syria Relief Committee is receiving contributions thru Brown Brothers, 59 Wall street, New York. At its head is Dr. Talcott Williams of the Columbia School of Journalism; the Rev. Stanley White, D. D., of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, is secretary-treasurer, and the committee includes, among others, Oscar S. Straus, Rabbi Wise and Dr. John R. Mott.

AMERICAN WAGE-EARNERS

According to the latest census there were 38,167,336 gainful workers in the United States in 1910. They comprized 41.5 per cent of the total population and 53.3 per cent of the population ten years of age and over. Of all males 63.6 per cent, and of females 18.1 per cent were gainfully employed. The per cent of males ten years of age and over gainfully employed has increased from 78.7 per cent in 1880 to 81.3 per cent in 1910, while the proportion of gainful workers in the female population ten years of age and over increased from 14.7 to 23.4 per cent.

The distribution of the workers by sex and occupation was as follows in 1910:

	Males	*Females*
Agriculture	10,851,702	1,807,501
Mining	963,730	1,094
Manufacture	8,837,901	1,820,980
Transportation.....	2,531,075	106,596
Trade	3,146,582	468,088
Public Service.....	445,733	13,558
Professional Service	929,684	733,885
Domestic and Personal	1,241,328	2,530,846
Clerical	1,143,829	593,224

Domestic and personal service was the only occupation in which the females outnumbered the males in 1910. In professional service the sexes were quite evenly distributed. This was due to the large number of women teachers.

Among the male workers 49.4 per cent were native whites of native parentage, 17.6 per cent were native whites of foreign or mixt parentage, 21.9 per cent were foreign born and 10.6 per cent were negroes. Thus less than half of the male workers in this country are of native stock.

Among the women at work this distribution according to color and nativity is quite different. Here we find that only 38.4 per cent were native whites of native parentage, 21.3 were native whites of foreign or mixt parentage, 15.1 per cent were foreign born whites and 24.9 per cent were negroes. Only one-tenth of the females in this country ten years of age and over are negroes, and yet they furnished a fourth of the workers.

There were 1,990,225 children ten to fifteen years of age engaged in gainful occupations in 1910. Of these 1,353,139 were boys and 637,086 were girls. The proportion of boys at work in 1910 was slightly smaller than in 1900, while the proportion of girls at work had increased somewhat since 1900. It is gratifying to learn that the increase in the number of children at work was confined entirely to agriculture, while the number engaged in manufacture had decreased by over 125,000 since 1900. WILLIAM B. BAILEY.

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THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.

165 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Society, embodying its Financial Statement, Schedules of Investments, and full details regarding its progress during the year 1914, will be sent to any address on application.

Increases are shown in Outstanding Insurance, Assets, Surplus, Income on Investments, and Payments to Policyholders, accompanied by a decrease in Expenses.

OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, DEC. 31, 1914		$1,494,234,342
NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR IN 1914		136,867,367
ADMITTED ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1914		$ 536,524,680
GENERAL INSURANCE RESERVE	$441,198,837	
OTHER LIABILITIES	9,866,637	$ 451,065,474
SURPLUS RESERVES:		
For Distribution to Policyholders in 1915	$12,287,757	
Held awaiting apportionment upon deferred dividend policies	62,148,865	
For Contingencies	11,022,584	$ 85,459,206
GROSS INCOME ON INVESTMENTS		$ 23,734,855
PREMIUM INCOME		$ 54,579,766
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1914		$ 56,700,461
DEATH CLAIMS PAID IN 1914		$ 19,919,461

98½% of the Death Claims in the United States and Canada were paid within twenty-four hours after receipt of due proof of death.

The Mortality rate was the lowest in 15 years.

The service which the Equitable offers is comprehensive and efficient. Its Policies are simple, direct and liberal, and are issued on all standard forms, for the protection of individuals, firms, and corporations.

President

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1915 NUMBER 3455

THE WOMEN WHO SAVE THE RACE

THE worst of the war is yet to come. Not next month, nor next year, but twenty years from now and after will its most serious effects become apparent. Then for the first time will we know which country has really been defeated. It matters comparatively little where the boundary lines are drawn or how much the indemnity is or who pays it. The deciding factor will be that which ultimately determines the fate of every nation in peace or war, that is, what will be the numbers of the next generation and who will be their parents?

Why is it that fair Champagne and the rich northland of France are now crushed beneath the iron heel of the invader? Not because of French misfortune in 1870-71; not because of German prowess in 1914-15; but because in the years of peace and prosperity in between France took no thought for the morrow. Year by year the French have been growing richer, year by year the birth-rate has fallen until it came to pass that the coffins outnumbered the cradles. Thru love of ease and fear of suffering, thru avarice and vice, French men and French women have sacrificed posterity to selfishness. They paid no heed to the warnings of their statesmen and statisticians or the counsels of pastor and priest, altho the necessary consequences of such a course were patent to all.

The decline of France dates not from 1871, but from 1881. Since that time it is as if she had lost a battle a month. The invasion of France did not begin in August last, but long before, and it was not Germans only who took part in it, but Belgians, Italians, Spanish; from every side foreigners flowed in to fill the vacant places, for nature abhors a vacuum.

France would have been defeated if peace had continued, but it may be that the war will save her as well as the other countries that were drifting toward race suicide. Such a crisis throws men and women back upon the elemental facts of human nature; it tears away the veil of artificiality and reveals the secrets of life and death. From all lands we hear of a religious awakening and a turning toward the old standards of morality. Marriage is once more coming into fashion in circles where a few months ago it was regarded as an antiquated and superfluous institution. In Vienna and Paris couples who had been living in what is called "free union" have legitimatized their relation. The fees of the Church and the restrictions of the State which have been in part the cause or the excuse of such irregular unions have been remitted or relaxed. In France, Germany, and Austria recruits who have *fiancées* have been given a furlough in order to make them wives. In Prussia Prince Adalbert set the example by marrying in August. In England the archbishops are urging the volunteers to marry before going to the front. Many a young man who in time of peace might have drifted thru thoughtlessness or selfishness into confirmed bachelorhood has been suddenly confronted with the question whether he would wish to be the last of his lineage and has decided to follow the example of his fathers. Many a young woman, indifferent or averse to the thought of marriage and motherhood, has when called upon to make an immediate decision come to realize that she, too, has a duty toward her country and the future. A titled lady of England in urging the young women to marry the volunteers met the objection that they must part so soon by the remark: "Better be married a minute than die an old maid."

So mobilization week has been a week of weddings. Sometimes the village church is filled with young couples all married together. Khaki and *feldgrau* prove as fascinating as ever were brass buttons and gay cloth, and only those in uniform stand any chance of getting partners at a ball. "None but the brave deserve the fair" regains now a meaning that had been forgotten in times of peace, and so we need not fear that the young men of 1936 will be solely the sons of the cowardly, the incompetent and others left behind because they are of no use at the front. In such hasty and wholesale marriage there will no doubt be many a sad mismating, but this is not always avoided in times of more deliberation. A week's honeymoon and a widow's pension are all too little of love and comfort for a woman's life, but unfortunately they are more than some women get in the best of times. There are women in this country who have lived lonely lives for half a century, widowed in spirit tho not in law, because they refused to marry their lovers going off to the war.

AS the crisis is calling forth latent manhood so also it is arousing true womanhood to a sense of duty and responsibility. Women have suddenly been brought to realize not merely their own importance to society as temporary and more or less competent substitutes for men in industry, but their supreme and unique importance as women. The men may save the country, but it is only the women who can save the race. The war brides have undertaken a duty more essential and requiring no less courage than that which called their husbands to the trenches, for the percentage of casualties in their branch of the service is nearly as great. Those of the older generation know what it means. There is an old song, which is perhaps not great music or great poetry, but which touches the hearts of many still living. It was arranged for female voices, for bass and tenor

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were wanting. The tune is in a minor key, yet with a triumphant note in it after all. The chorus, if we remember right, runs this way:

Brave boys are they! Gone at their country's call
And yet—and yet—
We cannot forget
That many brave boys must fall.

Sing that in an audience of white-haired men and women and you will see the bent backs straighten and upon their uplifted faces smiles and tears as they look into the past. They are thinking of the time when they first heard that song over fifty years ago when it was sung by a quartet or a choir of soldiers' wives, drest all in white which some of them were soon to change to black. But the brave boys who fell at the front did not wholly die. The soldier's widow devoted her life to bringing up a soldier's son, teaching him to honor the memory of the father who never saw him, training him to the ideals of loyalty and courage so that whenever called upon in war or peace he might be as willing to sacrifice himself for others as was his father—and his mother. If it had not been for such women this country would in the early eighties have sunk to a lower depth of political and social corruption than it did.

Then, too, one might still find in some old print shop, tho despised of the connoisseur, two pictures that were popular a half century ago. Pictures came in pairs in those days and these were entitled "The Soldier's Farewell" and "The Soldier's Return." Sometimes his uniform was blue and sometimes it was gray, but the picture was the same. In the first scene he was marching off proudly with musket on shoulder to join his regiment, while his bride at the gate waved the handkerchief which she was to put to another use after he had rounded the corner. In the second picture the hero comes back, this time with a beard and his arm in a sling, and the wife awaiting him at the gate holds up for his first kiss the child that she has borne to him in loneliness and anxiety.

YOU will find the names of some of these soldiers' sons in the roll of Congress, in the biographical dictionaries, in any list of men who are serving their country. We are not sorry that we have them, tho we know what they cost in suffering and toil. That is why it hurts us to hear a younger generation sneer at or denounce war brides. We are sorry that the *Century Magazine*, which has done so much in the past to stimulate patriotism, should now lend its pages to a play which teaches that it is better for a girl to commit suicide than to marry a soldier, and we regret that Nazimova, a refugee from Russian tyranny, should devote her talents to putting this play upon the stage. Its lesson is altogether false as well as immoral. There is, we believe, less chance than ever before in history that a child born now should fall a prey to militarism. One of our reasons for believing that a long if not a permanent peace will follow the Great War is that woman's value to the State is becoming recognized as never before, both by herself and by man, and when it becomes once accepted that her service in bearing children is fully the equivalent of his in bearing arms and worthy of more respect, then woman's voice will be heard on the question what shall become of her children and his. Just now when man's energies are turned aside toward destructiveness is the time when women's creative energies are most needed and will receive fullest recognition. We hope that the world will have less need for soldiers in the future, but it will have more need for farmers and merchants, for mechanics and engineers, for scientists and artists, and the world is dependent upon the war brides to prevent the total loss of the talent and genius now being wantonly sacrificed in the trenches.

TWO SOUND PROTESTS

THE Government of the United States, in pursuance of its consistent purpose of neutrality and of the maintenance of American rights, has addrest to the German and British governments two firm and dignified notes. We print the notes on another page.

Each of the notes is perfectly friendly. But both are profoundly earnest. It is difficult to see how either of the governments addrest can fail to give serious attention to the protest.

The note to Germany is the graver in tone. But that is as it should be. For the policy which the German proclamation "foreshadowed,"—to adopt the word used by the State Department—is of the highest gravity. As we pointed out last week, Germany is proposing to change the rules of maritime warfare out of hand. While her navy is kept in harbor by the pressure of the stronger British navy, only with her submarines can she hope to harass British commerce. The submarine, by the very nature of the case, is handicapped in dealing with suspected merchantmen. So Germany must forego interference with the shipping that is bringing supplies to England from the rest of the world, or violate the established customs of sea warfare. She has proposed to accept the second alternative.

The United States has vigorously protested. The protest is based upon the soundest reasoning.

A belligerent has but one right—unless a blockade is effectively established, which is obviously impossible under existing conditions—in dealing with neutral vessels—the right of visit and search. In the words of the American note, "To declare or exercize a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a proscribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband nature of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this Government is reluctant to believe that the imperial Government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible."

The destruction by German vessels of war upon the high seas of an American vessel or the lives of American citizens would indeed be "an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting" between the governments of Germany and the United States.

The contentions of our Government are irrefragible. The "foreshadowed" policy of Germany was indefensible. It is profoundly to be hoped that Germany will hasten to give assurances that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany except in the ways prescribed by the accepted rules of war and hitherto universally accepted.

The note to Great Britain refers to the systematic use by British merchant ships in the waters about the British Isles of the American flag. The occasional use

by a belligerent merchantman of a neutral flag in order to deceive an approaching enemy is a well recognized *ruse de guerre*.

But, as the American note points out, this well-known practise is "a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent government for its merchant ships to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented with hostile warships." Our Government would be quite right in viewing "with anxious solicitude" any general use of the American flag by British vessels within the German area of war. It is a sound and legitimate protest that we have made to Great Britain on this point.

In these two notes the Government of the United States has met with admirable spirit and commendable judgment an emergency created by the invention in the submarine of a new instrument of naval warfare.

INDEPENDENCE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT

IT is regrettable that the Democrats in Congress have attached to the Philippine Government bill a preamble declaring the purpose of the United States "to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein." Their desire to give the Filipinos a larger measure of self-government is excellent. Their further desire to promise the Filipinos independence and to set the time when they shall become independent is unwise and premature.

The preamble is perfectly gratuitous. Not our promises but our performance will convince the people of the Islands of our sincere devotion to their welfare. For a decade and a half we have governed the Philippines. We have kept order, promoted commerce, provided education, stimulated and encouraged the Filipinos' desire for self-improvement. We have made a fine record of disinterested helpfulness Our deeds speak for themselves. The fine words of the preamble sound no note of higher sincerity.

The preamble is too vague. It promises independence "as soon as a stable government can be established." What does this mean? There is now a stable government in the Islands. Shall they be made independent tomorrow? Who would be so foolhardy as to suggest it? But if not tomorrow, when? The sponsors for the bill propose a riddle, When is a stable government not a stable government?

The preamble is likewise too definite. It promises independence. But who can know now whether at some indefinite time independence will be the best thing for the Filipinos?

The framers of this bill have been guilty of hazy thinking. They confuse independence with self-government. Self-government is the sacred and inalienable right of every people sufficiently developed to exercize it. Independence may or may not be a right as the circumstances of the case determine. To deprive a civilized people of self-government is tyranny. To refuse to grant a people independence may be a high type of benevolence.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand are in the highest degree self-governing. Not one of them is independent. But there is no tyranny in the relation of the British Empire to them. Hawaii, Alaska and Porto Rico are as self-governing as any Territory, now become a state, ever was. But does their lack of independence deprive their people of any sacred and inalienable right?

The United States owes to the people of the Philippines a high duty. It is bound by every consideration of justice and fair play to give them the largest possible measure of self-government just as rapidly as they are capable of exercizing it. But to give them independence is quite another thing. Whether this should ever be done is a question to be answered only in terms of the actual conditions when the time comes. It may well be that at some future time the best welfare of the Filipinos will demand their independence. Then the American people will give it to them, or be false to their own convictions and ideals. But it may equally well be that not independence but union will prove best for the Filipinos. If such should prove to be the case we should have made a terrible mistake in making a definite promise now.

We must refuse to bind our hands, not for our own sake but for the sake of the people of the Philippines.

HYPHENATED AMERICANS

WE cannot be counted among those who have in the past opposed hyphenated Americans. On the contrary, we have regretted the haste which many immigrants have shown breaking all connections with their mother countries. We have been sorry to see their children refusing to speak any other language than English. It would be a pity if "the melting pot" turned out an alloy of uniform and commonplace composition. We should prefer to have each of our immigrant constituents furnish a distinct cultural as well as racial contribution to our common American nationality and serve as a channel of communication thru which we might continue to receive the art, literature and science of foreign lands. For that reason we have stood on the street and applauded the processions of Irish on St. Patrick's day and of Italians on Columbus day; we have cheered the Scotch Americans reciting Burns and dancing the Highland fling; we have sung "God Save the King" with the Canadian Americans; we have rejoiced to see the foundation of such international organizations as the Scandinavian-American Society, the Alliance Française and the German-American Alliance.

But the new organization of German-Americans which is being formed for political action and agitation during the war we view with suspicion and disfavor and we are pleased to see that the same view of the movement is taken by Dr. Kuno Francke, the head of the Germanic Museum at Harvard and one of the most vigorous advocates of the German cause in America. In a letter to Representative Bartholdt declining to take part in a conference with this aim he says apropos of the proposal to prohibit the exportation of arms to the Allies:

> The establishment of such an embargo would inevitably bring our Government into conflict with England and might drive us into war with England. As a man of German blood I might welcome the help which would accrue to Germany by such a conflict between the United States and England. But as an American citizen I cannot possibly support a policy which would bring the terrors of war to our own country. What I feel bound to support, as an American citizen, is a policy which holds itself strictly within the now

accepted rules of neutrality, altho, to my regret, this policy, thru circumstances over which the United States has no control, practically turns out to the advantage of England and to the detriment of Germany.

Let us continue to have a prominent part in all endeavors for political, civic, and industrial progress; let us stand for the German ideals of honesty, loyalty, truthfulness, devotion to work; let us cultivate our language, our literature, and our art; let us fearlessly defend the cause of our mother country against prejudices and aspersions. But let us refrain from political organizations which would set Germans in this country apart as a class by themselves. Such an attempt would lead not to the raising, but to the degradation of the German name in this country. It would foster hatred instead of sympathy; and only by gaining the sympathy of the majority of the American people can we German-Americans help the cause of our mother country.

This is sound sense and well said. Our Government at the beginning of the war declared its intention to maintain a strict neutrality and not to prevent the sale of supplies to either belligerent. To change that policy now because the Germans are unable to take advantage of it would quite rightfully be regarded by the Allies as an unfriendly act. Suppose the Germans should succeed in their present energetic endeavor to gain command of the sea, would our German-American party wish then to have us refuse to sell them copper? We doubt it. Let the German-Americans continue to supply us with information and arguments in support of the cause of their fatherland. We want to hear the most that can be said on both sides. But if the German-Americans put more emphasis on the first word than the second, if they give reason to suspect that they are not working in the true interests of their adopted country, then there will be revival of anti-foreign feeling that will be very damaging to them as well as to all other recent arrivals.

SUFFRAGE BY CONSENT

THE legislatures of New York, New Jersey and West Virginia have lately passed resolutions in favor of equal suffrage by votes unanimous or nearly so. This does not, of course, mean that all the members personally approve of the measure. No doubt some of them will vote against it at the polls, as they have a perfect right to do.

But the practical unanimity of the vote in the various state legislatures means more than that the question is regarded as of sufficient importance to be submitted to a referendum of the people. It means that the political opposition to equal suffrage has virtually collapsed all over the country. No party is willing to commit itself to decided opposition. Prominent politicians are as a rule either hedging or outspoken in its favor. Many people, who are conscientiously opposed to it, will admit in conversation that they know it is coming, tho they believe it their duty to prevent it as long as possible.

When a reform reaches this stage its success is assured unless it is overwhelmed by a general reactionary movement, or its advocates in their haste adopt offensive tactics. Votes for women is so obviously a deduction of democracy that in the natural course of progress it is bound to come in any self-governing community. Its only active enemies are those whose interests are threatened, like the liquor dealers, or those who from a false theory of woman's capabilities, or a mistaken opinion of the workings of equal suffrage, are led to fear that it will be injurious to society. There is always such opposition. There were slaves in America and serfs in Russia who petitioned against their own emancipation. The real opposition against the enfranchisement of women is conservatism and indifference, and against these the power of good examples, sweet reasonableness and steady propaganda must in time prevail.

CONSERVING RELIGIOUS ENERGY

WHEN Billy Sunday invades a city a new tabernacle is built for him. It seats thousands so adtageously that every one of them can hear each sensational phrase. The platform is so constructed that the spoken word is thrown forward with maximum effect. The hall is scientifically fitted to its purpose.

In many a church where the worshippers would shudder at Sunday it is impossible to hear without discomfort—either from too much sound or too little, lights are so placed that to look at the speaker is to court eyestrain and fatigue, the ventilation is wholly given over to the "prince of the power of the air," as Ian MacLaren defined him.

If it is necessary for Sunday thus to reinforce his powerful personality and admirable publicity organization, it is doubly true that the more forward-looking churches whose work goes on in quieter ways need the maximum of physical efficiency. Billy Sunday's way is worth imitating architecturally if not doctrinally.

The confusion as to the meaning of the "kultur" which the Germans say they are fighting for has at last been cleared up by the Kaiser. In a recent address he made the following definition:

> Many people who judge us Germans solely by outward polish and term us barbarians, seem not to know that there is a great difference between civilization and "kultur." England certainly is a highly civilized nation. One notices this always in the drawing room. But to have "kultur" means to possess deep conscience and high morale.

A Rhodes scholar from Australia writes home that he wants to quit college and enlist because there is nobody left now at Oxford "except niggers, Yanks and rotters." It was the idea of Cecil Rhodes that by educating together young men from Australia, Canada, South Africa, Germany, the United States and the United Kingdom, they would learn to respect and like one another. Evidently the plan does not work quite as he expected.

The Panama News Letter suggests that the Canal Zone, as the center of the neutral American republics, is the proper place to hold the peace conference which shall conclude the Great War. It is somewhat premature to discuss the place before the time is set, but it is more likely that some place nearer the seat of war will be selected, perhaps the Peace Palace at The Hague if that is still neutral territory by that time.

In Berlin bread is selling at 2.8 cents a pound for white and 2.2 cents for brown. In New York bread is selling at seven cents a pound. Don't we need some kind of a war in this country?

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

February 8—Hindenburg prepares an attack on the Russians east of Mazurian lakes. Austro-German force fighting Russians for Dukla Pass, Carpathians.

February 9—In France the chief centers of activity are near Albert, Soissons and in the Argonne. Turks retreat from Suez after loss of 10,000 men.

February 10—House of Commons unanimously votes appropriation for an army of 3,000,000. Berlin reports German East Africa completely cleared of British.

February 11—Germans take Sierpe, in Poland, north of Vistula. United States protests to Germany against war zone and to England against use of American flag.

February 12—Germans take 26,000 Russian prisoners near Lyck, East Prussia. China refuses to concede the twenty-one demands of Japan.

February 13—Russians retire in Bukowina. Albanians invade Serbia.

February 14—Russians fall back upon Niemen River. Germans resume bombardment of Rheims and Ypres.

Hindenburg Makes a New Attack

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has made another of those quick changes of the point of attack which have been the striking feature of the campaign in the east. While the reports were still coming to us of his terrible defeat before Warsaw, which, in Russian opinion, marked the end of the German offensive, he suddenly appeared in his favorite battleground in the Mazurian lake district and drove the Russian forces from East Prussia. This rapid movement was accomplished by the aid of automobile trucks, of which Hindenburg is said to have 30,000, each capable of making sixteen miles an hour and of carrying twenty men with rations and ammunition for three days.

The new scene of operations is 150 miles north of the Bzura River, where the bloodiest battle of the war was fought during the first week in February, and the German losses, if we may believe the official report of the French War Office, exceeded 40,000 dead. The number, at any rate, was enough to convince the Field Marshal or the Kaiser that there was no use attempting to take Warsaw for the present by a direct frontal attack south of the Vistula, so the Germans have slackened activity in Poland and even, it is reported, abandoned to the Russians Lodz and Skierniewice, which a few weeks ago had cost the Germans thousands of men.

But meanwhile the new Russian army was invading East Prussia and had occupied a strip of territory about twenty miles wide on its eastern end. They had advanced along the Memel (Niemen) River toward Tilsit, and they threatened Insterburg, the railroad center of all the lines in this region. In a few weeks more they might have got to Königsberg and resumed the siege which was so suddenly interrupted in August by the appearance of Hindenburg upon the scene. South of this the Russians had taken Lyck and had made some progress in penetrating the labyrinth of lakes and bogs which lie behind.

There are many stories now current about Hindenburg's interest in the Mazurian lakes; how year after year he took his troops into this region for their maneuvers, much to the disgust of the officers and men, who could see no reason why they should be kept wading around in the mud when there was plenty of dry ground for training; also that he opposed the plans for draining the marshes because he insisted that they would be needed as a defense against the Russians. However that may be, he has certainly made good use of them in the present war. It was here that he cornered the Russians during the last week in August and captured some 70,000 prisoners.

Now he has repeated the tactics with almost as great success. General von François had been trying to defend East Prussia with a single army corps. But during the second week in February Marshal von Hindenburg brought four more army corps in the field, partly troops withdrawn from Poland and partly reserves and recruits, making altogether about 200,000 men, according to Petrograd accounts. The Kaiser went to the front to watch operations. The German force was divided, the left wing advancing north of the

HINDENBURG'S CHANGE OF ATTACK

During the last days of January and the first of February the Germans made a desperate effort to reach Warsaw by a direct attack from the Bzura River near Sochatchev, but were repulsed with great slaughter. Immediately after Marshal von Hindenburg shifted a large part of his troops to East Prussia and surprized the Russians, who had occupied the territory between the Russian frontier and the Mazurian lakes. By sending one force around the lakes to the south and the other to the north he was able to envelop the Russians near Lyck and to take 26,000 prisoners. The Russian Army approaching the German fortress of Thorn has been driven back from Lipno and Sierpe. Another German force is advancing toward the Russian fortress of Ostrolenka, apparently with a view to attacking Warsaw from the north. The shaded area is that under Russian control and the arrows indicate the chief points of German attack

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THE SINKING "BLUECHER"—THE GERMAN VICTIM OF THE NORTH SEA FIGHT

Afire amidships, with her mast wrecked and her hull battered, the 15,500-ton armored cruiser was photographed just before she sank. The crew—singing patriotic songs, as an eye-witness reports—are crowded aft and a British destroyer is coming up to rescue the Germans

lakes and the other south, so the Russians near Lyck were caught between them and lost 26,000 men as prisoners besides twenty cannon, thirty machine guns and much war supplies. This at least is the German claim. According to the Petrograd version the Russians made an orderly retreat for strategic reasons because "the Russian General Staff has decided that the most favorable disposition of Russian forces can be made on Russian territory." It will be noted that the German staff holds a different theory and prefers to fight on the enemy's territory whenever it can.

Midst the Wild Carpathians

In spite of the winter weather — or perhaps because of it—the struggle for the possession of the passes in the mountain barrier which separates Galicia from Hungary has been fiercer than ever. The Austrians in this region have been reinforced by a German force, estimated by their enemies at 300,000 men, and German officers have the general command of the operations. The conflict rages chiefly in the mountains south of the besieged fortress of Przemysl. The Russians succeeded in penetrating into Hungary thru the Dukla and Uzsok passes as they did once before, but this time they are meeting with a stubborn opposition from the Austro-German forces, and it is impossible to tell from the confused and contradictory reports which side has the best of it on the whole. But both agree as to the desperate character of the fighting and tell of bayonet charges amid the snowdrifts which leave thousands of dead strewn upon the mountain slope. The Austro-German forces are rumored to have lost 8300 killed and wounded and 1000 prisoners in the passes.

Further to the east the Russians have undeniably lost ground and have been forced to evacuate the crownland of Bukowina. According to Berlin they have even abandoned the capital, Czernowitz, which they took as early as August, but Petrograd asserts, on the contrary, that the Russians still hold Czernowitz and the country eighteen miles south of it. At any rate, the Russians have been driven back from the Rumanian frontier, so Transylvania has no longer to fear a joint invasion of Russians and Rumanians, as seemed imminent a few weeks ago.

The Austrian Government is said to be contemplating a diplomatic stroke to gain the favor of the Poles. Russia promised autonomy to the Poles at the beginning of the war; Austria now proposes to give them a king. The Archduke Stephan has been selected for that precarious position and he is, according to the story, to be crowned at Cracow soon. Since Archduke Stephan belongs to the Austrian house of Hapsburg and also to the Polish house of Radziwill, he is expected to increase the loyalty of the Poles for the Austrian crown. Cracow became the capital of Poland 600 years ago and here all the Polish kings were crowned and buried. No doubt a coronation in the city about which centers the tradition of all the ancient glories of their race would rally the Poles of the Dual Monarchy to its defense, but it remains to be seen whether it will have the same effect upon the Poles in Russia and Germany.

British Air Raid

Sunday morning, July 25, 1909, a monoplane landed on the Dover cliffs bearing Blériot from Calais. This gave occasion for one of H. G. Wells' most brilliant and pessimistic essays, which, as published in his *Social Forces in England and America*, is worth the reading in the light of the present. In this he scores his countrymen for falling behind in initiative and ingenuity. As he says:

> Within a year we shall have—or rather *they* will have—aeroplanes capable of starting from Calais, let us say, circling over London, dropping a hundred weight or so of explosive upon the printing machines of *The Times* and returning securely to Calais for another similar parcel. I do not think a large army of under-educated, untrained, extremely unwilling conscripts is going to be any good against this sort of thing.

Nearly six years have passed since this was written, and so far no bombs have been dropt upon *The Times*, altho there are many who would like to do it, and so far England has not been obliged to resort to conscription. Spurred perhaps by such lay taunts as this the British have been rapidly catching up with the French, Germans and Russians, who had got so far ahead of them in this new field of human endeavor. Their exploits in the air have been nearly as brilliant as those of any of their allies or enemies, and last week they accomplished the most imposing aerial attack in the history of the world.

Early on the morning of February 12 a flock of thirty-four seaplanes and aeroplanes rose thru the thick mist from the Dover cliffs and in one long string like wild ducks

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BETWEEN BATTLES—GERMANS MAKING THE BEST OF POLAND'S SNOW

flew over the Channel to the Continent. Reaching the coast in about twenty minutes, they soared over the Belgium of the Germans and dropt bombs in five Flemish cities near the sea, Bruges, Ostend, Zeebrugge, Blankenberghe and Nieuport. Then they returned to their base without the loss of a man. Flight Commander Grahame-White, the best known of British aviators in this country, fell into the water off Nieuport and was under fire of the Germans, but a French warship rescued him.

The amount of damage done is doubtful. According to the British version the railroad station at Ostend was burned and bombs dropt on the German gun positions and mine laying vessels. From Berlin, by wireless direct to Sayville, it is reported that "the bombs caused regrettable damage to the civil population, while from a military point of view we suffered only slight losses." In the Berlin report as it came thru London these words were omitted.

Among the British aviators taking part in the raid was Squadron Commander John Cyril Porte, who was to attempt the flight across the Atlantic in Rodman Wanamaker's flying boat "America," later bought by the British Admiralty for $25,000.

From Berlin comes the news that a British aeroplane trying to reach Brussels on February 11 was attacked by a Taube and brought down, killing both men.

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BETWEEN BATTLES—PIOU-PIOUS WASHING IN FLOOD WATERS

French and British aeroplanes have flown over Thrace and dropt bombs in Adrianople. It will be remembered that the first use of flying machines in warfare was in the siege of Adrianople by the Bulgars.

Food and Cotton Cargoes

The steamship "Dacia," which was bought from the Hamburg-American Company by E. N. Breitung, put under the American flag and loaded with cotton at Galveston for a German port, sailed on the 11th from Norfolk, where she had stopped to take on coal. It was expected that she would be seized by a British cruiser and taken before a prize court. The British Government is not satisfied that the transfer was a genuine one, and desires to avoid a precedent that would permit the purchase and use of all the German ships now lying idle in our ports.

On the 22d the American steamship "Wilhelmina," loaded with grain, flour and other foodstuffs by a firm in St. Louis, started from New York for Hamburg. Some days later the German Government took possession of all the grain and flour in the country. The German Ambassador assured our Government that the cargo would not be taken by his Government, but would go freely to non-combatants. On the 9th, the ship put in at the English port of Falmouth for repairs, having been shaken by storms during the voyage. There her cargo was seized, in order that it might be considered by a prize court. The ship was to be released, and it was understood that Great Britain would pay for the cargo if it should be held.

Mr. Lindheim, counsel for the owners, says they were told by Sec-

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HE MAY BE SHOT AT BUT HE WON'T BE RAINED ON

A Montenegrin soldier on his way to the front, comfortably protected by an umbrella

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BERLIN'S BUNDLE DAY

Schoolboys collecting woolen garments for the soldiers, under Red Cross auspices

retary Bryan that they had a perfect right to send the cargo to Germany. Our Government asked for delay at Falmouth, in order that the owners might have time to present evidence. There will be delay. The owners say that only fifteen per cent of the cargo (the grain and flour) could be affected by the German decree. The value of the cargo is about $200,000.

The Ship Purchase Bill It was clearly seen, last week, that the Ship Purchase bill could not be passed in its original form. The opposition of seven Democrats and nearly all the Republicans in the Senate could not be overcome. There was one continuous Senate session of fifty-five hours, the longest on record. Among the speeches was that of Mr. Jones, who was talking for thirteen hours and fifty-five minutes, the occasional roll-call intervals excepted. There were indications that amendments excluding permanent government ownership and forbidding the purchase of interned ships might gain the support of the seven Democrats in revolt, but the effect of such changes could not be predicted with certainty. The substitute offered by Mr. Gore found favor at the White House, but it provided for no time limit of government ownership.

Supporters of the project turned to the House. Government ownership without limit was opposed there by Leader Underwood, Mr. Kitchin (his successor) and others. At the end of the week there were signs that a House Democratic caucus would approve a compromise bill providing that the ships, two years hence or at the end of the war, shall be turned over to the Navy Department for use as auxiliaries or to be leased to private firms. But it was not known that such a bill could be passed in the Senate.

In that body the subject of debate had been changed, owing to a movement for cloture, requiring a final vote on the 16th. This movement had the support of the unanimous vote of a Democratic caucus, but from that caucus the seven Senators in revolt were absent. The result of the contest remained in doubt. It was understood that the President would not hesitate to call an extra session if no bill should be passed.

For a Peace Conference In the Senate, Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin, has introduced a resolution authorizing the President to convey to all neutral nations the desire of our Government that an international conference be held for the purpose of promoting an early cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace in Europe by cooperation and friendly offices. This conference, the resolution provides, would also consider uniform rules for a general limitation of armaments, the nationalization of the manufacture of military and naval supplies; the prohibition of the exportation of arms, ammunition, armor plate, torpedoes, etc., from one country to another; the ultimate establishment of an international tribunal where any nation may be heard on any issue involving rights vital to its peace and the development of its national life, and plans for the federation of the neutral nations in the adoption of rules providing for the neutralization of certain waters and maritime trade routes, together with other measures for the protection of neutral commerce at the present time. Mr. La Follette has spoken in support of the resolution, urging the Senate to adopt it.

Carranza Expels a Minister Carranza asserted that Angel Delcaso, a Spanish subject who claimed to be a confidential agent of the Spanish Government, was really an associate and "accomplice" of Villa. Saying that Delcaso had found refuge in the Spanish legation, he demanded that the Spanish Minister, José Caro, should give him up. Caro denied that the man was in the legation. On the 11th, Carranza ordered the Spanish Minister to leave the country within twenty-four hours. The Minister went at once to Vera Cruz. Secretary Daniels instructed the commander of the battleship "Delaware," then lying at that port, to receive him. The Minister went on board the battleship, but only to await the departure of a Spanish merchant ship, which was to carry him to Havana. Villa had invited him to come to any city which was in his possession.

It was seen that Carranza's action might cause disagreeable complications. There was a report that Spain had made application to several European powers for consideration of the matter, asserting that Mexico was in a condition of anarchy. Later reports said, however, that Spain had decided to deal directly with Carranza. The latter defended his action in a long statement. Delcaso, he said, had married a Mexican woman and owned real estate in the

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country. He had been Villa's confidential agent in the United States, and was involved with Villa in many murders and other crimes. The Spanish Minister had sought to save the man from merited punishment. There had been proof that Delcaso was hiding in the legation. "I could have taken more severe measures," said he, "without violating the rules of international diplomatic procedure."

He issued orders, and telegraphed them to Washington, forbidding his military commanders to have any dealings with the confidential agents of foreign governments. All diplomatic negotiations, he said, must be with himself. Some said that these orders would be inconvenient for Mr. Silliman, Mr. Carothers and Mr. Duval West, agents of our Government or personal representatives of the President. Mr. West, formerly Federal District Attorney at San Antonio, was appointed last week. The treatment of the Spanish Minister was resented by the other diplomatic representatives in Mexico, and they may decide to leave the country.

Mexico's Warring Factions

Obregon remained at the capital, and his troops had occasional engagements with Zapata's men, who were not far away. Villa came down from the north to Queretaro, leaving Angeles at the head of military operations in the vicinity of Monterey. There were persistent reports from Carranza that Villa, attempting to capture Guadalajara, Mexico's second city, had been whipped and driven back. It soon appeared, however, that he had been successful. He took the city, and Carranza's commander there fled.

The capture of Guadalajara was included in Villa's plan of preparation for his attack upon Tampico. In the north, Angeles had routed the Carranza forces under Herrera, at Monterey. They were drawn into the city by a deceptive movement, and many were killed. Tampico is said to be defended by 20,000 soldiers. Fifty of Maytorena's men have occupied Naco, on the northern boundary, thus breaking the agreement made a few weeks ago.

The condition of the Mexican capital is deplorable. Banks and stores are closed, and there is very little food in the city. Zapata has destroyed the water works in the suburbs, and the reservoirs are dry. The people rely upon the Chapultepec springs. Carranza ordered the distribution of $13,000 among the poor. General Obregon has demanded $250,000 from the Catholic clergy, and church property will be taken if the money is not paid.

Villa and Carranza will have nothing to do with the peace convention at San Antonio. Villa says it is only another Cientifico plot. Villa has asked his generals to ratify his assumption of the Presidency. There is no word from President Garza, reported to have been put to death by Zapata. Carranza declared that only eleven of the 155 members of the original Aguascalientes convention are supporters of Villa. The convention, however, has disappeared since the capture of the capital by Obregon. Carranza's list of the members, if it is a correct one, shows that five have been assassinated, four have been killed in battle, two are in prison and twenty-seven are missing.

Hurricane in Samoa

The Manua Islands of the Samoan group, which are possessions of the United States, were visited last week by a hurricane, an earthquake and a tidal wave. There are three of these islands. On them are five villages, in each of which is a church. The storm is said to have been one of fury almost unprecedented, even in the South Seas. The village habitations were swept away. Iron roofs of churches were torn off and carried three miles by the wind. Soil was so removed that coffins in graves were exposed. Only three lives were lost, but the 3000 inhabitants are destitute and threatened with starvation. Three-fourths of the cocoa palms upon which they depended are gone. They have no food and can produce none on the islands for a long time to come. For six months they must look to the outside world for supplies.

Secretary Daniels sent to Congress a recommendation that an emergency appropriation of $10,000 be granted at once. The United States gunboat "Princeton" is in those waters and has given to the people such food as the ship could spare. On the day of this hurricane a similar storm caused a loss of $1,000,000 in Colon, at the eastern terminus of the Panama Canal. More than half of the new eastern breakwater was destroyed. Six inches of rain fell, altho February is there the driest month of the year.

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BETWEEN BATTLES—FRENCH SOLDIERS LEAVE A CARD GAME IN THE TRENCHES TO WATCH A SCOUTING TAUBE

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IN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN NEUTRAL RIGHTS

THE REPRESENTATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY

THE AMERICAN FLAG MUST NOT BE MISUSED—THE NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1915

THE Secretary of State has instructed Ambassador Page, at London, to present to the British Government a note to the following effect:

The department has been advised of the declaration of the German Admiralty on February 4, indicating that the British Government had on January 31 explicitly authorized the use of neutral flags on British merchant vessels, presumably for the purpose of avoiding recognition by German naval forces.

The department's attention has also been directed to reports in the press that the Captain of the Lusitania, acting upon orders or information received from the British authorities, raised the American flag as his vessel approached the British coasts, in order to escape anticipated attacks by German submarines.

Today's press reports also contain an alleged official statement of the Foreign Office defending the use of the flag of a neutral country by a belligerent vessel in order to escape capture or attack by an enemy.

Assuming that the foregoing reports are true, the Government of the United States, reserving for future consideration the legality and propriety of the deceptive use of the flag of a neutral power, in any case, for the purpose of avoiding capture, desires very respectfully to point out to His Britannic Majesty's Government the serious consequences which may result to American vessels and American citizens if this practise is continued.

The occasional use of the flag of a neutral or an enemy, under the stress of immediate pursuit and to deceive an approaching enemy, which appears by the press reports to be represented as the precedent and justification used to support this action, seems to this Government a very different thing from an explicit sanction by a belligerent Government for its merchant ships generally to fly the flag of a neutral power within certain portions of the high seas which are presumed to be frequented by hostile warships.

The formal declaration of such a policy of general misuse of a neutral's flag jeopardizes the vessels of the neutral visiting those waters in a peculiar degree by raising the presumption that they are of belligerent nationality, regardless of the flag which they may carry.

In view of the announced purpose of the German Admiralty to engage in active naval operations in certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government of the United States would view with anxious solicitude any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters. A policy such as the one which His Majesty's Government is said to intend to adopt would, if the declaration of the German Admiralty be put in force, it seems clear, afford no protection to British vessels, while it would be a serious and constant menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens.

The Government of the United States, therefore, trusts that His Majesty's Government will do all in their power to restrain vessels of British nationality in the deceptive use of the United States flag in the sea area defined by the German declaration, since such practise would greatly endanger the vessels of a friendly power navigating those waters, and would even seem to impose upon the Government of Great Britain a measure of responsibility for the loss of American lives and vessels, in case of an attack by a German naval force.

You will impress upon His Majesty's Government the grave concern which this Government feels, in the circumstances, in regard to the safety of American vessels and lives in the war zone declared by the German Admiralty.

NEUTRAL SHIPPING MUST BE RESPECTED—THE NOTE TO GERMANY

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1915.

THE Secretary of State has instructed Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, to present to the German Government a note to the following effect:

The Government of the United States, having had its attention directed to the proclamation of the German Admiralty, issued on the 4th of February, that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, are to be considered as comprised within the seat of war; that all enemy merchant vessels found in those waters after the 18th inst. will be destroyed, altho it may not always be possible to save crews and passengers, and that neutral vessels expose themselves to danger within this zone of war, because, in view of the misuse of neutral flags, said to have been ordered by the British Government on the 31st of January, and of the contingencies of maritime warfare, it may not be possible always to exempt neutral vessels from attacks intended to strike enemy ships, feels it to be its duty to call the attention of the Imperial German Government, with sincere respect and the most friendly sentiments, but very candidly and earnestly, to the very serious possibilities of the course of action apparently contemplated under that proclamation.

The Government of the United States views those possibilities with such grave concern that it feels it to be its privilege, and indeed its duty in the circumstances, to request the Imperial German Government to consider before action is taken the critical situation in respect of the relation between this country and Germany which might arise were the German naval forces, in carrying out the policy foreshadowed in the Admiralty's proclamation, to destroy any merchant vessel of the United States or cause the death of American citizens.

It is of course not necessary to remind the German Government that the sole right of a belligerent in dealing with neutral vessels on the high seas is limited to visit and search, unless a blockade is proclaimed, and effectively maintained, which this Government does not understand to be proposed in this case.

To declare or exercise a right to attack and destroy any vessel entering a proscribed area of the high seas without first certainly determining its belligerent nationality and the contraband character of its cargo would be an act so unprecedented in naval warfare that this Government is reluctant to believe that the Imperial Government of Germany in this case contemplates it as possible.

The suspicion that enemy ships are using neutral flags improperly can create no just presumption that all ships traversing a proscribed area are subject to the same suspicion. It is to determine exactly such questions that this Government understands the right of visit and search to have been recognized.

This Government has carefully noted the explanatory statement issued by the Imperial German Government, at the same time with the proclamation of the German Admiralty, and takes this occasion to remind the Imperial German Government very respectfully that the Government of the United States is open to none of the criticisms for unneutral action to which the German Government believes the Governments of certain other neutral nations have laid themselves open; that the Government of the United States has not consented to or acquiesced in any measures which may have been taken by the other belligerent nations in the present war which operate to restrain neutral trade, but has, on the contrary, taken in all such matters a position which warrants it in holding those Governments responsible in the proper way for any untoward effects on American shipping which the accepted principles of international law do not justify; and that it therefore regards itself as free in the present instance to take with a clear conscience and upon accepted principles the position indicated in this note.

If the commanders of German vessels of war should act upon the presumption that the flag of the United States was not being used in good faith, and should destroy on the high seas an American vessel or the lives of American citizens, it would be difficult for the Government of the United States to view the act in any other light than as an indefensible violation of neutral rights, which it would be very hard indeed to reconcile with the friendly relations now happily subsisting between the two Governments.

If such a deplorable situation should arise, the Imperial German Government can readily appreciate that the Government of the United States would be constrained to hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for such acts of their naval authorities, and to take any steps it might be necessary to take to safeguard American lives and property and to secure to American citizens the full enjoyment of their acknowledged rights on the high seas.

The Government of the United States, in view of these considerations, which it urges with the greatest respect, and with the sincere purpose of making sure that no misunderstanding may arise, and no circumstances occur that might even cloud the intercourse of the two Governments, expresses the confident hope and expectation that the Imperial German Government can and will give assurance that American citizens and their vessels will not be molested by the naval forces of Germany otherwise than by visit and search, tho their vessels may be traversing the sea area delimited in the proclamation of the German Admiralty.

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WHAT THE WAR WILL BRING FORTH

BY WILHELM OSTWALD

We asked Professor Ostwald to write for The Independent on the probable consequences of the war, for there is no one better qualified to interpret to American readers the German standpoint. He was invited to the United States as a representative of German science at the International Congress of Science and Art held at St. Louis in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and he has given courses of lectures at Harvard and Columbia. He has also been in close touch with English men of science, especially Sir William Ramsay, and since he was born and educated in Russia he knows that country as well. In 1909 he was awarded the Nobel prize for his researches in chemistry, and he devoted the prize money to the cause of internationalism, in which he has been engaged since he resigned the professorship of chemistry at Leipzig University. In his "Sunday Sermons," which have a wide circulation in Germany, he has always preached the gospel of peace and condemned the waste of human energy thru the friction between the rival nations and industrial classes.—THE EDITOR.

WHEN Germany was attacked on three sides by what seemed to be an irresistible force, the object of the war into which we were unexpectedly plunged was perfectly simple and obvious to us. It was to defend our home country against the danger threatening it from the east and the west, and partially also against the actual foreign invasion of German soil. That to us it was an unexpected war and purely a war of defense is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt not only by the diplomatic papers, but also by the fact that until a few days before the declaration of the war the Kaiser was in foreign waters on his summer trip to Norway.

Since then we have succeeded in repelling the enemy from German soil and carrying the war into his own country. And now the question uppermost in the minds of the Germans naturally is, "What is to happen after the war, and what gain will result from it when peace is established?" For of this we are all thoroly convinced—that it is only for the sake of peace that the war is being fought, and the peace will be the more enduring and the more secure, the greater the sacrifices of this terrible catastrophe.

At the time of writing we Germans feel absolutely certain of the termination of the war by the triumph of the German-Austrian allies. We need only observe our cities and villages to convince ourselves what large reserves of men capable of fighting we still possess. As regards the other means necessary to bring the present world situation to a successful conclusion, food supplies and the production of the equipments for war, especially ammunition, it is a well-known fact that the Germans are so far advanced in the technique of chemistry that we need have no fear on that score. With the large number of workers set free in their own trades by the stoppage of the export trade, we can so extend our agriculture as to be able to feed all the German-Austrian nations ourselves. And England's hope to deprive us of the possibility of continuing the war any length of time by preventing the importation of Chile saltpeter, essential in the manufacture of explosives, has also been shattered. By chemical methods we can manufacture saltpeter of our own in any quantities we choose.

The present war must bring about a future peace in which there shall be, first, permanent security against Russian attack, and, second, permanent security against England's policy, steadfastly pursued for the last two centuries, to destroy every rival fleet, so that she may remain sole mistress of the sea. This dominion of the sea by England we regard as the last remnant of a barbarism that consists in the brutal military government of foreign nations by superior force of arms and fighting strength for the purpose of exploiting those nations economically in the interest of the barbaric governing imperialistic nation. This was the policy England has hitherto followed, and this it is that has led directly to the present war. To destroy this policy of England permanently is the most important object of the war.

As regards the Russian question, its solution can already be foreseen. With incomprehensible lack of vision and self-deception, the Russian Government has made bitter enemies of all the nations that inhabit the western portion of her vast empire by suppressing their national character, by persecutions, and by the disregard of their civic rights. Take a glance at the map. From Finland on the north down thru the Russian east provinces and Poland to Little Russia stretching south to the Black Sea, you find one continuous chain of nations all embittered against Russia. In establishing peace, it shall be our aim to free all these oppressed nations, to secure political independence for them, and to do all we can to unite them into a confederation similar to that of the German Empire, so that, while each state in the confederation will enjoy greater independence, it will constitute a united power strong enough to guarantee its military security against further Russian attacks.

On the other hand, Germany and Austria will be freed from immediate contact with a neighbor so extremely unpleasant in every way as is Russia. Any future attack by Russia will first have to be met by the newly formed buffer states. To secure our eastern frontiers in this manner seems to us Germans so great a political advantage that we shall consider ourselves well repaid for the sacrifice we are making in the eastern field of war. As the liberated nations will owe their freedom to Germany, and as their developing culture can find encouragement and fertilization only in the west and not in the east, we feel assured against any possibility of their ever making common cause against Europe with the barbarous eastern state.

The situation in the west is much more obscure. So I shall refrain from discussing its possibilities and merely content myself with the statement that here we shall probably endeavor, in the first place, to obtain a free outlet for our surplus labor energy for common cultural and economic ends. We hope that just as Belgium is already beginning to see that she was shamefully misused by England, so our French neighbors will come to feel the same way. And they will see that the future of France will be more securely guaranteed by coöperating with the growing and powerful German nation in the work of civilization than by stubbornly clinging to the fruitless idea of revenge.

To me the problem of England seems to be the most difficult to solve. There will be so vast a change in the political significance of that empire, the difference between what it was before and what it will be after the war will be so great, that it is too much to expect that the generation of English politicians now living will be able to grasp it, and draw the practical conclusions from it. But as the foundations of the future relations of England are still to be created, it would be premature to attempt even a rough sketch of our idea of the way the British situation will shape itself.

Gross-Bothen, Saxony

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THE LIGHTS O' LONDON—TILL ZEPPELINS THREATEN

LOOKING OVER LONDON FROM THE TOP OF ST. PAUL'S. LUDGATE HILL AND FLEET STREET IN THE FOREGROUND. WHEN RAIDERS ARE REPORTED IN THE AIR LANES THE CITY IS SHROUDED IN DARKNESS

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THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT ON A FOGGY NIGHT—BIG BEN ILLUMINATED AT THE RIGHT

WHERE THE SPHINX GUARDS THE RIVER—BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE FROM THE VICTORIA EMBANKMENT

HOME AND EFFICIENCY

FOURTH ARTICLE IN THE SERIES ON

EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

WE are in the midst of a strange phenomenon. Its like has not occurred before in history.

For centuries we have inherited the idea that commerce is selfish, trade mean, finance sordid.

We have despised, ignored, at best merely tolerated, the shop-keepers among us, the makers of merchandise, the vendors of farm products. Anything not a profession was a confession. Of it we were ashamed.

Now behold what has come to pass.

The economic gospel of scientific management was born in a shop; the saving methods of personal efficiency have taken rise in factories and stores; habits of health and thrift, of energy, loyalty, alertness and skill that our schools, homes and churches failed to inculcate are being taught employees by the captains of industry; and all Europe is looking to the farms and looms of America to save what is left of Europe from the cruelty, blindness and folly of the professional classes of Europe—the professional kings, emperors, talkers, fighters and gunmakers. Verily, Business now hath her innings.

If I were a lawyer, a doctor, a teacher, a clergyman, or a housewife, I should pick out the most successful business man I knew and go to school to him. That is, provided he would let me, which he might do out of pity.

Only a small percentage of the citizens of the United States are actively engaged in making or selling merchandise. Yet by this small class of workers practically all the efficiency methods worth while have been evolved. What is the matter with all the rest of us? Why don't we produce an efficiency system for medicine, for the law, for the school, for the church, for the home?

Almost every normal girl wants to marry and have a home. Yet how many girls are taught, before marriage, how to organize, furnish, arrange, equip and conduct a home? If we threw our boys into the world-battle with no collegiate or industrial training, we should think ourselves monsters of cruelty. We do throw our girls into a struggle no less fierce—the struggle to make and keep a home all it should be—and we tell them nothing of the tasks and trials ahead. Are homes of less value than stores and factories?

Business science is a century ahead of home science. And the majority of the women of America are not even awake to the fact. Furthermore, the mental and spiritual solidarity of the home is fast being destroyed. Who ever hears, nowadays, of a whole family going on the same picnic, or sitting in the same church pew? Parents see their children only at meal time (which, believe me, is the worst time to look at anybody). Fathers have been reduced to animated bank-books. Wives and mothers are relegated to a place of social ornament or civic uplift, while servants look after the household. As we grow in wealth, we are becoming a homeless race. And experts hold that the decreasing marriage rate, the increasing divorce rate, the spread of social unrest and moral contamination is largely due to the disappearance of old-fashioned American home life.

How shall the home be revived and maintained? Thru a general adoption of the principles of domestic science, and a personal acquisition of a better understanding by women of the hard problems which their men folks are meeting every day. At least forty per cent of a man's efficiency lies in the hands of women—his mother, his sweetheart or wife, his housekeeper, his clerk or stenographer, and these same women factors in the life of his client or customer. On a mere selfish basis, the fathers of America should insist that their daughters be taught how to earn a good living and how to conduct an ideal home. All honor be to a few great institutions like the Washington Irving High School in New York, where a girl is taught something of the science of home-making.

Efficiency depends on our home life. Energy is perhaps the most important bodily factor in efficiency. Energy is a product of pure, wholesome, abundant food, properly chosen, combined and prepared; of sound, refreshing sleep in a quiet, clean, airy, dark, restful room; of loose, comfortable, hygienic clothing made of the right materials in a manner that becomes the individual; of daily bath and exercize, with conveniences and appliances therefor; of rest and relaxation in the evening, away from business and in the company of those you love. These things must be had from the home.

The most valuable mental trait in efficiency is probably enthusiasm—a blend of courage, optimism, kindliness and alertness. These qualities are manufactured daily as by-products of a normal household. The solitude of bachelorhood leads to boredom and cynicism. Of the two worst cynics I know, one is divorced and the other was never married.

Home is the great power-house of human electricity. Our nerves are the wires, our emotions the currents, our actions the manifestations of light, energy and influence carried from home by the radiant stream of ambition and affection. In a power-house we employ the highest-priced electrical engineers, to handle the machinery with faultless care. But in a kitchen we hire cheap maids totally ignorant of the digestive machinery, the science of marketing, the principles of household economy, hygiene, sanitation, organization.

Let me cite the cases of two women, both housewives, but as unlike as mud and fire.

The first woman lives in the country. She works fourteen hours a day—and never seems to get a thing finished. She takes five steps where one would do. She has no place for anything—and keeps everything in its place. Observing the thread in her work basket, you think it the worst snarl you have ever seen, but you change your mind when you see her temper. She is faded, wilted, nervous, shrill. She has pains and weaknesses and miseries galore. She enjoys poor health to the utmost—the utmost being a debauch of self-pity. She has grown common to her husband, and for years has been to her children merely a servant-in-waiting.

The second woman lives in the city.

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She spends an hour every morning planning meals, discussing problems with her housekeeper, instructing her maid for the work of the day. Then she rides to her office downtown, where she conducts a large law practise, earning thereby the wages of her maid and housekeeper, and a good deal more. Her evenings are free for social duties and pleasures, and she has time to spare for human service and uplift work. She is in demand for lectures and magazine articles. She holds the adoration of her husband. She keeps her youth and beauty.

I know that the majority of farmers' wives, and of women in small towns, have not the facilities and resources to manage their homes effectively by an hour's work a day, and to embark on a public career at the same time. I know that the average housewife gets about 300 per cent more out of the time and money available, than her husband would. But I also know that from twenty to forty per cent of the motion in the average kitchen is lost motion, and that one dollar out of every five spent on the household is wasted.

A science of home-making, in which every girl should be trained, would include these points, among others.

1. *Location.* The site should be high and dry, with abundance of light and air, in a neighborhood with a low mortality-rate. If choosing a city apartment, look for an eastern exposure, and be sure that no buildings are so near as to shut off your sunlight. Easy access from the home to shops, theaters, churches and other public places should be had by surface car, subway or elevated road, on payment of a single fare. If members of the family work downtown, the time of transit should be carefully considered—thousands of New Yorkers waste an hour a day in useless travel, the time and strain and cost of which would have been saved if they had chosen their home with a view to quick transit.

One's home should be away from his work—but not too far away, preferably within good walking distance, a half-mile to a mile. This is usually possible, except in the largest cities. One reason why so many college professors are stupid is because they try to work in the house where they eat and sleep. This form of psychological hash is mentally indigestible—and torpid minds naturally result. Besides, the most loving wife needs to be delivered from the presence of her husband for at least eight hours every day; and if the home is too near the office, he may run over any time and interrupt the household regime. An actor is a poor husband because never home—a doctor is a poor husband because always home.

Silence is a prime factor in your surroundings. Do not plan to live near a street-car line, a railroad, an automobile highway, or a bridge used by heavy trucks. And before you engage an apartment, visit the same about ten o'clock of an evening and

HOME EFFICIENCY TABLE

FOR THE AMERICAN HOUSEWIFE AND MOTHER

DIRECTIONS. If answer is Yes, write on dotted line the number in parenthesis following each question. If answer is No, leave space blank. If neither Yes nor No, vary the figure accordingly. Find your percentage by adding column of numbers. The average grade is probably 45. It should be 95. A Table of complete values would include other questions, but this Table gives a fair estimate.

1. Do you take joy and pride in your housework? (3) ....
2. Can you finish your daily duties in eight hours? (1) ....
3. Have you ever counted and tried to cut down the number of needless steps you take in a day's work? (3) ....
4. When you are tired out, can you rest and recuperate easily and quickly? (2) ....
5. Have you time and strength in the evening to enjoy home pleasures with the family? (2) ....
6. Is your home in quiet surroundings? (3) ....
7. Do your sleeping rooms have direct exposure to morning sun? (2) ....
8. Do you keep daily records of expenses, with a modern filing system for reference? (3) ....
9. Is your grocer the best in your neighborhood—have you learned why? (3) ....
10. Do you plan your meals a week ahead, and use all the "left-overs"? (1) ....
11. Do you order and prepare meals on a scientific basis of nutritive value? (3) ....
12. Can you serve palatable, economical substitutes for meat? (2) ....
13. Do you know the signs of fresh meat, fish, eggs, fruits and vegetables? (2) ....
14. Has your drinking water been guaranteed pure by expert analysis? (3) ....
15. Do you buy food, clothing, furnishings, etc., on a scientific stystem of economy? (3) ....
16. Have you studied at least three modern schools of diet, (such as the Lahmann, the Lust, the Christian, or the Kellogg system? (3) ....
17. Have you read at least three standard books on domestic science and household economy? (3) ....
18. Do you belong to a woman's club? (3) ....
19. Are you a member of the Housewives' League? (3) ....
20. Do you subscribe for one or more magazines devoted to home-making? (3) ....
21. Do you spend a day away from home at least once a month? (1) ....
22. Do you take a vacation from your family of at least two weeks every year? (3) ....
23. Have you installed a modern cleaning system, from efficient soap to vacuum cleaner? (2) ....
24. Is there an emergency medicine chest in your bathroom? (1) ....
25. Are all your windows equipped with hygienic ventilators? (3) ....
26. Is your lighting system powerful, while restful to the eyes? (2) ....
27. Have you studied the hygiene of dress? (2) ....
28. Is your doctor a teacher of health—not just a prescriber of drugs? (3) ....
29. Do you receive regularly the monthly list of publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture? (1) ....
30. Are you thoroly informed on vocational training? (3) ....
31. Do you know where and with whom your children play? (3) ....
32. Can you answer all your children's questions, without evasion or embarrassment? (3) ....
33. Do you conduct home discussions on great questions of the day? (2) ....
34. Are you teaching your children how to earn, to save and to spend money? (3) ....
35. Can all the members of your family use their hands and brains equally well? (3) ....
36. Do the pictures and decorations in your home express sound esthetic principles? (2) ....
37. Have you developed a saving sense of humor? (3) ....
38. Are you giving your children systematic religious or ethical instruction? (3) ....
39. Do you recognize the mistakes of your early married life and are you training your children to prevent or avoid them? (3) ....
40. Is your home a haven for the poor and friendless? (3) ....

Add up column and approximate your grade in Home Efficiency

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count the aggregations of pianos, phonographs, mouth-organs, gossiping ladies, growling men, wailing infants and polemic felines, within range of hearing. Then ponder before you move.

2. *Sanitation.* This includes open plumbing; rapid and complete drainage; scientific prevention of sewer-gas; abundance of running water, hot and cold; use of proper soaps, cleansers and disinfectants, from cellar to attic; modern cleaning methods—such as oiled cloths, sweeper, and vacuum cleaner, in place of old-fashioned broom and feather duster; elimination of carpets, curtains and tapestries that gather dust and germs, and substitution of rugs, simple furniture and other common sense equipment.

3. *Hygiene.* A few of the items under this head are a home gymnasium; a heating apparatus both healthful and reliable, that keeps the temperature from sixty to seventy degrees Fahrenheit in cold weather; bathroom appliances and conveniences, to make the daily bath more enjoyable and expeditious; ventilators for all the windows in the house; an emergency case of home remedies, such as mustard plaster, court plaster, hot water bottle, smelling salts, fountain syringe, peroxide of hydrogen, bandage material and sanitary cotton; a chart or booklet always handy on What to Do in Accidents and Emergencies; an address book with names of best druggists, physicians and surgeons available—these having first been investigated; a lighting system (whether of gas, electricity or acetylene) that includes soft, shaded, overhead lights, but full-power, concentrated desk lamps; a combination of color schemes harmonious and restful; a good supply of drinking water guaranteed pure—either bottled, and certified by chemical analysis, or distilled or boiled in your own kitchen.

We are only beginning to understand the psychology of color—one of the subtle yet powerful aids to cheerfulness and vitality. Recent experiments have shown that a person confined in a room with wallpaper and hangings of an uproarious red loses temper and grows vicious. No one can estimate how many women have gone crazy from looking at the gargoyles creeping up their wall paper. Science now proves—what Nature has always known—that the green of the grass and the blue of the sky produce the least strain on the optic nerves, and therefore induce a feeling of comfort and peace.

4. *Economy.* Certain articles for home use cost less from mail-order houses, others cost less from local dealers. Which are they, in each list? At certain seasons of the year, bargains may be had regularly — in clothing, furnishings, foods, and so forth. Do you buy accordingly? In the kitchen, there is a science of utilizing "scraps" and left-overs. Have you learned it? A pound of beans, of whole-wheat grains, of nuts or of cheese, contains from two to three times as much pure nourishment as a pound of best steak, and costs perhaps half as much. Do you consult modern tables of food values in ordering the daily meals?

5. *Beauty.* Both vitality and morality require that a sense of harmony and repose comfort us in the few hours of ease accorded to us. In this violently practical age, when even schools and churches are made for utilitarian purposes, the home is the only place where we can satisfy our souls with grace of line, symmetry of form, harmony of color, beauty of texture, poetry of symbolism. We are soothed, or irritated, by the pattern in the rug, the picture on the wall, the contour of the home against the sky. A cottage costing $3000, planned by an artist for the needs and the tastes of the members of the family, is a better investment than a $30,000 mansion void of the magic touch of refinement and affection.

6. *Relaxation.* Hurry is the chief cause of worry, and a home is the haven of rest where we can smile at our haste, and watch the world go by. One of the first rules of a scientific household is that nobody's ailments or troubles or fears be mentioned in the presence of the family assemblage. Above all, gloom should be chased from the dining-room; every dyspeptic stomach was first somehow discouraged, and mastication, properly attended, comes between mirth and meditation. One of the sure tests of a real home is that the very thought of it relaxes our nerves, mind, muscles, and gently and firmly restores our peace and faith in the goodness of God's great plan.

7. *Education.* Much of the criticism now being directed at the public schools and colleges of America really applies to the home, where scientific training of the hearts, heads and hands of children properly begins. Parents are not qualified for the duties of parenthood until they have studied together the principles and methods of Plato, Horace Mann, Froebel, William Morris, Kneipp, Fowler, Taylor, Madame Montessori, Isadora Duncan, and other great pioneers of rational education. Are you teaching your children to develop their sympathies and sensibilities, their lungs and muscles, their hopes and desires and ambitions, along with their brains? Real education starts with inspiration, leads to action, and ends in satisfaction of teacher and taught. The inspiration comes from a mother's heart, the action must be guided by a father's strength and skill. And the parents whose children are their pride were teachers even more than parents.

8. *Hospitality.* By this I do not mean the perfunctory exchange of dinner invitations, or the needless suffering entailed by a box party at the opera. I mean the outflow of heart and overflow of spirit which moves you to give a feast to the poor, to search out and hearten up the victims of a "hallroom" desolation, to throw your doors wide to the waifs in the street—slang, dirt, bruises and all. A home is not a home until it shelters the homeless. The reason is a secret, you must find it out for yourself.

9. *Service.* One of the first duties of a mother is to make her children proud to wait on her. But, alas, few mothers learn this until they are too old to begin and too tired to care. Each member of a family has certain duties and responsibilities to every other member. These are usually ignored; and often violated, as in the case of a father who whips his boy, or of a girl who wears her mother's clothes. The founder of the Children's Court, after judging 60,000 cases of wayward boys and girls, declares that lawlessness is born in the home, that parents in general fail to teach the rights of property, the obligations of justice and generosity, the sense of brotherhood, the rewards of service. When "family pride" is changed into community feeling, and community feeling grows to be race fellowship, we shall have made the home what it should be—a starting point for service.

10. *Religion.* Parents mostly are guilty of either invasion or evasion of the souls of their children—they force dogmas on the young folk, or they neglect altogether to provide religious training. Either attitude is immoral. No man is a good Baptist until he sees the good in a Methodist; and it should be a solemn duty of a good Methodist to explain to his children the peculiar merits of a good Baptist. I do not think God looks at the label on our church; I think He looks at the love in our life. Greatness overlaps goodness. And as a man's greatest human love is the love of wife and children, so does that love, truly and wisely and freely exprest, make more for righteousness than any other instrumentality on earth.

Harris & Ewing

ROBERT LANSING, COUNSELOR FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

MR. LANSING PREPARED THE INCISIVE NOTES TO THE BRITISH AND GERMAN GOVERNMENTS.
THEY ARE PRINTED ON ANOTHER PAGE

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THIS bunch of grapes, weighing a pound, would furnish cream of tartar sufficient to make the Royal Baking Powder required to raise a dozen tea biscuits.

When partaking of the hot biscuits, or delicious cakes, there is an added zest from an appreciation of the cleanly and healthful source of their ingredients.

Determine the quality and healthfulness of the baking powder you purchase by reading the clause on the back of the label, which shows what it is made of. It should say "Cream of Tartar" to entitle it to your favor.

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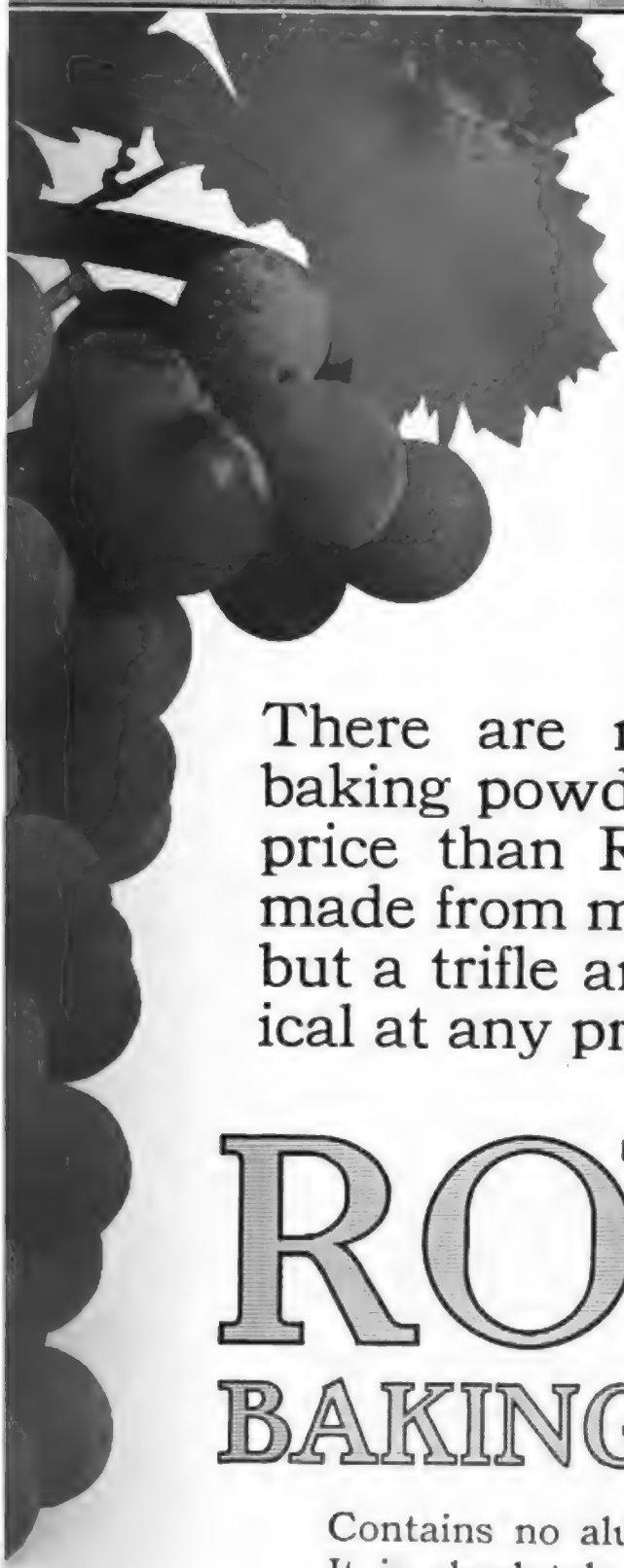

The wholesome, highly efficient baking powder used by particular people who desire the best and will have no other, is made from cream of tartar, the product of grapes.

There are numerous so-called baking powders sold at a lower price than Royal; but they are made from materials which cost but a trifle and are not economical at any price.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER

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THE BOUNDARY OF PEACE

THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

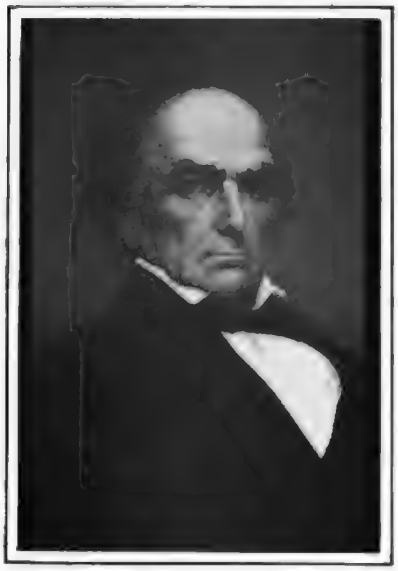
THE War of 1812 with Great Britain left the important issues of that struggle for the future to decide. One of these was the question of marking out a definite boundary between the United States and Canada; another, less definite, but perhaps more important, was the question of how the territory of two world powers could have a common frontier of many hundreds of miles without taxing the resources of both to defend it. It is very interesting to see what a different fate the two questions have had. The questions as to the true boundary between American and British territory remained largely undecided for about thirty years after the Treaty of Ghent and several details were left unsettled for many years thereafter. But that the boundary, wherever it might be located, was to be unguarded by either party was agreed to within less than three years and that informal pledge has been faithfully adhered to ever since. There was no treaty, no convention, no arbitration needed to bring the nations into agreement on this point. In 1817 the two governments promised each other that not more than one warship was to be allowed on Lake Champlain, one on Lake Ontario and two on the upper lakes to each country and that these ships should not exceed one hundred tons apiece or carry more than one gun! Besides these tiny little gunboats, useful only to fire salutes, revenue cutters and training ships are allowed to each party, but no ship which would be formidable in war.

The land frontier is equally unprotected. For a considerable part of the distance it is an imaginary line along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude not marked by any range of hills or other natural features. The United States could march as many soldiers as could be raised and armed across the Canadian frontier and far into the heart of the country without meeting any opposition. Great Britain could as easily land troops in Canada and using that country as a base of operations advance forces of any size into the United States. This may not seem very surprizing today when both nations have long since come to regard war with each other as impossible, but it was very different in 1817 when a war between the two nations was barely over and numerous grievances were cherished on both sides any one of which might lead to renewed trouble.

The marking out of the frontier has been equally a triumph of friendly methods; of treaty, of arbitration and of diplomatic agreement. Both nations have at different times gained and granted thousands of square miles of territory along the border, but not an acre of it has been won by force. The original treaties and agreements as to the boundaries along the northern part of the United States were not clear and there was an honest difference of opinion as to what they meant. Beginning at the Atlantic coast and reaching to the Pacific hardly any of the boundary was established except perhaps that part marked out by the Great Lakes. East of Maine are two small bays, Passamaquoddy and Fundy, containing a number of islands. There was a question as to which nation owned these islands.

Then the boundary of Maine is on the east marked by the St. Croix River. It was not easy to make certain which of several rivers in that part of the country that were called by the name was the true St. Croix. The northern boundary of Maine was said to be a range of highlands dividing the rivers that flowed into the St. Lawrence from those which flowed into the Atlantic. Two different ranges many miles apart were possibly the "highlands" referred to and the maps which should have decided the question did not agree with each other. Turning westward we find the exact boundary of New Hampshire open to question because the original survey had been carelessly made. West of the Great Lakes were further difficulties. The treaty of 1783 had made the American border run "on a due west course

MITCHELL'S MAP, MADE IN 1755, USED BY THE TREATY COMMISSIONERS



From an engraving

DANIEL WEBSTER

from the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi." But the surveyors found that the Lake of the Woods was *north* of the source of the Mississippi. To the west was the territory acquired from France by the Louisiana purchase of very indefinite extent. Beyond the Rocky Mountains there was no certainty of possession at all. The "Oregon country," as it was called, was claimed by both nations.

The boundary commissions arranged for by the Treaty of Ghent found their task very difficult. The first one on the ownership of the islands east of Maine awarded those in Passamaquoddy Bay to the United States and those in the Bay of Fundy to Great Britain. The second commission, to draw the line from the source of the St. Croix to where the forty-fifth degree of latitude met the St. Lawrence, could come to no decision and ended in disagreement in 1822. The third commission, to fix the boundary from the St. Lawrence to the northwest corner of the Lake of the Woods, completed it as far as the junction of Lake Huron and Lake Superior. West of this point boundaries were still partly unsettled as far as the Mississippi. But in 1818 Great Britain and the United States agreed that the boundary of the Louisiana acquisition should run along the forty-ninth parallel of latitude till it reached the "Stony Mountains," which we now call the Rockies. At the same time it was agreed that the Oregon country should be occupied jointly by Great Britain and the United States for ten years and be open to settlement by the citizens of either nation. Thus the Oregon question was postponed (how it was finally settled will be told in another article) and the chief remaining difficulty was our northeastern boundary.

This was really a most important question. Between the "highlands" claimed by the British and the "highlands" insisted upon by the Americans lay an area of over 12,000 square miles or about the size of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (Holland) in Europe. It is an odd coincidence that the King of the Netherlands should be called upon to arbitrate the dispute. He decided that either of the two interpretations of the maps and treaties could be made with much justice. So in 1831 it was proposed that a compromise line be drawn between the two extreme contentions. Both nations protested against a compromise, and the United States Senate voted not to agree to the decision. This was a very dangerous policy to follow, for it was impossible that a "no man's land" should exist between two such rapidly growing countries. Other grievances helped to endanger peace. One of these is worth relating to show what difficulties met those who tried to adjust the differences.

In 1837 there was a tiny rebellion in Canada with which some Americans sympathized. A ship called the "Caroline," owned in Buffalo, was accused of smuggling arms to the rebels and was caught by the Canadian authorities, set on fire and allowed to drift over the rapids. The Americans demanded redress, but the British said that a pirate ship might be destroyed anywhere and at any time. A British subject named McLeod boasted of attacking the "Caroline" and the American authorities promptly arrested him for murder. Great Britain threatened war if he were not released at once and if he had not been able to prove an alibi it is very possible that war might have resulted.

References.—J. W. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy* (pages 252-6) gives a brief account of the partial disarmament agreement of 1817. K. C. Babcock's *The Rise of American Nationality* (pages 259-70) covers the boundary adjustments of 1818, and G. P. Garrison's *Westward Expansion* (pages 67-84) the northeastern boundary dispute. Both books are included in A. B. Hart's American Nation series. Henry Cabot Lodge's *One Hundred Years of Peace* (pages 68-79) and W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States* (pages 18-22; 26-32; 88-112) also treats of the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, the text of which is given in William MacDonald's *Select Documents of United States History* (pages 325-43). Perhaps the fullest and best, but certainly one of the longest, accounts of the Treaty and boundary arbitrations of the period may be found in John Basset Moore's great work on *International Arbitration*, Volume I (pages 1-195). It should not be difficult to obtain a good map showing how the Canadian boundary was marked out. W. R. Shepherd's *Historical Atlas* (pages 198-99) may be mentioned in addition to the history texts referred to above.

Courtesy of the Century Company

LORD ASHBURTON

From the portrait painted by Healy in 1843 to commemorate the Webster-Ashburton treaty, now in the Diplomatic Reception Rooms, State Department, Washington

Serious trouble existed between the settlers in the disputed region, which was thinly inhabited and mountainous, but covered with valuable forests. General Scott was sent to restore order and in the meantime it was decided to negotiate directly instead of again resorting to arbitration. The American representative was Daniel Webster, then Secretary of State, who remained in President Tyler's Cabinet after all his colleagues had resigned in order to carry thru the negotiations with Great Britain. The British Government sent Lord Ashburton, an able and prominent statesman. In August, 1842, an agreement was reached. A compromise line was drawn which gave the Americans more than half of the disputed area, but less than they would have had if they had accepted the decision of the Netherlands eleven years before. Other and less important boundary adjustments were made at the same time. New Hampshire was allowed a little territory north of the forty-fifth parallel of latitude and the boundary to the Lake of the Woods was more exactly defined. The United States had to pay a sum of money to the states of Maine and Massachusetts (before 1820 Maine had been part of Massachusetts) to make them willing to abide by the treaty. This commonsense compromise was agreed to by both nations and the way was left open to settle the remaining question of the ownership of the Oregon country. East of the Rockies the frontier of peace was settled and complete.

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TO THE GOOD SHEPHERD

BY LOUIS F. BENSON

Not of this fold, Thine other sheep obey Thee,
  And follow on by paths we do not know,
Out in the world, in other worlds, it may be,
  Which God can find, and where His free winds blow.

Free blow His winds, altho our path is narrow;
  Warm shines His sun, altho our hearts are cold;
His heavens aid the fall of every sparrow;
  And all Thy sheep, O Christ, may find a fold.

One Shepherd's voice, on hills where dusk is falling!
  One flock beneath the sunlight and the star!
If any sheep has wandered from Thy calling,
  I pray Thee, Christ, it wander not too far.

So many folds! So many sheep-bells chiming!
  One fold at last; one Shepherd evermore!
And some that hardly know Thy voice are climbing
  To enter in, O Christ, the Open Door.

JESUS THE CHRIST

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TWENTY-SECOND PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THE old question, "Who do men say that the Son of Man is?" now is asked as earnestly as in the days when he went about teaching and healing; and however the answers may vary, so deep and wide has been his influence that there are few who cannot accept Peter's confession, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God." Who need measure his words when acknowledging the mightiest power that has ever moved the world?

Peter did not know what the words meant to which he was giving his assent. What was it to be the Christ, the Messiah? He thought it was to be a lordly ruler over freed Israel, or even over the subject Roman Empire and the whole earth; he had to learn that it meant for him and his Master crucifixion and "content with death and shame," for his kingdom was not of this world. But thru the centuries that have passed, and to the end of time, no badge of honor fails to yield place to the cross of the Christ. Jesus is the world's Messiah.

WHAT DO WE KNOW OF JESUS?

Yet all we know of the life and death and resurrection of Christ is what was written in four short biographies, of which three repeat much, and the fourth is not so much a history as an exposition. The three are made up of various jottings and memoranda written first from memory of incidents and discourses, such as were repeated in meetings of the early Christians, collected in no such critical way as a modern scholar would write a biography, but compiled with all honesty and with all reverence as well as the authors could do it, a generation or more after the death of our Lord. Luke says he had many written sources, as doubtless had Matthew, and perhaps Mark, who must have heard Peter tell what his Master said and did. Of these three Gospels Mark is the oldest, and comes nearest to the primitive tradition; while in a half century more or less before the Gospels of Matthew and Luke were compiled there had been time for accretions and embellishments to have grown up on the simple but wonderful story of the life of Jesus. Paul does not seem to have known anything of any of our present four Gospels. Pious invention added other stories to the life of Christ, some of which we have in apocryphal Gospels never accepted in the Canon, but which illustrate the growth of myths which always form an accretion about the life of a hero. So we have the story of Washington and the cherry tree, and in late days a cycle of miracles has sprung up around the founder of the Babist sect.

Of the teachings of Jesus as variously reported in the Synoptic Gospels nothing need be said beyond what I have already said, that the world has accepted them as the new revelation of God as love, and of love to all humanity as the highest expression of duty, as against all the ethical systems that make self-culture the chief duty. The Emperor Julian, who knew Christianity and rejected it, said in his Oration to the Cynics, "The end and aim of the Cynic philosophy and of all other philosophies is happiness, along the line of one's nature." Such, he tells us, is the definition of happiness for the gods, that they fulfil their own nature, and make the most of themselves. The Christian ethics requires us to value others as much as ourselves, and so to sacrifice ourselves for others, thus making justice to our fellow men insufficient and making overflowing love supreme. The teaching of Jesus is again new and supreme in religion in that it places no value on service of the hand or mouth, but only on the worship of the heart. Religion is solely spiritual. This is the new ethics and the new religion which Jesus brought in his teaching, and beyond which we have not gone, and, so far as we can see, never can go. All this is to be accepted beyond doubt. We can judge of it. We are capable of judging, for the evidence is in ourselves; we respond to it.

HOW SHOULD WE REGARD MIRACLES?

But as we read the Gospels the case cannot be the same as to the biography and history they have compiled. They have to be tested by the best critical judgment we have, and no other subject in all literary history has attracted so many scholars. It is a proper subject whatever our view as to inspiration, for our view of inspiration must depend on what we first conclude as to the veracity of the reports of the acts of our Lord, and especially as to the miracles related about him. The evidence as to their truth we are obliged to sift, for it is not such as we would accept now as related to some modern teacher or claimant. It is the reports coming we do not know from whom and gathered by quite uncritical compilers who differ on many minor and some major matters. I have heard it often said that Jesus was so wonderful a teacher that his divine teaching accredits his miracles. But that is a topsy-turvy argument. The purpose of the miracle is to accredit the teacher; not of the teacher to accredit the miracle.

I am not conscious of any prejudgment against miracles. I have been taught to believe in them and have accepted them, certainly some of them, but I admit that my faith in them is less than it was; partly because the evidence for those of the Old Testament is so weak, and the proof for those of the New Testa-

ment by no means such as we might desire for evidential purposes; and partly because they have become of much less evidential value since burden of proof is now required to support the miracles and not the teaching. Indeed, the miracles have come to be a weakness rather than a strength. Of one miracle this is not true, the miracle of the resurrection of our Lord. If that can be depended upon it is of very great help in supporting the teaching of our Lord as to the future state.

MIRACLES TODAY

And yet I find in myself a growing hesitation about accepting second-hand witnesses to the miracles of the New Testament. I believe no man living has ever seen a genuine miracle. I do not believe that any one has seen a miracle since the days of the Apostles. A multitude are reported every year: miracles are cheap; but yet we do not believe in them. We believe the laws of nature are not transcended. Are the stories true told of miracles in Christ's day? Not one of the writers of the New Testament claims ever to have seen a miracle. The Matthew Gospel is said to have been based on an Aramaic writing by the Apostle Matthew, but that is lost. Mark was not an eye-witness, nor Luke. We do not know who wrote the Fourth Gospel, John the Apostle or John the Presbyter, or some one else; but it is a didactic work rather than a biography, written to magnify Jesus as the Son of God. The nearest we have to an assured eye-witness is found in the first verse of the First Epistle of John, if that was written by the Apostle, which says: "That which was from the beginning, that which we have heard, that which we have seen with our eyes, that which we beheld and our hands have handled, concerning the Word [or word] of life (and the life was manifested, and we have seen and bear witness, and declare unto you the life, the eternal life, which was with the Father and was manifested unto us); that which we have seen and heard declare we unto you also, that ye also may have fellowship with us; yea, and our fellowship is with the Father and his Son Jesus Christ." And he goes on to say that "the message we have heard from him" is "that God is light" and that we should not "walk in the darkness." There is not in the whole Epistle one reference to a miracle, not even to the Resurrection, only to abiding in God. But it is by no means agreed that the Epistle was written by John the Apostle, and there is serious reason to believe that the First Epistle of Peter, which does plainly mention the miracle of the Resurrection, was not written by the Apostle.

THE MIRACLES OF HEALING

The Gospel miracles are those of healing, the Virgin Birth, and the Resurrection. One might as well deny that Christ lived at all as to deny that he was a healer. There is no intrinsic improbability in the statements that he healed the sick. We have had healers in every generation, followed by thousands, multitudes of whom declared they had been healed from real diseases; and as old pagan shrines were crowded with effigies of portions of the body healed by prayers and vows to the gods, so the walls of churches have been covered with crutches and trusses thrown away by invalids who follow some Zionist healer or popular saint. But the diseases cured are usually those caused by a nervous breakdown, for the cure of which faith has a marvelous power. Such were many of the diseases healed by our Lord, who required faith of his invalids; and where there was little faith, as in his own city of Nazareth, we are told that he could not do many mighty works there. But this explanation will not hold in cases of leprosy, nor in those born blind, nor those raised from the dead. Either those were genuine miracles or they were legends that had grown up during the generation or more after our Lord's death before the Gospels were composed. It is the most natural thing in the world that such myths should arise. We know of legends not incorporated in the Gospels, such as that of the Infancy, which reports Jesus at play as a child, making sparrows of clay, while the sparrows made by his companions remained clay, but those made by the boy Jesus took wing and flew away. We reject the miracle at once as too puerile, under the Horatian literary rule not to have a god intervene unless the occasion is worthy; and this is not worthy; and for this same reason I would reject the Old Testament miracle of the borrowed ax that was made to swim.

If a multitude of stories and legends were likely to grow up in the first half century about the wonderful teacher and healer, as we know was the case during the first century, and if, even, as in the Gospel of John, religious teaching could be told in the form of miracle stories, it may well be that stranger miracles than those really performed thru an act of faith should have been included in the three Gospels, such as those of the raising of the dead. Faith, we all know, will work wonderful miracles of healing, and, in a community which easily believes, tales of wonder grow as easily. I must hold—I cannot help it if I would—that it is our duty, seeking truth, to sift the evidence and sift the miracles, with this assurance, that for us the miracles are not needed to support our faith in the teachings of Jesus Christ as to duty toward God and man. The teachings of our Lord justify and prove themselves. We cannot go back on them; but, granting conduct to be pleasing to God, whatever conclusion we honestly reach on matters of history or philosophy, be we wise or ignorant, we shall still abide in the tabernacle of his love.

THE VIRGIN BIRTH

The miracle of the Virgin Birth requires separate consideration, for much more is made of it now than was made by the Apostolic Church. It is not mentioned in the Gospel of Mark, but is added in the later Gospels of Matthew and Luke. Nowhere else is it referred to in the Bible. Paul never refers to it to the special glory of Jesus as the Son of God, nor does the author of Hebrews. If they did not know of it, or did not find it an important doctrine, I do not see how it is important for us. Indeed, God could beyond question as easily have put the fulness of his spirit into Jesus having a human father as into Jesus with only a human mother. If he had no human father that could be known only to Mary herself and could in no way be proved, and it certainly was not known to the people of Nazareth, who believed him to be the son of Joseph; and it is strange that Mark does not tell so astonishing a thing in his Gospel. The story told in Matthew and developed in Luke looks to me like a beautiful embellishment of the Gospel story, conceived to give the additional honor which seemed to the writers to be properly due to the Messiah, and suggested by the prophecy, "A virgin shall conceive and bear a son," which had no such meaning as was put upon it, but which, under the very loose Jewish way of exegesis, and applied to Jesus, might require him to be born of a virgin. But it would seem that the story of birth without human fatherhood, tho unfamiliar to Hebrew thought, was familiar to Greek fable, which had multitudes of heroes begotten by the gods of human maidens, and I cannot deny that, exquisite as the story is and ever dear as it will be to us, it represents a pagan view, and, while meant to honor Jesus and Mary, it

does not honor God. Yet I do not want to lose it any more than I want to lose the sublime story in Genesis of the creation of the world in six days, with its sabbath rest.

THE RESURRECTION AND ASCENSION

The final miracle of Christ is that of the Resurrection and Ascension. Unlike the Infancy story, we have the fullest evidence from the earliest records known to us that the resurrection of Jesus from the dead was universally accepted as a fact by the Church. On it Paul based his ministry. To be sure he had had a spiritual vision of the risen Christ and regarded himself as a witness; but he also knew and believed in the resurrection on the third day, and he tells the whole story in a sort of confession of faith, "that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures; and that he was buried; and that he hath been raised on the third day according to the Scriptures; and that he appeared to Cephas; then to the twelve; then he appeared unto above five hundred brethren at once, of whom the greater part remain until now, but some are fallen asleep; then he appeared to James; then to all the Apostles; then last of all, as to one born out of due time, he appeared to me also." What Paul believed they all believed. Again and again in his Epistles he mentions Christ's resurrection from the dead, and bases on it the whole weight of his ministry. If Christ be not risen Paul's whole life is a blunder; and when he attacks those who say the dead rise not, he bases his argument on the acknowledged fact of Christ's resurrection. The repeated appearances of our Lord after his death are his argument, they being accepted facts of general knowledge among the believers. So this miracle of our Lord's resurrection from the grave has vastly more evidence than any or all other miracles in the Bible. I cannot easily explain why the total Church should have accepted this belief if it were not true. To be sure, if there were not so many witnesses, a myth might have arisen out of the willingness to find a prophecy of Hosea fulfilled, "After two days will he revive us; on the third day he will raise us up and we shall live before him"; or we may recall the statement of the Jews that the disciples might enter into a conspiracy of deceit. But that seems improbable and at the time hopeless.

If one refuses to accept a miracle as in the course of nature impossible, some explanation of the origin of the myth can be conjured up, even to the assumption of an American and one or two German scholars, that no such person as Jesus ever lived, and that the whole story of his life and death is a colossal delusion. But this last is past belief; and, with the evidence at hand, it is easier—apart from the antecedent denial of any possible miracle—to believe that Jesus did rise from the dead than that so many witnesses were deceived by an imagined apparition, or that they invented the story to their own sure persecution and death. I do not say that it is finally and absolutely proved that Jesus arose from the dead in such a form that he could be seen and recognized, but no hypothesis otherwise to explain the fact that the belief was universal in the Church immediately after his death and was attested by so many witnesses seems to me plausible. For his faith in this miracle Peter died. I recognize that the acceptance of this one stupendous miracle makes other miracles, otherwise insufficiently substantiated, considerably more credible; but that is all. I also recognize that my satisfaction in accepting our Lord's resurrection as being, as Paul says, the assurance and first-fruits of our resurrection into immortality, may possibly warp my conclusion in its favor; but it surely is not my conscious desire to let my wishes guide my conclusion. This I say, that if the evidence appears to lead to the belief that Jesus did rise from the dead, and did appear to the Twelve and to many others, then I am glad; but yet the disbelief would not, whatever Paul's hasty language allows, affect the obligation of our conduct to obey the rules and life of the Christian religion which Jesus promulgated, obeyed, and imposed on his Disciples and now on all of us.

THE SON OF MAN

What, then, am I to think of Jesus? He called himself the Son of Man, and he allowed his Disciples to regard him as the promised Messiah. They called him the Son of God, and John's Gospel says that in Jesus the Logos, the Word, which was in the beginning with God, which made the worlds, was made flesh in the person of Jesus Christ; and as such the Christian Church generally worships him. He, Jesus, son of Mary, man like us, is, say the ancient creeds which we repeat, the very God in one of the three Persons.

I cannot see that it is essential, or even important, that we should believe this doctrine, that the fulness of the Godhead was incorporated with the human person of Jesus Christ. I do see that it is difficult to understand how man and God can be thus unified, but that difficulty is of little account, for we can know little of God's essence, except that he is a spirit, even as we can know little of the essence of our own spirits. Nor am I clear that the author of the Fourth Gospel meant to make Jesus the Second Person in the Trinity; and if he did mean it I find no reason for believing that he knew anything more about it than we can know. It appears to me that only God knows, and he has given us no statement on the subject. Any belief or disbelief is a deduction of reason, or an hypothesis devised to account for the facts.

PHILO'S NOMENCLATURE

What does the Fourth Gospel say? That in the beginning was the Logos, the Word with God. Now this is just what in the eighth chapter of Proverbs is said of Wisdom, which is there nothing more than a personified attribute of God. It was "before his works of old"; it was with him "when he established the heavens"; "when he made firm the skies above"; ever "by him as a master workman." Philo of Alexandria added to this personification a tincture of Greek philosophy. To him and to the Jews who held the name of God too sacred to be spoken with the lips, there was needed an intermediary for the Infinite One, one by whom all things could be made, and Philo translated the Hebrew Wisdom into the Greek Logos, Word, and gave it entity, no longer abstract Wisdom but Jehovah's substantial substitute creator, who operates for him, for "by the *Word* of Jehovah were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the *breath* (Spirit) of his master." Here the "Word" is the Spirit, and in Jewish interpretation easily separated by Philo from God himself. Philo's great effort was to relate Greek philosophy, Platonic and Stoic, to the Bible. He had the idea that the self-existent Jehovah, the "Am that I Am" is too transcendent and sublime a being to mix with matter, and so God created the world and rules it by his other self, his Logos, Word. The expression is Greek, and comes down thru Heraclitos and Plato and Zeno and the Neo-Platonists to Philo, who found the Word as well as Wisdom in the Bible. God needed an intermediary. He made the designs, the patterns, the "ideas" of things, and the Word fashioned them. This Logos Philo calls "the tool, the instrument of God."

Alexandrian ideas, including those of Philo, were rife among the Jews of the first century, and among the Jewish Christians. Apollos was from Alexandria, and like Philo, was "mighty in the Scriptures," and

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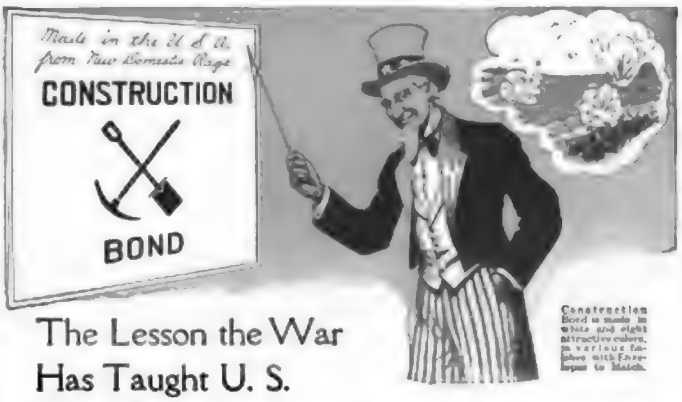

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doubtless in the same allegorizing way which we find in Hebrews.

THE WORD AND THE TRINITY

The first verses of the Fourth Gospel tell us that the Word was in the beginning with God, and was God, and by him were all things made. This is no more than was said of Wisdom in Proverbs and the apocryphal Wisdom literature, and no more than what Philo taught of the Word. We are then told that the true light came into the world, and that he made the world. Then the true light must be the same as the Word. This true light, the world rejected. Then we are told that "the Word was made flesh and dwelt (tabernacled) among us, and we beheld his glory, glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." Here the Word of Philo is said to have been incarnated in Jesus, and to have "tabernacled" among men with a divine glory. I cannot see in this the teaching that Jesus was the Second Person in the Trinity, but simply that he had in him the Spirit of God, called here the Word of God, in a way far superior to that in which it was exhibited in John the Baptist, a way that was unique, as was expected, in the Messiah. The writer of the Gospel, in his purpose to show that Jesus was "the Messiah, the Son of the living God," made use of current philosophy, half Jewish, half Greek, to express his view of the greatness of our Lord.

A MESSENGER FROM GOD

The other passage from which most directly the doctrine of Jesus as the Second Person in the Trinity is derived, is the baptismal formula at the end of Matthew's Gospel. The Disciples are bidden to baptize "into the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost." I observe that these parting words of Jesus are not found in any of the other Gospels; but they surely represent what was a belief from the beginning in the supreme primacy of Jesus among men, as the Messiah, and as possessing a fulness of the Spirit of God making him the one special messenger from God of truth and light.

When the Gospels of Matthew and John had been accepted as Sacred Scripture, as binding and as full of meaning as the Old Testament had come to be, it was easy to draw from these and other passages the conclusion that Jesus was the very God, God and man mysteriously united in one; and, indeed, the doctrine could hardly help following; and it was early supported by intentional corruptions of the text, as when in I Tim. 3:16 the confession of faith in Jesus, "*He who* was manifested in the flesh," was by a dot in and a cross-line over an O made to read "*God* was manifested in the flesh." I can see the Spirit of God preëminently in Jesus, but whether the doctrine of Three in One is true I have no means of knowing. God knows, and that knowledge it is not important that I should possess. Only goodness is really essential as taught by our Lord, for "grace and truth come by Jesus Christ," and "of his fulness we have all received."

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The New Books

A NEW WAR BOOK EVERY DAY

A BIBLIOGRAPHY of the Napoleonic wars which the compiler, a German scholar, modestly admits to be incomplete, lists 80,000 works relating to that period. The Great War will doubtless prove to be as important a crisis in the history of the world as that of a hundred years before and its literature is likely to be still more extensive, to judge by the fact that books on the subject are now coming out at the rate of one a day. Of course a true history of the war cannot be written for fifty years yet. Historians have only recently begun to get a real understanding of the causes of the war of 1870-71, thru the publication of memoirs and diplomatic correspondence.

The American people have been diligent readers of the official documents issued by the various governments, but they have not always sufficiently realized the unreliability of such sources, considered by themselves. A diplomatic document may tell the truth, but it does not tell the whole truth and many important agreements are not put upon paper at all. For instance, M. P. Price shows in his *Diplomatic History of the War* that Sir Edward Grey had put England under moral obligation to support France in a war with Germany as early as 1906 and that this understanding had been confirmed in 1912 and was the reason why France withdrew her fleet to the Mediterranean, leaving her north coast to be guarded by the British fleet. Yet this arrangement being "unofficial" Sir Edward Grey was able to state in Parliament as late as March 24, 1913, that "this country is not under any obligation, not public and known to Parliament, which compels it to take part in a war."

The most valuable feature of Price's *Diplomatic History* is the "Diary of Negotiations," in which he shows what correspondence and conversations were going on at the same time in the various countries in so far as this has transpired. He also tells of the military preparations and mobilizations that were being made from day to day in Russia, France, Germany and Austria, but omits Great Britain, presumably on account of the censor. The volume contains the English White Paper, the German Denkschrift, the Austrian White Paper, the Belgian Gray Book, and the Russian Orange Book, but not the French Yellow Book, as this appeared later. The inclusion of the treaties establishing the neutrality of Belgium, the Anglo-French convention of 1904 with the secret clauses which did

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not appear until 1911, the Anglo-Russian convention regarding Persia, and quotations from the parliamentary speeches and press correspondence at the outbreak of the war make this volume the most valuable book of reference that has yet been published.

In his consideration of *The Evidence in the Case* James M. Beck, late Attorney General of the United States, takes the part of prosecuting attorney and readily secures from himself as judge a verdict against the defendant Kaiser. As is natural to the legal mind he is concerned chiefly with official documents and pays little attention to the economic and historic forces which are the real and fundamental causes of the war. So while giving Mr. Beck full credit for his eloquence and honest indignation we are unable to agree with the claim of the publishers that "the work will be accepted as belonging to lasting history."

Britain's Case Against Germany is equally partizan, since it was written to aid recruiting, but the author, Ramsay Muir, Professor of Modern History in the University of Manchester, gives a more adequate idea of the historical and psychological background of the antagonism between Germany and England. Professor Muir has performed this service better than he realizes, for while he is exposing the German's idea of Germany he is also unconsciously portraying the Englishman's idea of England. It sounds somewhat amusing to the neutral-minded American to hear Great Britain eulogized as *par excellence* the protector and upholder of small states against absorption by great ones, as the persistent opponent of war and the defender of the sanctity of all treaties. One wonders how Great Britain happened to gain possession of a quarter of the whole world.

The apologists of Great Britain are quite right in assuming that their most effective means of gaining public sympathy is to translate what the Germans say of themselves. The volume called *Germany's War Mania* consists of a collection of the most jingoistic utterances to be found, beginning with the speeches of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. Bernhardi, Clausewitz, Treitschke and von der Goltz are, as usual, the chief writers drawn upon. Houston Chamberlain is, also as usual, omitted, tho he is as extreme and as influential as any. Is this because of his English birth? Of course a similar compilation of extravagant self-esteem and wild ambition could be made from British, French or American sources, altho it is doubtless true that it would not be so philosophically exprest or so unanimously accepted as in the case of Germany.

Deutschland über Alles is a similar tho less extensive collection of the expressions of German patriotism since the war began, compiled and analyzed by John Jay Chapman. The author makes no attempt to understand the point of view of the distinguished authors, theologians and scientists who he quotes, but comes to the easy con-

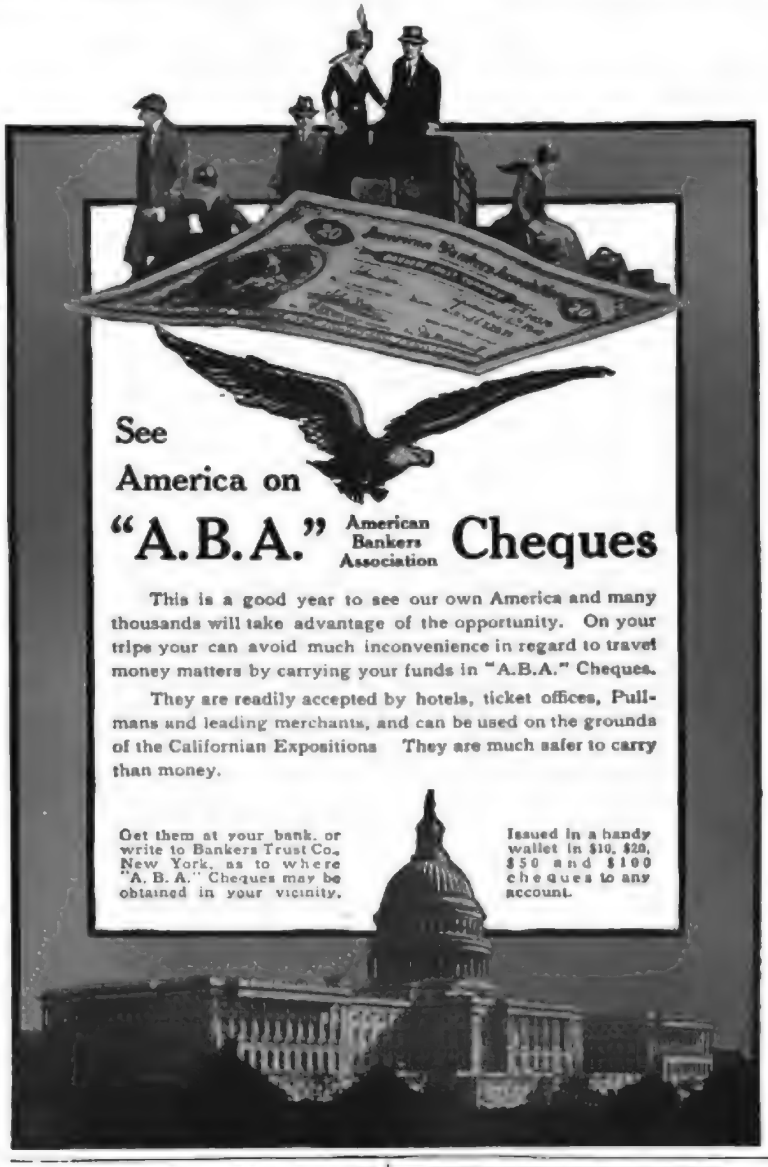
clusion that they are all crazy. Like Cecil Chesterton he appears proud of never having heard before of "Doctor Lenard of Heidelberg." Still, in other circles than those frequented by Mr. Chesterton and Mr. Chapman, the "Lenard rays," for the discovery of which the Nobel prize was awarded, are not altogether unknown.

Our old friend, the creator of the "Dolly Dialogs" and "Dodo," Anthony Hope, who this time adds his last name, Hawkins, denounces in *The New (German) Testament* the doctrines of Bernhardi, Treitschke and the "scrap of paper" with sincere horror and earnest eloquence, but adds nothing new to the controversy.

The next of these polemic pamphlets is of a very different and much more useful kind. In *Germany and Europe*, Mr. Allen, a lecturer in modern history in the University of London, makes an honest and not altogether unsuccessful effort to interpret the German point of view that he then criticizes and condemns. He at least knows that the Germans do not mean by *Kultur* what the English mean by "culture," altho he is not very clear about what the German ideal of civilization is. He very frankly expresses his regret that Sir Edward Grey should have alleged the violation of Belgian neutrality as the reason for England's action instead of stating frankly that England was fighting for France and to crush the German menace. One of the best things in the book is what a French officer said to the author, "No one in West Europe believes any longer in war except the Germans. That is the cause of the war."

A better known historian, Dr. Rose of Cambridge, gives us in *The Origin of the War*, a careful study of the development of the German colonial policy since 1884 and how it came into conflict with British interests in Africa, China, Asia Minor and the Pacific. An hour devoted to a book like this is worth a hundred given to the reading of Bernhardi and diplomatic papers, white, yellow, orange or what not, for these are more misleading than helpful unless one has the necessary knowledge of the historic causes of national tendencies. Dr. Rose knows how to keep his temper even in war time and he looks beyond the battlesmoke to see what can be done to remove the causes of war in the future. We wish he had enlarged upon the interesting suggestion he makes in the final paragraph, that The Hague take on a constructive function and relieve international strain instead of merely trying to prevent a break. Such a tribunal would, he supposes, allow the Germans peaceably to expand into Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Brazil.

More lively reading, but not so profitable, is *The Prussian Hath Said in His Heart*, by Cecil Chesterton. The editor of *The New Witness* has the dogmatism of his brother, Gilbert K., but not much of his wit. His theory of the war is the common British view: that "the history of Prussia after 1870 was simply the



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history of a whole nation going slowly and systematically mad." The titles of some of the chapters will sufficiently indicate the style and point of view of the volume: "The Great Diabolist," "The Wars of Anti-Christ," "The Worship of the Beast," "The Barbarians," "Thou Shalt Not Suffer a Witch to Live." Mr. Chesterton is a good hater, but it is hard to tell whom he hates the most, Protestants, Pacifists, Germans or Jews. He is introduced in this book by Bernard Shaw, who differs from him in almost every opinion, but likes him nevertheless. And so do we.

It is an unfortunate fate that has set William Harbutt Dawson to writing on *What's Wrong with Germany*, since he has written a dozen volumes to tell what's right with it. His *Evolution of Modern Germany* is the best book we have on the industrial and commercial development of the empire, but his admiration for German achievements in science, organization and social reform has never made him blind to the grave defects of German character and institutions. Consequently in writing now as an "alien enemy" he has little or nothing to take back. As in his former works Mr. Dawson substantiates his assertions by abundant quotation and his wide and long continued reading of German newspapers and books keeps him from the common error of attaching too much importance to one or two conspicuous authors. His discussion of such topics as absolutism, Byzantinism, imperialism, Prussianism, etc., will be enlightening to any reader. His preface is pathetic:

This is the first book upon Germany which I have written without pleasure. It is no light matter for one who has sincerely striven during many of the best years of his life to help forward the reconciliation of two great nations, to have to confess the failure of the effort and aim and to add his own "Vanity of vanities!" to the long and saddening record of disillusionment and disappointment, of unfulfilled hopes and shattered faith. It is wise, however, to face the facts.

Life in a German Crack Regiment, by "Baron von Schlicht," is one of the group of muck-raking novels which have appeared in recent years devoted to the exposure of the rottenness of military life. The trouble with them all is that they attempt to prove too much. We are not only expected to believe that German officers are brutal, extravagant, licentious, dissolute and exclusive, but we are also assured that they are ignorant, incompetent, undisciplined and ill-trained. It cannot be accepted as a true picture, even tho the individual cases may be true.

A timely reprint is a new edition of President Schurman's little book on *The Balkan Wars of 1912-13*. As the author points out in the new preface the present war arose directly out of these conflicts and can only be understood by those who have some knowledge of the Balkan question.

Finally—for we must stop here altho our five-foot shelf of war books is not yet empty—we should mention that the Library of Congress has published a classified list of references to books and periodical articles on *Europe and International Politics* in relation to the present issues and that the American Association for International Conciliation is issuing for gratis distribution the diplomatic correspondence under the title of *Documents Regarding the European War*.

Diplomatic History of the War, by M. P. Price. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.

The Evidence in the Case, by James M. Beck. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Britain's Case Against Germany, by Ramsay Muir. New York: Longmans, Green Co. $1.

Germany's War Mania. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Deutschland über Alles, by John Jay Chapman. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.

The New (German) Testament, by Anthony Hope Hawkins New York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

Germany and Europe, by J. W. Allen. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.

The Origin of the War, by Dr. J. Holland Rose. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

The Prussian Hath Said in His Heart, by Cecil Chesterton. New York: Laurence J. Gomme. $1.

What's Wrong with Germany, by William Harbutt Dawson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.

Life in a German Crack Regiment, by Baron von Schlicht (Count von Baudissin). New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

The Balkan Wars of 1912-13, by Jacob Gould Schurman. Princeton (N. J.) University Press.

Europe and International Politics. Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 15 cents.

Documents Regarding the European War. Amer. Assn. Inter. Conciliations, 407 W. 117th St., New York. *Gratis*.

THE EARTH AS A WHOLE

A translation from the French of Professor Alphonse Berget's *The Earth; Its Life and Death* gives conveniently into one volume knowledge as to the formation, movements, and history of the globe that ordinarily is to be found scattered in geologies, geographies and astronomies. The discussion of magnetic and seismic phenomena is especially full.

Putnam. $1.75 net.

DEMOS EMERGENT

In calling his book *The Rise of the Working Class* the Rev. Algernon Sidney Crapsey does not seek to give the impression that the working class has completed its rise; he wishes merely to call attention to the reasons why it must rise, and to the fact that it is actually on the way. The thirteen very readable chapters retell the story of the social revolution with clearness and with earnestness. Particularly interesting is the contrast of the religion, morality, politics and the philosophy of the working class with the corresponding adjuncts who consider themselves "society."

The Century Co. $1.20 net.

A GREAT BENEFACTION

Probably there never has been bestowed on any public a greater musical benefaction than that of Major Henry Lee Higginson in founding, supporting and providing for the permanent maintenance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which has now been in existence for a third of a century and in that time, besides elevating Boston, has greatly advanced the cause of good music thruout the United States. Coincidently with Major Higginson's completion of his eightieth year there appears a straightforward and highly interesting historical sketch of the *Boston Symphony Orchestra* by M. A. DeWolfe Howe, which many music lovers in other towns as well as in Boston will be glad to have.

Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

SUMMER IN JAPAN

(Shorter Japan Tour)

July 3 **San Francisco;** S.S. "Korea" American flag.
9 **Honolulu;** our Pacific Capital; ride about the city.
20 **Yokohama;** the gateway; "Rickshas" everywhere.
21 **Tokyo;**
22 Tomb-temples of the
23 Shoguns,
24 flower festivals, museum, Palace. The Metropolis of Japan and its capital since 1868.
25 **Nikko;**
26 Tombs of the
27 great Shoguns, charming location.
28 **Kamakura;** the great bronze Buddha.
29 **Enoshima.**
30 **Miyanoshita;**
31 famous
Aug. 1 views of Fuji Lake Hakone.
2 **Nagoya;** Palace of Shoguns. Famous Castle.
3 **Yamada;** beautiful shrine by the sea.
4 **Nara;** capital
5 during Japan's Golden Age.
6 **Kyoto;** capital for a thou-
7 sand years.
8 Beautiful
9 location. Ex-
10 cursions to
11 Lake Biwa and the Arashiyama.
12 **Osaka;** busy modern Japanese city.
13 **Miyajima;** sacred island of great beauty. Water Torii.
15 **Nagasaki;** embark on "Korea."
16 **The Inland Sea;** enchanting.
17 **Kobe;** A day in this great Japanese port.
21 **Yokohama;** last day in Japan.
31 **Honolulu;** second visit.
Sep. 6 **San Francisco.**

PRICE $525

NOTE:

This tour is also offered in Spring, late Summer and Autumn, sailing by same line, as below: March 27, July 31, August 28, September 18.

Send for special announcement.

FUJI-SAN

"The Honorable Fuji," Fuji, the Sacred Mountain, dominates the landscape of Central Japan. Its perfect cone, usually snow covered and often seeming literally to float in the sky, rises 12,300 feet above the sea. Its long, flowing lines of perfect symmetry rise from the very shores of the sea through rice fields and stretches of cultivated land, through bamboo and pine forests, unbroken to the very summit. Fuji is unique even in picturesque, mountainous Japan.

CHAUTAUQUA ORIENTAL EXTENSION

Three seasons of Chautauqua Travel Extension courses have abundantly demonstrated the need of them and their advantages. Under the able leadership of Dr. Willard and Dr. Powers they have been increasingly popular. They are true Chautauqua extensions. They combine the advantages of scholarly interpretation with the inspiration that can come only from personal acquaintance with the things that through the ages men have counted worthy.

We are glad to announce that the series need not be interrupted this year. The awful struggle in Europe bars us from the fields where we chose first to wander, but the way lies open in another direction where peace reigns, where both Nature and Man invite us, where the Present fascinates, where the Past, rich in art and story, has left full treasuries for our enjoyment.

The call of the East is clear and plain. It is the "Far East" no longer, for the journey westward to the coast, which so many will take in any case, brings us almost to its door. The summer in Japan this year costs no more than an ordinary trip to Europe. The great boats of the Pacific Mail Line, flying the American flag, take us out and back in luxury.

There are two grades of steamships in the Pacific service, both rated "first class," but differing radically in size, speed and accommodations. The smaller boats, naturally much less expensive, are generally included in tours whose prices compare with that of the Chautauqua Extension. We shall make both voyages on the "Korea," one of the "Big Four" of the Pacific Mail Line.

Hotel accommodations in Japan will be the best the land affords, and that means very good indeed. The Japanese have mastered the problem of catering to occidental taste without losing oriental charm and novelty. The railroads of Japan are excellently managed, and with a high standard of comfort. Only first class rail accommodations will be used. This is another indication of the fact that every attention will be paid to physical comfort.

Yet with all this, the plan might still fall far short of the Chautauqua standard. The chief distinction of this tour, as of all tours under the management of the Bureau of University Travel, lies in the character of its leadership. Dr. H. H. Powers, President of the Bureau, will again take personal charge of the Chautauqua Extension Tour. Through his books, his many seasons at Chautauqua, and his signal triumph with last season's tour in the face of tremendous obstacles, he is well-known to thousands of Chautauquans to whom the thought of his inspiring leadership will be one of the great inducements to adopt this plan for the coming summer.

JAPAN AND CHINA

(Longer Japan Tour)

July 3 **San Francisco;** S.S. "Korea."
9 **Honolulu.**
20 **Yokohama;**
21 gateway to Japan.
22 **Tokyo;** great
23 Buddhist
24 temples,
25 flower festivals, street life.
26 **Matsushima;**
27 lovely isle.
28 **Nikko;** in
29 splendid
30 mountain setting.
31 **Kamakura.**
Aug. 1 **Miyanoshita;**
2 famous
3 view of Fuji.
4 **Nagoya.**
5 **Yamada;** by
6 the sea.
7 **Nara;** the
8 beautiful.
9 **Kyoto;** sur-
10 rounded by
11 wooded
12 heights, tem-
13 ple crowned.
14 Interest-
15 ing native industries. The old palace.
16 **Ama-no-**
17 **hashi-date.**
18 **Miyajima;**
19 the beautiful.
20 **Fusan.**
21 **Seoul;** capi-
22 tal of Korea.
23 **Antung.**
24 **Mukden.**
25 **Mukden.**
26 **Port Arthur.**
27 **Port Arthur.**
28 **Shanhaikwan;**
29 the great wall.
30 **Peking;**
31 China's capital.
Sep. 1 Impos-
2 ing city. Ex-
3 cursions to
4 Ming tombs.
5 Summer pal-
6 ace, Great
7 Wall. The great Buddhist and Confucian temples.
8 **Tientsin.**
9 **Pukow.**
10 **Nanking.**
11 **Shanghai.**
13 **Nagasaki.**
14 **Inland Sea.**
15 **Kobe.**
16 **Shimizu.**
18 **Yokohama.**
Oct. 4 **San Francisco.**

PRICE $900

NOTE:

This tour and all other tours to Japan and China may be extended AROUND THE WORLD under the leadership of Dr. H. H. POWERS and associates.

Send for special announcement.

The Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, N. Y., or The Bureau of University Travel, 31 Trinity Place, Boston, Mass.

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An Old Man at Fifty —A Young Man at Seventy

The Remarkable Story of Sanford Bennett, a San Francisco Business Man, Who Has Solved the Problem of Prolonging Youth

By C. E. WILLIAMS

THERE is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the Spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover in his world-famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid, prosaic America, by Sanford Bennett, a San Francisco business man. He can prove it, too, right in his own person.

At 50 he was partially bald. Today he has a thick head of hair, although it is white. At 50 his eyes were weak. Today they are as strong as when he was a child. At 50 he was a worn-out, broken-down, old man. Today he is in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete and as young as the average man of 35.

SANFORD BENNETT AT 50

SANFORD BENNETT AT 74

All this he has accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practises for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem.

As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving good health, but one of rejuvenating a weak middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished, anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame.

I haven't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of Mr. Bennett's methods for the restoration of youth and the prevention of old age. All of this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instructions for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use. It is a wonderful book. It is a book that every man and woman who is desirous of remaining young after passing the fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, and, as Mr. Bennett firmly believes, the one hundredth milestone of life, should read.

For the purpose of spreading broadcast the methods of promoting health and longevity developed by Mr. Bennett, an interesting eight-page booklet, which is in effect a summary of his system, has been prepared by the publishers of Mr. Bennett's interesting book —the Physical Culture Publishing Company, 3402 Flatiron Building, New York City.

This booklet they will send free to anyone sufficiently interested to write for it.

The grandest thing in the world is Youth, and it is one of the really great hardships of life that "its beauteous morn" should pass so swiftly and give place to old age.

For having solved the problem of prolonging youth during life, the world owes Sanford Bennett a vote of thanks. Of course there are those who will scoff at the idea, but the real wise men and women among those who hear of Sanford Bennett and his return to youth, will most certainly investigate further, and at least acquire a knowledge of his methods.—*Advertisement.*

Independent Opinions

AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN—AND MAY BE

In our leading editorial of October 26, "Looking Backward in 1920," we suggested that the war might have been averted if some liberal minded Chancellor of Germany had encouraged the racial aspirations of the Alsatians, Poles, Bosnians, Finns and Persians and formed them into a Central European Confederation. The idea received favorable comment in this country and we are pleased to see that even in Germany it is considered worthy of serious attention. *Kunstwart,* one of the leading periodicals of Munich, reprints it entire in an admirable translation and adds the following comment:

Chancellor Schmidt of Jena is a good American: very, very well-disposed and intent upon Pan-America, but when he speaks of our affairs, a decided humorist. For example, what a jest it seems to the student acquainted with the state of affairs, that the Slavs in Austria should strive for an equal footing with the Germans, whereas in reality the Germans need to catch up with the Slavs! It is too bad that we did not also hear how Sir Edward Grey of the British Empire stood in regard to the invincible might of the Central European Confederation. We conjecture that he would do what he has done, not only in the actual year 1914 but in previous years as well: he would have opposed all plans for such a league with every possible means.

But what Chancellor ex-Professor Schmidt had neglected perhaps President ex-Professor Wilson might achieve if things will go so well as our worthy American thinks. Could he not make the Irish nation, plundered by Great Britain and driven to America by tens of thousands, an "independent, neutral state" in Europe? To be sure, we don't know how, but the father of Chancellor Schmidt knows it all right. Could he give back their independence to the Boer republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, which Kitchener conquered with the sacrifice of thousands of Boer women and children in the concentration camps? Could he again restore Egypt, which was stolen by England under a breach of international law, to its Khedive and to itself? Could he free India where England has waded in blood? Could he restore Gibraltar to Spain, Malta to Italy, Cyprus to Turkey, Canada, Guiana, etc., to the American Confederation? Should not what is right for Germany be right for England, too?

And now, seriously, the heart of this Utopia, the Confederation of Central Europe, resting upon mutual respect and recognition of national independence, is a valuable idea. Certainly it is not a new one to us Germans. It has for a long time been thought about in many German heads. Perhaps the logic and force of events will undertake the rôle of Chancellor Schmidt. Hitherto Chancellor Schmidt would have been shipwrecked on an obstacle of which our American does not speak: on the English anxiety about the German competition with its trade and its power which has debased the "champion of free civilization" to an alliance with the most dangerous foe of freedom and civilization, for which credulous Americans even today see in England the protector.

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The suggestion that President Wilson might carry out the program of our fictitious "Chancellor Schmidt" is an interesting one, but hardly practical. We Americans have troubles enough of our own. As for the criticisms of *Kunstwart* we will explain that our plan was for the purpose, not of rectifying the wrongs of the past, but of providing for the needs of the future. To give back lands to the people who happen to live now in the countries which once owned them would be impossible and in most cases undesirable. We have, for instance, no intention of moving back to Europe in order to leave America to the Indians, for they took this country with as little legal right as we and made much less use of it. To restore the old boundaries of Europe to the lines they occupied in the nineteenth, eighteenth, seventeenth, sixteenth or any previous century would make a bad matters worse. What is needed is a plan of sufficient elasticity to allow for the rise of new nationalities such as the Serbian and the expansion of old nationalities such as the German. Unless this be done wars are inevitable.

IOWA AHEAD OF WISCONSIN

Yes, yes. We know that Wisconsin does not originate all of the fine schemes for which it gets the credit, but what is an ignorant editor in the Far East to do when the state combines with its undeniable energy in putting new things thru an unparalleled lack of reticence as to its own achievements? But we will do what we can to prevent that ambitious state from getting undeserved credit by publishing the following protest from the Director of Library Extension in Iowa against our article alluding to Wisconsin as a pioneer in sending books by parcel post to individual readers. The issue may narrow down to the question of the time of day when the first parcels of books were mailed from Madison and Des Moines. But surely it is as important to put this race on record as the split seconds difference in an interstate sprint.

Iowa long ago abandoned the use of the group system alone in her Traveling Library work, and books have for years been sent to individual readers in the state, in many cases by *return* mail or express, and always at the bare cost of transportation.

On the day that the parcel post law for books went into effect the Iowa Library Commission began the use of that method of carriage for its books, and hundreds of volumes have since been sent from our Traveling Library by parcel post all over the state, parcel post being especially useful here because almost the entire state lies within the first and second zones.

I beg, also, in this connection, to call your attention to the fact that the inclusion of books in parcel post was largely due to the efforts of an Iowa congressman, Mr. H. M. Towner of Corning, Iowa. Also that another Iowa congressman, Mr. W. R. Green of Audubon, Iowa, has recently introduced a bill in the House of Representatives to permit the sending of books free of charge by public libraries, and their return to these libraries, on rural routes running out of cities and towns with such libraries.

JULIA A. ROBINSON
Secretary Iowa Library Commission

"Today convinced me that I need Sanatogen!"

AND one day there comes to most of us the conviction that we, too, must have help—help that rebuilds, restores, replaces the nervous energy that has been so recklessly expended.

It is then that the kindly, tonic influence of Sanatogen is appreciated. For after all, that need of help is often but the nerves' need of nourishment.

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Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in 3 sizes, from $1.00 up.

Grand Prize, International Congress of Medicine, London, 1913.

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The well-known research chemist, New York, writes:
"The Chemical Union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.,
The eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London:
"Sanatogen is to me, mind a true tonic—tones the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

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THE MARKET PLACE

THE RAILROADS

Of the two decisions announced last week by the Interstate Commerce Commission one is more distinctly favorable to the railroads than the other, but both are of a character to encourage the companies and to cause further expenditures for needed supplies. In the decision which modifies the original one in the intermountain cases—virtually reversing parts of it—relief is given to transcontinental lines in the matter of rates because of the serious effect of water competition by way of the Panama Canal. In the other decision, which relates to the law which forbade railroad companies to own, operate or control steamship lines, operated thru the Panama Canal or in use elsewhere, with which they were naturally in competition, there is some relief for companies which own water lines that are not operated thru the Canal. They are permitted to retain the steamship lines unless it is shown that control of them is injurious to the public on account of a suppression of competition.

The railroad companies of Pennsylvania and New Jersey have begun a campaign for the repeal of the full crew laws of those states. It is their purpose to appeal to the people. Missouri's repeal of a full crew law by popular vote encourages them to believe that their arguments will be effective.

Railroad companies continue to give orders for the rails, locomotives and cars which they really need. The orders placed in the last thirty days amount to more than $30,000,000.

STOCKS AND THE INDUSTRIES

There was some improvement, last week, in the market for securities. On the New York Stock Exchange—where 997,550 shares were sold, against 1,258,715 in the week preceding—there were net gains, as a rule, especially in industrials. Additions to the prices of railroad shares were only fractional, in most cases, and New York Central lost 3⅝ points, owing to the company's issue of $100,000,000 of twenty-year convertible debentures, bearing interest at six per cent, which was generally regarded as a high rate. These bonds will be convertible into stock, at 105, after May 1, 1917. Bankers applied promptly for more than the entire issue, and the preliminary quotations in the market were at about 103. American Smelting shares showed an advance of 4½, and the gain for Bethlehem Steel shares was 2¾. The Bethlehem Company is at work on large orders, said to exceed $50,000,000, for the armies of the Allies. There was a net addition of three points to the market value of Steel Corporation common stock, the closing price being 43⅝, which is nearly six points above the lowest price recently reached, after the passing of the dividend. Sterling exchange declined to 4.82 1/16, the lowest figures known since October, 1907.

The market has been affected favorably by the improved condition of the great steel industry. Reports from the Steel Corporation last week showed that its unfilled orders on hand had increased in January by 411,928 tons. In December there had been a gain of 512,000 tons. One after another, the company's idle mills and furnaces have been going into operation. At Gary, the rail mill, closed for three months, is now at work on full time, and 2000 men have come back to the shops. The corporation's wire company has increased by $1 per ton the price of its product. Its tin plate mills are underselling the Welsh manufacturers in foreign markets. Their export trade is growing. Working now at ninety per cent of their capacity, they will soon, it is said, reach the limit of 100 per cent. All the men employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company were called back, last week, to full time. A few months ago, about 4000 were laid off, but 2000 had returned since the beginning of the year.

Continued increase of exports is taken into account in the securities market. Returns from the ports which represent eighty-five per cent of the trade show a great excess of exports over imports in the first week of February. New orders for war supplies are coming in. Spain has been added to the nations that are buying. Two officers sent by the Spanish Government are on their way to this country, where they are to purchase arms and submarines.

WAR COST IN CANADA

Canada is about to impose many new taxes, owing to her war expenditures. The bill was introduced by the Government last week in Parliament. It adds 7½ per cent to the general and intermediate tariff rates, and five per cent to the British preference rates. But certain articles, mostly those which farmers and fishermen must have, are excepted. The free list is virtually wiped out, the additional percentages applying to free-listed imports.

Even with the additional revenue thus obtained, there will be a deficit of $60,000,000 for the year that ends with March. And the Government looks forward to an outgo of $300,000,000 in the year beginning with April, while the income will be only $120,000,000, altho the new taxes will yield about $30,000,000. It intends to borrow $100,000,000.

The following dividends are announced: Southern Pacific Company, quarterly, $1.50 per share, payable April 1.

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WHERE IS THE BEE'S NOSE?

Any one who dares to venture close enough to the honey bee to watch him at work will see that his feelers or antennæ are of very great service to him. These little hair-like projections, coming from each side of the head, are continually in motion. Those who have made a study of the bee naturally concluded that it was in these appendages that the sense of smell was located and that their usefulness to the bee was in directing him to the honey-producing flowers. Experiments at first seemed to prove that this was the case. But recently Dr. McIndoo, one of the workers in the Entomological Department at Washington, has shown that we are entirely wrong in believing the nose of the bee to be located in the antennæ. He has found that the bee possesses a remarkably fine apparatus, far better than olfactory cells in the two feelers would be, which guides him to his food supply.

On many parts of the body of the honey bee Dr. McIndoo has found groups of bright spots. These spots when examined with the microscope proved to be pores which lead to elongated cells. When studied in detail each of these cells shows that its contents is in direct communication with the air at the outer end thru the pore and that its inner end connects with the nervous system. There are more than 2000 of these cells located on various parts of the body, legs, sting and mouth, but none of them is found on the antennæ. These, when examined microscopically, are found to be covered with a hardened membrane which could not possibly serve the bee in detecting odors. Dr. McIndoo has proved that the pores are the olfactory cells of the bee by coating them over so that odors cannot reach them and then observing what the bee does when different substances bearing odors are placed near him.

With 2000 cells provided to smell with, small wonder is it that the bee finds his food so easily even when he must make long journeys for it. When flying around he is continually bathing in scent laden air and whenever his olfactory cells are stimulated by his particular brand of odor he can easily detect the direction from which it comes.

Some of the papers read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Archæological Institute of America at their sessions in Philadelphia and Haverford during the Christmas holidays:

"Internal Factors Producing the Swarming of the Atlantic Palolo."
"Does Amphioxus Eat with His Left Ear?"
"Thrombotic Disease of Maple."
"The Passing of the Sequence of Tenses."
"The Behavior of an Entero-pneust."
"The Rhythmic Pulsation of the Cloaca of Holothurians."
"On the Affinities of Hyopsodus."
"Oral Endomebiasis."
"Pre-Otic Somites in Cyclostomes."
"Some Learning Curves."
"Fertilizer Experiments with Kale and Cabbage."
"Graphic Projection of Pleistocene Climatic Oscillations."
"A Chryselephantine Statuette of the Minoan Snake Goddess."

—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

65th Annual Statement

OF THE

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JANUARY 1, 1915

ASSETS

Home Office Building		$1,000,000.00
Real Estate:		
Acquired by Foreclosure	$29,143.33	
Supply Department	75,000.00	
		104,143.33
Cash on hand and in Banks		4,120,758.13
Stocks and Bonds		35,502,583.15
Mortgages secured by Real Estate		58,206,405.74
Loans on Collateral		1,083,269.35
Loans secured by Policies of this Company		11,537,512.00
Interest due and accrued December 31, 1914		2,364,075.66
Premiums in course of collection and deferred premiums		2,596,276.76
Amortized value of bonds and Market value, December 31, 1914, of stocks, over Book Value, less Assets not admitted		3,001,712.31
TOTAL ASSETS		$119,516,736.43

LIABILITIES

Reserve on Life, Endowment and Term Policies		$91,065,454.00
Additional Reserve, not included above		970,213.00
Premiums paid in advance, and other Liabilities		993,844.51
Unearned interest on Policy Loans		320,820.99
Taxes falling due in 1915		697,242.31
Reserve for special class of Policies and Dividends to Policyholders payable on demand		3,382,873.20
Losses and Claims awaiting proof and not yet due		694,067.41
Unearned Premiums on Accident, Health and Liability Insurance		3,313,361.36
Reserve for Liability claims		2,578,030.28
Surplus to Policyholders amortized basis for Bonds		15,500,829.37
Surplus to Policyholders, Market Values, June 30, 1914	$13,332,271.26	
Surplus to Policyholders, Market Value, Dec. 31, 1914	$12,838,035.26	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$119,516,736.43

INCOME

Premiums	$21,521,928.87
Interest, Rents, etc.	6,199,298.62
TOTAL INCOME IN 1914	$27,721,227.49

DISBURSEMENTS

Payments to Policyholders	$15,931,302.00
Taxes	735,172.79
All other Disbursements	7,820,310.92
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS IN 1914	$24,486,785.71

GAINS DURING 1914

Increase in Surplus to Policyholders	**$ 2,475,202.34**
Increase in Premium Income	**1,902,543.46**
Increase in Assets	**5,559,738.96**
Increase in Life Insurance in Force	**25,263,183.73**
New Life Insurance Issued in 1914	**$ 75,142,409.31**
Life Insurance Paid for in 1914	**64,756,755.31**
Life Insurance in Force, Jan. 1, 1915	**380,796,405.03**
Paid Policyholders since Organization in 1850	**263,717,904.00**

ODD LOTS

You may buy any number of shares for cash, one, five, seventeen, etc.; or you may buy ten or more shares on conservative margin. On the

PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN

a small first payment will permit you to buy one or more shares of standard stocks or bonds listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The balance is paid in easy monthly payments.

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1850 THE 1915

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In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., *President*

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CLARENCE H. KELSEY
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, *Banker*

EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, February 10th, 1915.

For the purpose of a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, called to be held at Albany, March 1st, 1915, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3.00 p. m., February 17th, 1915, and reopened on the morning of March 2d, 1915. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer

6% FARM | **DEPENDABLE FARM MORTGAGES** | **7% CITY**

Netting the investor 6 per cent. free of all expenses; title guaranteed. For sale by

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938 Lockwood Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.
I should like to smoke five of your Private Havana Cigars. Enclosed find 10c toward shipping expenses. I prefer (....) Light (....) Dark Cigars.
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Address .....
.....
(Please pin coupon to your business letterhead or business card, stating your position.)

Smoke Five Free

I make this offer especially to men accustomed to smoking 10c and two-for-25c. cigars.

For these are the men who most appreciate the exquisite flavor of my private Havana.

The leaf is from a mountainous district in Cuba. It is selected for me by a resident expert. Then made up especially for me under my monogram band. In 40 years of smoking I have never found so mild and sweet a smoke.

I want you to know, as thousands already do, what a delightful smoke this is. If you don't say that these cigars at $5 per hundred are the peer of any 10c cigar you ever smoked, the trial will have cost you nothing.

My Offer: Send me 10c toward shipping expenses and I will send you trial cigars. Then you can get future supplies at my low price—$5 per hundred, $2.60 for fifty, all charges prepaid. I offer other cigars, too, for those who like heavier, stronger smokes. You will find them described in my booklet. But send for the trial J. Rogers Warner Panetelas now. The coupon above is for your convenience. (43)

J. ROGERS WARNER
938 Lockwood Bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

January 1, 1915.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,100.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.00
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.00
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,891,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

DID HE WIN?

In our issue of February 8, we briefly described the experience of Mr. A. W. Smith, who maintained a Whole Life policy sixty-four years, commencing when he was thirty-two years old, surviving to receive in his own proper person the face value of it. The occasion is a rare one for the reason that very few people live to attain that advanced age. In commenting on the incident, I said that Mr. Smith lived and won.

One of my correspondents, a clergyman at Burlington, Massachusetts, questions the accuracy of my assertion. He writes:

"Did the Albert W. Smith, mentioned by you in your issue of February 8, live and *win?* The question has been raised in my mind by the fact that if each year he had deposited $11 (which was the average amount of premium, minus dividends, paid by him) in a savings bank that compounded annually at four per cent he, at the age of ninety-five, would have drawn better than $2200 instead of the $1000."

In saying that Mr. Smith lived and won, I had in mind the ancient selfish objection to life insurance, to the effect that a man must die to win its benefits; meaning, of course, that he himself would never receive the reward. The survival of this policyholder to the age of ninety-six, or beyond, is conclusive proof that as a protection against death life insurance was superfluous, and it must be admitted that he finally would have secured a larger sum if he had deposited the premiums in a savings banks at four per cent interest.

But is that an argument of sufficient weight for the guidance of more than one man in a million? Experience proves that the adoption of such a principle by any man who has dependents to protect would be disastrous. All that the vast majority of those who acted on it would have at death would be the accumulated principal and interest to their credit at the bank. Some of them would die the first year, an increased number the second year, and so on, until all were gone. A few would outlive the time necessary to accumulate by savings amounts equal to their insurance. No man knows the date of his death; Mr. Smith doubtless never believed he would live so long, at any rate, he was not assured of it. He needed protection and received it. He paid his share of the expense incident to that service during the time he had it.

The point I wished to make in this case, however, is unrelated to the question raised by my correspondent. It will be noted that the amount of money paid to Mr. Smith by the insurance company equaled exactly the amount of the insurance. It was, in fact, the reserve the company had been accumulating for the policy during the sixty-four years the contract had run. The principal of this reserve at the beginning of the sixty-third year was the difference between the face of the policy and the amount of interest at the assumed rate (probably four per cent) for one year, say $996.25. If he had died during that year this $996.25, plus the interest, would have settled the claim of $1000. Having outlived the year and the tabular term of the contract, the money was surrendered to him.

I was merely endeavoring to demonstrate in a few words the superior value—nay, the absolute necessity—of the mathematical reserve in life insurance, and by inference to caution policyholders against any scheme which attempts to dispense with it.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say that with all its hardships, most of us desire a continuance of life. Mr. Smith survived to a green old age, and the account we have of him warrants us in believing that he was in fair health and happy. To achieve these only, is to win. At one time he evidently needed the protection given by life insurance, and realizing that it was an expense willingly bore his share of it. The money he spent for shelter, clothing, food and entertainment for himself and family brought him and them—transitory, it is true—its fair equivalents. Some of it might have been saved and improved at interest. So with the service rendered by his policy. He had to contribute his just proportion of the death benefits of his company associates who preceded him to the grave. Finally, he outlives the necessities for the provision and receives the completed endowment which the wisdom of old line life insurance began sixty-four years previously to accumulate for him. I am firmly of the opinion that he won handsomely.

J. L., 23 Beaver street, N. Y. C.—The latest advices we have indicate that the Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York, N. Y., is the only company as yet from which the policy of the Gilder Policy Association may be procured.

E. M. O., Ithaca, N. Y.—As you do not like endowments, I can unequivocally recommend the policy offered you by the representative of the Connecticut company. You will not err either as to the contract itself or the company offering it. The latter stands well up in the first rank in the matter of management and in service to policyholders. Take that policy and keep it.

E. W. B., Wakonda, S. D.—Have no information yet of the company's operations in 1914 and do not know its present financial condition. December 31, 1913, its surplus was insignificant. Up to the date mentioned, its management was fairly subject to criticism.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company has recently increased its capital from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 and secured authority from the Connecticut legislature to further increase it to $10,000,000.

PEBBLES

"Do you know where the little boys go who don't put their Sunday School money in the plate?"

"Yes'm—to the movies."—*Williams' Purple Cow.*

Fond Mother (proudly)—An' do ye no think 'e looks like 'is father?

Sympathetic Neighbor (cheerfully)—An niver ye mind thot, Mrs. McCarty, so long as 'e's 'ealthy.—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Cholly—When I was a boy, you know, the doctor said if I didn't stop smoking cigarets I would become feeble-minded.

Miss Keen—Well, why didn't you stop?—*London Evening Standard.*

Musical Maiden (after trying her voice)—Do you think I can ever do anything with my voice, Professor?

Music Master (cautiously)—Well, it may come in handy in case of fire.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Professor of Chemistry—If anything should go wrong in this experiment, we and the laboratory with us might be blown sky-high. Come closer, gentlemen, so that you may be better able to follow me.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Simpson gallantly escorted his Boston hostess to the table.

"May I," he asked, "sit on your right hand?"

"No," she replied, "I have to eat with that. You'd better take a chair."—*Exchange.*

"S. C. 1. The Brussels sprouts will do no harm to the apple trees."—*Morning Post.* All very well, but we know what these Belgians are. As likely as not they have been plotting for years with the French beans to spring upon their inoffensive neighbors.—*Punch.*

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

Adapted for British use and respectfully dedicated to the British Admiralty.

BY BETSEY ROSS

Oh, say, can you see by the dawn's early light
What so proudly we spurned at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thru the perilous fight
We have always regarded as gauche and ill-seeming;
But the submarine scare, and the bombs in the air
Have made us content that our flag is not there.
Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner now wave
To insure that no Briton can e'er be a slave?

On the shore dimly seen thru the mists of the deep,
Where the Kaiser's grim host in dread silence reposes,
"What is that?" he exclaims, "do I wake or I sleep?
What flag now the breeze half conceals, half discloses?"
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
And Old Glory reflected now shines on the stream.
" 'Tis the star-spangled banner, intended to wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Oh, thus be it ever when Frenchmen shall stand
Between our loved homes and the loss we might suffer,
Blest with victory and peace by our Allies' firm stand,
And by brave little Belgium, which served as a buffer.
Then conquer we must, for the Yankees we trust
To kindly forget we are ever unjust;
And the star-spangled banner we earnestly crave
May enable Britannia to still rule the wave.

—*New York Evening Post.*

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

ALFRED D. FOSTER, President

Seventy-first Annual Statement

According to Values December 31, 1914, as fixed by the Massachusetts Insurance Department

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks	$38,805,409.00	Reserve at Massachusetts Standard	$61,808,377.71
Real Estate: Home Office Buildings	1,230,003.19	Death and Endowment Claims Reported and Awaiting Proofs	292,389.53
Other Real Estate	560,369.15	Reserve for Unreported Death Claims	47,678.00
Loans on First Mortgage	15,031,884.00	Reserve for Equalization of Mortality and Depreciation of Assets	300,000.00
Loans on Collateral Security	222,850.00	Premiums and Interest paid in advance	67,213.35
Loans on Policies and Premium Notes	11,665,392.24	Commissions and Expenses Accrued	52,694.43
Interest and Rents, due and accrued	867,077.49	Insurance Taxes, payable in 1915	158,094.39
Net Outstanding Premiums	634,347.91	Distribution of Surplus Accrued	462,979.17
Cash in Banks	1,144,778.05	Distribution of Surplus Apportioned Dec. 31, 1914, payable in 1915	1,070,000.00
			$65,159,426.58
		NET SURPLUS, Massachusetts Standard	5,003,584.45
	$70,163,011.03		$70,163,011.03

Increase in Premium Income	$542,243.13
Increase in Gross Income	707,494.06
Increase in Assets	3,094,308.50
Increase in Policy Reserves	3,876,852.39
Increase in Insurance in Force	16,282,265.00

EDWARD W. ALLEN, General Agent, 220 Broadway, New York City
LATHROP E. BALDWIN, General Agent, 141 Broadway, New York City
PARKER & HINKLEY, General Agents, White Building, Buffalo, New York
HENDERSON & MANN, General Agents, Cutler Building, Rochester, New York
HENRY P. WICKES, General Agent, Union Building, Syracuse, New York

ORGANIZED 1853

AMERICAN CENTRAL (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY

St. Louis, Missouri

Statement of Condition, December 31, 1914

Cash Capital	$1,000,000.00
Premium Reserve	1,755,321.75
Reserve for other Liabilities	408,563.25
Net Surplus	1,156,705.48
Admitted Assets	$4,320,590.48

Surplus to Policy-Holders, $2,156,705.48

EDW. T. CAMPBELL, President
W. A. BLODGETT, Vice-President
B. G. CHAPMAN, JR., Secretary
CONRAD ROEDER, Ass't Secretary

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PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan.

PEACE CENTENARY PRIZE CONTEST

Write for information regarding this contest, which is open free to all schools. Your students should begin work on their essays now, as the contest closes April fifth.

CONTEST DEPT., THE INDEPENDENT, 119 West Fortieth street, New York.

A Number of Things

by

Edwin E. Slosson

THIS war is renewing my youth. Being a "war baby" I grew up on the stories of the young veterans instead of *Arabian Nights* or Grimm's *Fairy Tales*. Now they all come back to me. For instance, the German Information Service sends me today the following "news" with a space left for yesterday's date:

Frankfort, February —Lured by the taste of real Silesian bacon, thirty Russians marched with a German prisoner into a German camp, relates the *Oberschlesische Anzeiger* of Upper Silesia.

George Goralczyk, a locksmith from Beuthen, chief of the volunteer fire brigade in that city, is a corporal in a machine gun corps which resisted the Russians. In one encounter, when the troop was hard prest and forced to withdraw, Goralczyk took the heavy machine gun on his shoulder and carried it to the nearest village, where he found refuge in a barn. Removing his knapsack, he lay down for a well earned rest, when suddenly he was surprized by a num- of Russians. Goralczyk put down his rifle and revolver and, since he could speak Polish well, began to converse with the Russians.

They were all hungry, so Goralczyk took a piece of real Silesian bacon and a piece of bread from his knapsack and gave them to the Russians while he thought of a plan for escape. He told them that German soldiers got such a ration of bacon and bread, besides warm food, whisky and excellent pay. By this glowing tale he succeeded in inducing the Russians to return to camp with him.

At dusk they marched to the German camp, the thirty men arranged in two files under Goralczyk's command. They halted before the quarters of the sergeant major, and Goralczyk reported to his superior. The latter refused to believe at first that Goralczyk had captured thirty men single handed and asked, "How did you manage it?"

"It was very simple," replied Goralczyk with a laugh. "I surrounded them."

I know this story is true because I have often heard him tell about it. Only his name was not Goralczyk. I think it was Macarthy or some such and he lived in Sabetha, Kansas, not Beuthen. The number of prisoners was originally two, but it rose to five while I was a boy and the natural increase would make it about thirty by now. "You didn't need a gun," he used to tell us. "All you had to do was to go out and holler 'Bacon, beans and baccy!' and the rebs would come a-runnin'."

And then the climax. The narrator always encored it several times without waiting for his auditors to demand it, and long after the applause had subsided and other speakers had the floor we could hear him chuckling over it to himself: "'I surrounded 'em,' sez I, and you ought to have heard how the captain laft."

That always was a good story. But there are others, like the one that comes from France about how the Germans entered an empty town whence all the inhabitants had suddenly fled, leaving the doors open and the meals cooking in the kitchen, and what fun the soldiers had with the trinkets in the jewelry stores. That was a Georgia town as I heard it. "And that afternoon we played ball with gold watches in the street," said the man with the G. A. R. badge. "Why didn't you put a watch in your pocket?" I asked, for I saw he had none. "That would have been stealing, sonny," he replied in grave reproof.

In one of the Petrograd reports it is stated that the German army in Poland is provided with some sort of a machine that turns the rails into corkscrew shape so they cannot be relaid when the line falls again into the hands of the Russians. What nonsense! There is no need for a portable rolling-mill. I could show them how it's done, for it has been shown me over many a camp-fire. First you build up a log house out of the ties and lay the rails across it. Then set it on fire and when the rails are soft enough two men at each end can bend them into curves. Our boys used to make U S out of them mostly as being easy and patriotic. But if they had time they would wind them around trees or construct words and sentences of a satiric and uncomplimentary nature for the benefit of the Confederates who were to follow. No doubt in Poland they are doing the same. The Russian language done in steel rails must look fine.

History repeats itself—or perhaps we should say, historians repeat themselves.

The clumsy attempt to disguise the "Lusitania" by displaying the American flag shows a lack of resourcefulness on the part of the British Admiralty that we should not expect from the land of Sherlock Holmes. They should rather have hoisted the Swiss, Bolivian or Bohemian flags. Or they might have painted on the stern some well-chosen *nom de guerre* such as

THE BERNHARDI

or

DIE GÖTZENDÄMMERUNG

Doubtless it would be equally effective to label the "Lusitania"

'WARE DERELICT!

or

THIS IS A GERMAN SUBMARINE IN DISGUISE

Later, as the Germans got onto these tricks, more elaborate disguises would be necessary. For instance, a vessel might easily be made up during the winter to resemble an iceberg by spraying water over the deck and sides and hanging a frieze of icicles along the sheets. (N. B. Sheets is a nautical term meaning ropes, not bed-kivers.) Since a whale was recently shelled by the British as a submarine, why should not the Germans, being so much stupider, mistake a Cunarder for a whale? The deception could be facilitated by a little brown canvas, and a spray pump on the bow to spout at intervals and spread abroad the odor of oil and spermaceti. Perhaps, too, the British Admiralty might buy out the scenery of some stranded comic opera and get up the liner as a coral island with the four funnels as palm trees and the edge of the torpedo net as a coral reef.

Instead of attempting to stop it would it not be more advisable for Congress to pass a law permitting any belligerent vessel in distress to raise the American flag on condition that it is kept up? The Germans could not object because their warships, "Goeben" and "Breslau," escaped capture in the Mediterranean by quickly selling themselves to Turkey. In this way we might in the course of time acquire a large part of the British merchant marine and navy at a mere nominal cost. To meet such an emergency every belligerent vessel on leaving port might be provided at our expense with an American flag and a pennant inscribed

SOLD TO AMERICA, 5 MINUTES AGO

But, after all, I am inclined to think that there is nothing better than a simple canvas sign lettered in lampblack and turpentine:

FRESH PAINT! KEEP OFF!

A student in the University of Atlantis who has had a great deal of experience in debates, formal and casual, has drawn up a set of rules governing the ethics and tactics of discussion which he permits me to publish:

THE TEN RULES OF ARGUMENTATION

I. You can discuss matters with a person or punch his nose. Sometimes the former policy has advantages.

II. Don't do things by halves. Either discuss or fight; it is a mistake to mingle the methods.

III. Your opponent is not a hypocrite, altho you might be one if you said the same things. Almost any position may be held sincerely.

IV. Your opponent may make mistakes in point of fact, but he does not tell lies. You have no business to discuss with liars at all.

V. Don't challenge any statement of fact made by your opponent unless you can prove his mistake.

VI. On the other hand, don't state anything as a fact unless you know how it could be proved.

VII. Don't accuse your opponent of "interested motives." That argument leads to mutual stalemate, for it can be bandied back and forth forever.

VIII. Don't misrepresent your opponent's arguments. By so doing you lead a charge against an army of ghosts and leave a real flesh and blood enemy to attack your unprotected flank.

IX. When you have lost your temper remember a pressing engagement at once. With your temper gone you are as capable of successful argument as a decapitated general is of strategy.

X. "But whosoever shall say, 'Thou fool,' shall be in danger of hell fire."

When in Rome do as the Romans ought to do.

It is a permissible surmise that the world would get along better if we all paid less heed to the *Zeitgeist* and more to the *Heilige Geist*.

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915

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INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

It may have been venturesome for a periodical seeking to develop rapidly its circulation to announce a series of articles on theistic cosmology at a time when, they say, nobody is interested in religion or philosophy. Nevertheless, it appears to have been justified for we have received more letters in commendation of this feature than of many supposedly more popular. Witness the following:

I am enjoying to the fullest Dr. Ward's articles on "What I Believe." I'm hoping they will find their way into book form. I cannot tell what a liberalizing and enlightening influence his writings have had over my mind and in my life during the last quarter of a century or more. I well recall the joy that filled my heart when I received the first copy of The Independent while serving in my first pastorate at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. It has widened my vision and driven sectarianism out of my heart. It has put me in touch with such great and gracious interpreters of literature and nature as Maurice Thompson and E. P. Powell, who taught me to love, as never before, the hills and valleys and birds and streams of my Southern Middle Tennessee home. The sanity of your views on Biblical Criticism saved me from "The Eclipse of Faith" and made of religion an infinitely more vital force in my life.

GEORGE GOWEN

Mathews, Virginia

A distinguished American theologian thinks we have not made sufficiently prominent the following points in this constant discussion of the conduct of the war:

In getting at a judgment whether colossal guilt is to be ascribed to Germany for "militarism" ought not the reader to put into the balances the possible benefit that "militarism" has had for Germany? For the first time I heard from Professor Christlieb, then delegate to the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, 1873, that the German military system was a blessing to his country because it developed the physical manhood of its people. I have conversed since in many studies and homes in Germany from peace-loving Stuttgart to Prussian Berlin and in every case I found the same view taken. During these last forty years something has come over the German people. The men seem to be physically better developed and have better carriage. More than that, there seems to be in Germany more self-reliance and manliness unto personal bravery. If a certain amount of insolence has come with this development, it is to be deplored. But I have found American braggartism and English insolence also.

So far as I have seen in The Independent no condemnation of the employment of Turcos and other Africans under French control and of Sikhs under English auspices. If to burn Louvain is "an awful atrocity," what of the employment of these agents of war and blood against white men? "Everything is fair in war." That is a horrible principle and was made horrible long ago by the declaration of a great Englishman, Lord Chatham. We used to learn the passage under Mark Bailey at New Haven. After condemning the resort to "the shambles of every German despot" for mercenaries to fight Americans, he says "who has dared to authorize and associate to our arms the tomahawk and the scalping knife of the savage, to call into civilized alliance the wild and inhuman inhabitants of the woods, to delegate to merciless Indians the defense of disputed rights and to wage the horrors of this barbarous war against our brethren?" It seems to me that while the curse is being pronounced upon Germany, the fact of the employment of half savages against her should be brought out.

DAVID S. SCHAFF

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

That something is wrong with the commercial connection between producer and consumer is evident when glut and scarcity can coexist in the same country, as described in the letter below. The natural instinct of the rural mind is to lay everything that goes wrong to the financial system, but we fear the problem is not so simple as that.

Benton County, Missouri, had a million bushels of apples rotting on the ground because her people had no money to pay for gathering and shipping the crop and there are three counties in Illinois that did not gather or ship their apples because they would not pay for the labor; this, with millions of people in the great cities to whom those apples would be the bread of life and the builder of health; and with men, women and children needing work in the canning factories. This, with like conditions affecting the South's great crop of sweet potatoes, molasses, dairy products, chickens and eggs; this, with the railroads complaining that they are not making running expenses and the people crying out about the high cost of living; this, with widows and little children glad to get work in the canning factories and not able to afford meat once a week.

Secretary McAdoo, in his effort to make bankers deal justly by their clients, has tied up millions of dollars just when and where they were most sorely needed. In many towns of the South people mortgage their lands to borrow money at ten per cent interest and the banker makes in a few years, an excuse to renew the bond, charging interest on interest. Beautiful lands are for sale at ten dollars an acre with no buyers.

MRS. MARGARET A. COLLINS

Fayetteville, Arkansas

I am reading The Independent these days with keen enjoyment from cover to cover. I think the short, concise articles you are publishing on the Great War have given me a better idea of the existing conditions than anything else I have read.

I feel that when I have gone thru a number of The Independent I am reliably posted up-to-date on many subjects, and the process has been interesting as well as instructive. The Independent is its own best advertisement.

CARROLL D. SMITH

Illustrated London News

THE AUTHOR OF THE INVISIBLE BLOCKADE

GRAND ADMIRAL ALFRED P. VON TIRPITZ, GERMAN MINISTER OF MARINE, THE MAN WHO DID MOST TO CREATE THE PRESENT GERMAN NAVY. HE BELIEVES GERMANY CAN BOTTLE UP BRITISH PORTS AND STARVE THE NATION. SEE MR. BENJAMIN'S ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE.

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1915 NUMBER 3456

MR. WILSON AFTER TWO YEARS

THE presidency of Woodrow Wilson has run half its course. It is a convenient occasion to consider what kind of a President he is and how he has comported himself in his great office. No estimate made now can be final. Only the rectifying perspective and the clarifying illumination of passing time will avail to make the picture a thoroly truthful one.

Mr. Wilson is by conviction a democrat. He believes in the people. He would have them govern; and he would have every act of government infused with the purpose of promoting the popular welfare. He is a hater of autocracy, a consistent foe of special privilege. In his dealing with the tariff, with the trust problem, with the banking and currency system, with the perplexities of the people of Mexico, he has uniformly and firmly upheld the rights of the many as against the privileges of the few. In working out these vexing problems he may have made mistakes. He may have fallen short of the wisest adjustment of means to ends. But his purpose, at least, has been single, his motives high.

Mr. Wilson is not only a democrat in the broad meaning of the term, he is a Democrat in the partizan sense. He believes profoundly in his party, its principles and its purposes; and he sometimes lets his party loyalty color his actions and obscure his judgment. Partizan appointments in the diplomatic service, displacing with inexperienced men others who had been trained by service at different capitals, have been a disappointment to those who had hoped that the recently adopted policy of promotion for merit and ability would be a continuing one. In his Jackson Day address Mr. Wilson declared that the Republican party had not had a new idea in thirty years. Such a statement is defensible only on a definition of the term "Republican party" worthy of none but the most reckless political campaigner. During the presidential campaign and since Mr. Wilson has persistently misinterpreted the fundamental principle of the trust program of the Progressive candidate for President and his associates in describing it as an advocacy of "regulated monopoly." In such instances as these Mr. Wilson lets his partizanship cloud his usually clear vision.

Mr. Wilson knows his own mind. He has the courage of his convictions. With pertinacity and determination he has held his party associates in Congress to the task of working out the party's program of legislation long after many of them would have been glad to give it up for the time and go home. There has been little room for doubt at any time as to just what the President wanted. There has at no time been any sign of weakening in his efforts to bring it to accomplishment.

Sometimes it has seemed that he has been a little too sure that in knowing his own mind he knew the mind of the country as well. In the matter of the Ship Purchase bill he has been persistent to the point of obstinacy, on a matter to which the country had never committed itself and on which there appeared in increasing volume, as time went on, strong differences of opinion.

Mr. Wilson has shown himself an able and forceful party leader. He was nominated by a divided party; he has made it act in its legislative career as tho it were a united party. His hand has been continuously felt in the work of Congress. He has stood rigidly for the redemption of party pledges and for the enactment of legislation to which the party stood committed. He has exerted great influence upon Congress. But he has done it by the force of his personality and the prestige of his position in the nation and in his party. There is no evidence that he has used any improper means of influence or brought pressure to bear upon individual congressmen in unjustifiable ways. Mr. Wilson has proceeded upon the sound conviction that the President is a coordinate part of the law-making power, holding, indeed, a peculiar position therein as the one man elected by all the people and representing therefore not any sectional interest but the common welfare.

IN international relations Mr. Wilson has kept the United States upon a high plane of idealism and honor. He threw the whole force of his personal influence into the scale to impel a not too eager Congress to do justice in the repeal of the Panama Canal tolls exemption act. He has encouraged the signing of arbitration and "breathing spell" peace treaties with many nations of the world. Since the Great War began, he has steered a steady course in perilous waters. He has maintained the neutrality of the United States with fine impartiality; and at the same time he has not hesitated to call the warring powers to account for actual or threatened invasions of American rights.

In Mexico, Mr. Wilson has been actuated by a keen feeling for democracy and the rights of man. He has wanted the Mexican people to have every opportunity, consistent with due respect for the rights of the rest of the world, to work out their own problems in their own way. But in translating his convictions into action he has fallen into serious inconsistencies. He has vibrated between impulsive action and passive drifting. He brought the United States to the verge of war thru a demand for reparation which in the outcome was never granted. He seized a custom house and a city at a cost of seventeen American dead in order to prevent the

landing of arms which a few days later were quietly disembarked at another port without a shadow of protest. Mr. Wilson's ideals for Mexico have been splendid; his policy has hardly been either consistent or sound.

But despite these criticisms, well founded as we believe them to be, Mr. Wilson has shown himself a President notable for high-mindedness, commanding ability, breadth of vision and fineness of spirit. Naught but the verdict of history should dub a man great. But if the promise and performance of the first half of his administration are not belied in the second, it would be a matter of the keenest surprize and disappointment if the future time does not put the name of Woodrow Wilson high on the roll of America's chief executives.

THE MEANING OF A HURRICANE

THE news that the Manua Islands of the Samoan group have been devastated by a South Sea cyclone, leaving nearly two thousand of our wards in danger of starvation, reminds us of our duty toward the people we have taken under our protection. The American gunboat "Princeton" has brought to them what aid it could, but since the Samoans have lost not only their food supplies but also many of their palm trees, not only their houses but even in some places the soil, it is imperative that our Government should take prompt and generous action to relieve their necessities.

It also reminds us that we owe our peaceful acquisition of these islands to another hurricane of this same stormy season but twenty-six years ago. The phrase which ancient law applied to all such catastrophes is appropriate here at least, for the storm that providentially came in the nick of time to prevent a war between Germany and the United States might well be called the "Act of God." Robert Louis Stevenson modestly entitled his marvelous bit of descriptive writing "A Footnote to History," but in his closing lines he discloses the fact that he realized the importance of the episode as few did in those days:

> Thus in what seemed the very article of war and within the duration of a single day, the sword-arm of each of the two angry powers was broken; their formidable ships reduced to junk; the disciplined hundreds to a horde of castaways. . . . The so-called hurricane of March 16 made thus a marking epoch in world history; directly and at once it brought about the congress and treaty of Berlin; indirectly, and by a process still continuing, it founded the modern navy of the States. Coming years and other historians will declare the influence of that.

"Coming historians" will indeed have much to say of this critical moment, but already we can see better than R. L. S., for all his prophetic insight, what it meant when the American warships "Trenton," "Vandalia" and "Nipsic" ranged up alongside of the German warships "Adler," "Eber" and "Olga" and the British warship "Calliope" stood between holding the balance of power. President Cleveland was known to be no jingo. He was so averse to expansion in the Pacific that he tried to give back Hawaii to her savage queen. So when he called upon Congress to appropriate six hundred thousand dollars for immediate use in the protection of American interests in Samoa there was no opposition except from those who thought he should have taken even stronger action when the Germans in Apia harbor violated a fundamental American principle by searching our vessels. Senator Reagan called for armed opposition to "the arrogant power." Senator Frye said that no fourth class European power would stand what the United States had stood from Germany. It was the expectation of the world that the American and British vessels would soon be in conflict with the German. In fact the newspapers reported firing had already begun.

Then the storm broke. There were thirteen unlucky vessels afloat in Apia Bay when the sun rose. When it set there was none left. Twelve were sunk or grounded. One, the British "Calliope," steamed out of the harbor mouth against the storm, cheered by the Americans on the "Trenton" which she passed as she made her way to safety in the open sea.

If the battle had been fought the loss of shipping could not have been greater. Of the crew of the American "Vandalia" forty-three were lost. Of eighty Germans on the "Eber" only four were saved. It seemed as tho Nature had tried to put to shame the destructive efforts of man. When the news reached Europe and America the horror of it banished all thoughts of war. But those on the spot did not know that the danger was over, so Admiral Kimberly collected his shipwrecked men and paraded them on the beach while the band played "Hail Columbia." It would make a scene for a historical painter—if our American artists were not so exclusively occupied with purple cows and mermaids—the green background of volcanic peaks, the stormy sea in the foreground dashing against the vessels stranded upon the coral reef, the tattered palm trees along the beach, the ruins of nipa huts and corrugated iron shops, and amid this devastation two separating bands of castaways, just snatched from the jaws of death but ready to enter them again at command of their countries.

But no such commands were given. Ten years later the British "Porpoise" and the American "Philadelphia" joined in a bombardment of Apia, but since then Samoa has been at peace. To put an end to the dispute England withdrew her claims to Samoa and Germany and the United States divided the islands between them. Now it is New Zealand instead of Germany which holds Apia and Stevenson's wish has come true.

THE VISION OF PROPHETS AND BARDS

BECAUSE war is so utterly devilish, and has sunk to such a level of meanness, hiding in muddy ditches, retreating many miles away to hurl bombs on whom they may hit, at safe distance shooting with superior guns a flying foe, bombarding cathedrals, burning libraries and universities, raiding defenseless towns, devising and singing revenge and hate; therefore this is the time to dream of the sweetness of peace and the return of the Saturnian Age, an age that never was, but will be if perennial longings and prayers can bring it.

It is no siren song, this of Hebrew prophet and Greek sage and Roman bard and Persian seer and the inspired singers of every age. "They shall beat their swords into plowshares," says Isaiah, "and learn war no more." Then "righteousness and praise shall spring forth before all the nations," and "none shall hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain." And he that had the vision in Patmos saw the angel come down from

Heaven with the key of the abyss and the chain to close and seal Hell for a thousand years.

So Plato, mouthpiece of the wisest of the Greeks, turned aside from the riot of the Persian war to tell of the well-governed Atlantis, to be followed in our later centuries by Bacon's *New Atlantis* and More's *Utopia*, and he gave the longest of his dialogs to design a Republic founded on philosophy and justice, a state "in which they only shall rule who are truly rich, not in silver and gold, but in virtue and wisdom, which are the true blessings of life." And so, after the wars of Cæsar, the twin Augustan poets looked for the Golden Age and seemed to see it close at hand. He who sang Iulus, progenitor of Julius Cæsar, promised Pollio that the spindles of the accordant Fates should hasten the day when war should cease, when navies should no more vex the seas, and herds no more fear the huge lions, and when the fields and flocks of every land should supply the wants of all. His brother poet took up the refrain, and in the nation's secular prayer to Apollo and Diana foresaw the day when—

Faith now and Peace shall back to earth return,
Honor and ancient Chastity revive;
Forgotten Virtue dare appear again
And richest Plenty fill her freshening horn.

Space would fail us to cite the poets of our own tongue only who have had the same sweet vision. Listen to the youth who sang as no other boy ever sang:

Yea, Truth and Justice then
Shall down descend to men
Orbed in a rainbow; and, like glories wearing,
Mercy shall sit between
Orbed in celestial sheen,
With radiant feet the tissued clouds down steering,
And Heaven as at some festival
Shall open wide the gates of her high palace wall.

And we must mention him who struck Virgil's lyre with a diviner fervor:

All crime shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail,
Returning Justice lift aloft her scale;
Peace o'er the world her olive wand extend,
And white-robed Innocence from Heaven descend.
No more shall nation against nation rise,
Nor ardent warriors meet with hateful eyes;
Nor fields with gleaming steel be covered o'er,
The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into scythes shall bend,
And the broad falchion in a plowshare end.

We have quoted Milton and Pope; we add only, out of many from the prophet Tennyson:

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing love of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old;
Ring in the thousand years of Peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

Not yet, shriek the jangling iron throats of War. But the prophet and the bard and the peace-song of Bethlehem will ere long shame the discord of courts and kings, for this year's worst of all wars will hasten the years of peace.

Yet with the war of sin and strife
The world has suffered long;
Beneath the angels' strain have rolled
Two thousand years of wrong;
And man at war with man, hears not
The love-song which they bring;
Oh! hush the noise, ye men of strife,
And hear the angels sing!

AMERICAN MADE RATTAN

HERE is an opportunity for getting hold of a branch of American trade that properly belongs to us anyway. The war has disclosed the curious fact that the chair-makers of the United States have been getting their rattan from the Philippines by way of Germany! The crude rattan raised in the southern Philippines is mostly shipped first to the British port of Singapore, then to the German port of Hamburg, where it is machined and made ready for use, and then it comes to America, where, of course, the purchaser pays for all of the English and German middlemen thru whose hands it has passed. Now that this roundabout route is blocked, why not short-circuit it and get our rattan direct from our own islands?

The *sika* of Palawan is the best rattan in the world, with the possible exception of that from Borneo, and the supply is large in other forests of the Philippines. Surely Uncle Sam will feel more comfortable when he is sitting on the front porch of an evening in a chair grown and shipped and made under the American flag.

A BATTLE-BORN UNIVERSITY

THE Germans are determined not to let the stress of conflict interfere with the continued development of that phase of their culture that has been the admiration of the outside world, namely their system of higher education. A new university has come into existence, during the war, at Frankfort on the Main.

The Kaiser had signed its charter on August 1, the same day as the declaration of war against Russia, and on its opening day sent a telegram from the field regretting that "the defense of the Fatherland" prevented his attending the inauguration in person. The greatest of German universities, Berlin, opened its doors in a time of strife second only to the present, for it dates from 1809, and Leyden, the greatest of the Dutch universities, owed its origin to the siege of that city by the Spanish in 1574.

The city of Frankfort has long been ambitious to have a university of its own, partly because its growing importance demands that it be put on an equality with the cities of eastern Germany in this respect, partly because it wanted an institution of a different kind; a university that would give proper recognition to the practical arts and sciences and a university that would be free from the aristocratic and sectarian traditions which were particularly obnoxious in a city whose population consists largely of Jews. So we find in this new university only three faculties of the conventional four. Law, medicine and philosophy are present, but instead of the fourth, theology, we find two other departments, natural science and economic and social science. This last will incorporate the previously existing Academy of Social and Commercial Science, which had last year over a thousand students. One of its objects is the training of public officials and business men, whom the Germans very curiously seem to regard as needing education. Apparently they have never heard of our American theory that every man knows by natural instinct the art of mayoring or of salesmanship.

The University of Frankfort also includes other existing institutions of learning, among them the Royal Institution of Experimental Therapy, under the direc-

tion of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan. The endowment is two million dollars and the city will give it a liberal appropriation. It starts off with forty-nine professors, thirteen assistant professors and eighteen docents. Like the other German universities, it is coeducational.

Americans will watch the development of the new university with especial interest, for it represents movements of growing strength in this country. Many of our institutions have added courses in commerce and civic affairs and our municipal and urban universities have become of such importance that they have started the new year with a National Association for coöperation in the development of city activities. It is eminently fitting that the ancient Free City of Frankfort should be a leader in the movement for municipal universities.

WISE AS SERPENTS

THERE lies on our table a startling refutation of the common notion that a missionary magazine is dull. *World Outlook*, with a news-stand cover, striking illustrations, ingenious and varied "makeup," and sprightly "copy," is so completely attractive as to deceive the unwary reader into regarding it as a frankly secular affair. "*World Outlook*," say the editors, who represent the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, "aims to be a journal of the future." It certainly succeeds as a journal of the present.

SHAW'S FABLE FARCE

ONLY Shaw could have done it, and he never did it before; to use an early Christian legend as the plot for hilarious horseplay comedy, to make fun out of the martyrs without making fun of them, to introduce anachronisms for the purpose of making an historical scene true to life, to present the most serious of modern problems in the discussion of the questions of offering incense to Diana and of fighting in the Coliseum, these are what Shaw has done in *Androcles and the Lion*, which was published in *Everybody's* in September and is now being produced by Granville Barker in New York. We must also not forget to mention that this war-play was written before the war, as Shaw with his characteristic lack of diffidence reminds us in his note written for the New York production:

> Finally, a word must be said about the prophetic character given to this play by the outbreak of war, which followed it so soon. In Ferrovius you have not only an individual character of a familiar type, but a historic symbol of humanity, captivated by the fascination of the Christian doctrine and passionately embracing it, only to discover at the first blast of the war trumpet that his real god is still Mars, and his Christianity only an admiration, an aspiration, a glimpse of a higher future, after all. Readers of the author's *Common Sense About the War* will remember the passage in which he calls on the Christian churches to close their doors until the war is over, and not to put Mars in the place of Christ on their altars. In this he is obviously holding up the example of Ferrovius in this play, who quite simply and honestly gives up his pretension to Christianity after his sanguinary victory in the arena, and confesses himself a disciple of Mars, whilst retaining his conviction that tho "the Christian God is not yet," he will have the last word when all our pseudo-Christians are dust.

Ferrovius, the strong man, is a match for Ursus of *Quo Vadis* with only such difference as there is between a Sienkiewicz and a Shaw. The lion, with his hind legs kneed the wrong way, is as funny as his prototype in the "Wizard of Oz," but this does not detract from the inherent dignity of his surgeon and waltzing partner, Androcles, the real hero of the play tho most unheroic of aspect. Androcles is more than Tolstoyan, he goes back to St. Francis at least, if not to Buddha, who gave himself as food to the starving lioness. This gives Shaw his chance to preach vegetarianism on the sly. As for the jolly Christian martyrs, we have no fault to find with them, remembering how St. Lawrence jested on the gridiron.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURE SHIP

WHEN Jason sailed the "Argo" it was only on the homeward voyage that she carried treasure. But U. S. S. "Jason," a mere collier, is a treasure ship outbound and homebound alike. In November we saw her sail with Christmas gifts for Europe; now she is returning freighted with exhibits for our own Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The last gift was unloaded at Salonica. Then the "Jason" steamed to Piræus and Genoa, where one set of allies—Germany, Austria, and Hungary—sent their exhibits aboard. At Marseilles she took on the French and Belgian consignments, at Barcelona those from Spain and Portugal. After a stop at Plymouth for what British merchants are sending, and the Scandinavian, Dutch and Russian exhibits, she sails home and thru the Canal to San Francisco. The Belgian showing is doubly interesting. It is pathetically historic, now, and its presence here involves the friendly coöperation of France, whose railways carried it free to Marseilles.

It will be remembered that the effort to make the Panama-Pacific an international exposition in the widest sense failed because England and Germany had made an agreement not to participate. Now that the war has broken all bonds between the two countries Germany is going to exhibit and will use more than 40,000 square feet of space at San Francisco.

If the United States sent some joy to Europe by the Christmas Ship, this second cargo brings its recompense, for without these contributions from the belligerents the Exposition would have lacked much that was needed to round out its significance. And there in the "Jason's" hold, where Belgian and German products lie side by side, there is a satirical—and cheerful—bit of internationalism rare enough on the war-troubled seas today.

Professor Rudolf Eucken of Jena University, in protesting against taking Bernhardi, whom he has never read, as the exponent of the German spirit, says:

> I will guarantee to show any great people in any light that is desired, peaceful or warlike, soft or hard, believing or unbelieving, if I am allowed to select any portions I like out of its literature, and to pin the whole people to them. In this way one can prove what one likes.

This is quite true, but unfortunately the Germans are now behaving as tho they had read more of Bernhardi than of Eucken.

According to the antis the right of suffrage depends upon the ability to bear arms. Therefore we may expect them to petition the Czar to give the ballot to Olga Krasilnikoff, the girl who took part in nineteen Polish battles without being discovered, until on being wounded in the foot she was taken to the Moscow hospital. The Czar, not being an anti, has bestowed upon her the Cross of St. George instead of the vote.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

February 15—Germans driving Russians back in Poland north of Vistula. Forty British and French aeroplanes bombard Belgian cities.

February 16—Austrians and Germans defeat Russians on Sereth River, Bukowina. American foodship "Wilhelmina" from New York to Hamburg seized by British.

February 17—Austrians defeat Russians in Dukla Pass. Russians evacuate Czernowitz and retire beyond Pruth River.

February 18—French repulse German attacks in Champagne and Argonne. German proclamation declaring war zone about England and Ireland takes effect.

February 19—German submarines torpedo French steamer "Dinorah" and Norwegian tanker "Belridge" from New Orleans in Channel, but neither sunk. Germans direct attack toward Narew River, Poland.

February 20—Germans approach Novo Georgievsk, strongest of Polish fortresses. French gain in Vosges Mountains.

The Recovery of East Prussia

The victory of the Germans east of the Mazurian Lakes seems to have been greater than was at first reported. The German General Staff claims to have taken 64,000 prisoners and to have inflicted terrible losses upon the enemy in killed and wounded. The Russians were almost enveloped before they knew it by the two wings of the German army, which closed in upon them from north and south by swift night marches. The left wing formed behind Insterburg and advanced thru Pilkallen to the frontier, then swept southward on the Russian side of the line. On the night of February 10 this column captured 10,000 prisoners and seventy-five camp kitchens. A furious snowstorm and muddy roads delayed the Germans, so that part of the Russian forces in this region managed to escape the trap and retreat to their own country.

The German left, which passed by Johannisburg to the south of the Mazurian Lakes, was equally successful, and the Fifty-seventh Russian was almost wiped out, losing 5000 men as prisoners.

Emperor William was present during the fighting in the center and afterward reviewed his troops in Lyck. In his telegram from the front to the Imperial Chancellor in Berlin reporting the victory he says:

My joy was tempered by the sight of that one time so flourishing region which for long weeks has been in the hands of an enemy without human feelings. The enemy has in senseless fury destroyed during his flight almost the last house. Our beautiful Mazurian country is a wilderness. What cannot be replaced has been lost, but I know myself to be one with every German when I solemnly promise that everything within human power shall be done to create anew fresh life from the ruins.

The German Advance

The Germans are not content with clearing the Russians out of East Prussia, but are carrying the war into the enemy's country and have continued their advance eastward toward the Niemen (Memel) River, which parallels the frontier at a distance of fifty miles. This is defended by three fortresses, Kovno, Olita and Grodno, forming the northern part of the chain which extends down the Narew River to Warsaw. The Germans tried to break thru this chain last fall, but were defeated at Suwalki and Augustowo. If they succeed this time they will be able to cut the railroad which runs behind this chain of fortifications. This would cut off the connection between Petrograd and Warsaw except by a roundabout southern route and probably compel the surrender of the Polish capital.

All of the fighting so far, terrific as it has been, may be compared to the driving in of outposts before a line of entrenchments. For the Germans have merely reached the foremost of the Russian fortifications. The established line of defense in Poland is, for reasons already stated, placed not at the frontier but along the triangle formed by the Vistula and its chief tributary, the Narew River. The famous "Polish Quadrilateral" is composed of the four fortresses of Warsaw, Novo Georgievsk, Ivangorod on the Vistula and Brest-Litovsk on the Bug. The line is completed by a chain of fortresses of varying strength along the Niemen and Narew rivers. It remains to be seen, for the Germans have so far not been able to prove, whether these strong-

THE GERMAN ADVANCE

The above map shows the great change made in the eastern situation. During the past week the Russians have been driven out of the territory lightly shaded into the darker area of the map. In Poland north of the Vistula the Germans have retaken Lipno, Sierpec and Plock, and are now only fifteen miles from the key fortress of the Russian line of defense, Novo Georgievsk. The Russians, who had occupied East Prussia as far as the Mazurian Lakes, were suddenly attacked from north and south by the German forces moving along the frontier. The German left moved eastward from Insterburg and then struck south, while the right, advancing south of the lake district by Johannisburg, attacked from this quarter. The Germans are now within reach of the river fortresses from Osowiec to Warsaw (represented on the map by stars)

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holds will collapse under attack as quickly as Liège and Namur, or will resist them indefinitely, like Verdun. Doubtless Hindenburg would rather undertake to capture Warsaw than to carry the Yser Canal. The lesson of the war is that the only reliable ramparts are those that are made of men. Give them shovels, guns and plenty of ammunition and they will be safer in the open than beneath the shelter of a Gruson chilled-steel cupola.

In order to prevent the Germans from utilizing the railroads in an invasion of Russia the Russian railroads were built with a different width of track from the standard gage of Western Europe and America, four feet eight and a half inches. The five-foot Russian gage is no doubt better than the ordinary, but the constant necessity of changing cars at the frontier has seriously impeded the foreign trade of Russia, and the supposed military advantage seems likely to prove illusory, for the Germans have had their rolling stock fitted with adjustable wheels so they may also be run on the wider Russian road. But, on the other hand, if the Russians come to invade Germany they will not be able to employ the numerous German railroads until they can capture enough engines and cars, and these, of course, will be run out of their reach as rapidly as possible.

The Recovery of Bukowina

During the first week of September the Russians occupied, without resistance, Czernowitz (pronounced Cher′-no-vitz), the capital of Bukowina. In December they completed the conquest of the province as far as the Rumanian frontier. Then the tide of war turned and ever since they have been on the retreat, closely prest by the Austrian troops. It is reported from Budapest that the onslaught of the Austrians was so sudden as to capture the Russian General Staff and the commander-in-chief committed suicide.

The retreat of the Russians from southern Bukowina was accomplished under the greatest difficulties. The weather was twenty degrees below zero and the snow thru which the Siberian troops had to make their way was in places over four feet deep. The defiles had been obstructed by felling trees and while the Siberians were breaking thru the Tyroleans fired upon them from the mountains and rolled down rocks upon them.

The Russians, outnumbered and unable to bring reinforcements into Bukowina because of the absence of railroads, did not attempt to make a stand until they got beyond the Sereth River, about fifteen miles south of the capital of the crownland. Here they fortified a strong position on top of a plateau behind the river valley. The Austrians bombarded this line on February 15 and 16 and finally charged across the Sereth in the face of the enemy's fire. This fight was witnessed by the correspondent of the London *Chronicle* and New York *Times*, and he gives us almost the only description we have had of the fighting on the eastern theater:

> Early today masses of the enemy advanced at three points, and their assaults seemed utterly regardless of losses. Pursuing their favorite tactics of smashing thru at any cost as long as they gained the bottom of the valley, they began climbing the opposite slope. The Russian artillery soon found the range and simply swept the enemy away as they attempted to advance.
>
> It was a grand spectacle in the snow-carpeted valley, and from the hillsides there was a continuous roar of heavy artillery, the harsh, snappy sound of the machine guns joining in the terrible symphony of death. Wave after wave of gray-coated Austrians and Germans came on anew, passing over the bodies of their slain comrades, and then would melt away to disintegrate as if they were so many men of snow suddenly exposed to the spring sunshine.
>
> The glistening white surface of the valley was discolored with groups of inanimate objects which a few hours before had been living men. They died there in thousands, annihilated by the Russian fire. Some there were who succeeded in crossing the shell-swept valley of death, and, climbing the slope, confronted the Russians, only to meet their end by a deadly fire at short range from the entrenched positions.
>
> Isolated groups of what had once been whole brigades flung themselves against the parapets of the trenches behind which was arranged the brown-coated Russian line fighting with the fierce and deadly desperation of men

Paul Thompson

TO-DAY'S FIGHTING—BACK TO THE BARRACKS AFTER DUTY IN THE TRENCHES

Germans who have taken part in the heavy fighting at Soissons returning, mud-stained but unhurt, to their quarters. These troopers are billeted in substantial cottages of the French village

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prepared to face extermination in preference to yielding.

The Russians defeated in the battle of the Sereth were obliged to abandon Czernowitz, for they were threatened on the west by another army which had crost the Carpathians into Galicia and advanced down the Pruth River. Accordingly the Russians evacuated Bukowina and withdrew beyond the Pruth. This has been an unlucky river for the Russians, for it was on the Pruth that Peter the Great met defeat 200 years ago.

This new movement of the Austrians cuts the Russian forces in two and may possibly lead to the regaining of Lemberg, the Galician capital, or to the relief of the beleaguered fortress of Przemysl, especially if, as the Budapest reports claim, the Russians have also been defeated in Dukla Pass, south of Przemysl, with the loss of many thousands.

The British Reply In reply to the American note, published in full in our last week's issue, calling attention to the danger arising from the use of the American flag by British merchant vessels, the British Government makes the following statements:

It would, therefore, be unreasonable to expect his Majesty's Government to pass legislation forbidding the use of foreign flags by British merchant vessels to avoid capture by the enemy, now that the German Government have announced their intention to sink merchant vessels at sight with their noncombatant crews, cargoes, and papers, a proceeding hitherto regarded by the opinion of the world not as war, but piracy.

It is felt that the United States Government could not fairly ask the British Government to order British merchant vessels to forego a means, always hitherto permitted, of escaping not only capture, but the much worse fate of sinking and destruction.

Great Britain always has, when a neutral, accorded to vessels of other states at war the liberty to use the British flag as a means of protection against capture, and instances are on record when United States vessels availed themselves of this facility during the American civil war. It would be contrary to fair expectation if now, when conditions are reversed, the United States and neutral nations were to grudge to British ships the liberty to take similar action.

The British Government have no intention of advising their merchant shipping to use foreign flags as a general practise or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction. The obligation upon a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely for itself the nationality and character of a merchant vessel before capturing it, and *a fortiori* before sinking and destroying it, has been universally recognized.

If that obligation is fulfilled, the hoisting of a neutral flag on board a British vessel cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping, and the British Government holds that if loss to neutrals is caused by disregard of this obligation it is upon the enemy vessel disregarding it and upon the government giving the orders that it should be disregarded that the sole responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest.

The German Reply Last week we published the full text of the American warning to Germany against the risk to neutral shipping thru the establishment of a war zone about England and Ireland. The main points of the German reply are as follows:

At the very beginning of the war Germany immediately agreed to the proposal of the American Government to ratify the new Declaration of London, and took over its contents unaltered, and without formal obligation, into her prize law.

The German Government has obeyed these rules, even when they were diametrically opposed to her military interests. For instance, Germany allowed the transportation of provisions to England from Denmark until today, tho she was well able, by her sea forces, to prevent it. In contradistinction to this attitude, England has not even hesitated at a second infringement of international law, if by such means she could paralyze the peaceful commerce of Germany with neutrals. . . .

In view of this situation, Germany, after six months of patient waiting, sees herself obliged to answer Great Britain's murderous method of naval warfare with sharp counter-measures. If Great Britain in her fight against Germany summons hunger as an ally, for the purpose of imposing upon a civilized people of 70,000,000 the choice between destitution and starvation or submission to Great Britain's commercial will, then Germany today is determined to take up the gauntlet and appeal to similar allies.

Germany trusts that the neutrals, who so far have submitted to the disadvantageous consequences of Great Britain's hunger war in silence, or merely in registering a protest, will display toward Germany no smaller

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THE FRUITS OF BUNDLE DAY

This youngster has been given a pair of whole shoes and another of rubbers. The bundles gathered in New York three weeks ago are being steadily distributed to the unemployed and their families

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YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING—LISTING THE GERMAN DEAD

This is part of the section of the war department offices in Berlin in which the official lists of dead and injured are made up

measure of toleration, even if German measures, like those of Great Britain, present new terrors of naval warfare.

Moreover, the German Government is resolved to suppress with all the means at its disposal the importation of war material to Great Britain and her allies, and she takes it for granted that neutral governments, which so far have taken no steps against the traffic in arms with Germany's enemies, will not oppose forcible suppression by Germany of this trade. . . .

In view of the fact that Germany gave the first proof of her good will in fixing a time limit of not less than fourteen days before the execution of said measures, so that neutral shipping might have an opportunity of making arrangements to avoid threatened danger, this can most surely be achieved by remaining away from the naval war zone. Neutral vessels which, despite this ample notice, which greatly affects the achievement of our aims in our war against Great Britain, enter these closed waters will themselves bear the responsibility for any unfortunate accidents that may occur. Germany disclaims all responsibility for such accidents and their consequences. . . .

Germany is ready, finally, to deliberate with the United States concerning any measures which might secure the safety of legitimate shipping of neutrals in the war zone. Germany cannot, however, forbear to point out that all its efforts in this direction may be rendered very difficult by two circumstances: First, the misuse of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, which is indubitably known to the United States; second, the contraband trade already mentioned, especially in war materials, on neutral vessels.

Regarding the latter point, Germany would fain hope that the United States, after further consideration, will come to a conclusion corresponding to the spirit of real neutrality. Regarding the first point, the secret order of the British Admiralty, recommending to British merchant ships the use of neutral flags, has been communicated by Germany to the United States and confirmed by communication with the British Foreign Office, which designates this procedure as entirely unobjectionable and in accordance with British law. British merchant shipping immediately followed this advice, as doubtless is known to the American Government from the incidents of the "Lusitania" and the "Laertes."

Moreover, the British Government has supplied arms to British merchant ships and instructed them forcibly to resist German submarines. In these circumstances, it would be very difficult for submarines to recognize neutral merchant ships, for search in most cases cannot be undertaken, seeing that in the case of a disguised British ship from which an attack may be expected the searching party and the submarine would be exposed to destruction.

Great Britain, then, was in a position to make the German measures illusory if the British merchant fleet persisted in the misuse of neutral flags and neutral ships could not otherwise be recognized beyond doubt. Germany, however, being in a state of necessity, wherein she was placed by violation of law, must render effective her measures in all circumstances, in order thereby to compel her adversary to adopt methods of warfare corresponding with international law, and so to restore the freedom of the seas, of which Germany at all times is the defender and for which she today is fighting.

In order to prevent in the surest manner the consequences of confusion —tho naturally not so far as mines are concerned—Germany recommends that the United States make its ships which are conveying peaceful cargoes thru the British war zone discernible by means of convoys.

If the United States, in view of the weight which it is justified in throwing and able to throw into the scales of the fate of peoples, should succeed at the last moment in removing the grounds which make that procedure an obligatory duty for Germany, and if the American Government, in particular, should find a way to make the Declaration of London respected—on behalf, also, of those powers which are fighting on Germany's side—and thereby make possible for Germany legitimate importation of the necessaries of life and industrial raw material, then the German Government could not too highly appreciate such a service, rendered in the interests of humane methods of warfare, and would gladly draw conclusions from the new situation.

What Japan Demands from China

The question of the concessions which Japan is demanding of the Chinese republic is raising serious discussion not only in China but quite as much in neutral countries which fear lest they should mean the closing of the "open door." Official secrecy has been maintained as to the contents of the notes exchanged, so it is impossible to state with accuracy the extent of the concessions demanded or to decide whether they involve any infraction of China's sovereignty. The two versions that have transpired, one thru Japanese and the other thru Chinese sources, differ decidedly on some of the most important points involved. It appears that Japan presented a list of twenty-one demands, of which the Peking Government was willing to consider only twelve, maintaining that the others involved a derogation of the essential rights of the Chinese republic.

According to the Chinese version the Japanese demanded, first, the cession of all of the rights in Shantung acquired and enjoyed by Germany, including trade privileges in the important cities and the right to construct a railroad from Kaio-chau into the interior of China.

The second article relates to South Manchuria and East Mongolia, in which Japan insists for her nationals the privilege of free residence and trade and the right to rent and purchase lands for manufacture and agriculture. The railroads in this region are to be exclusively under Japanese control for ninety-nine years and no citizens or subjects of other countries are to be allowed to build railroads or to make loans in this region without the consent of Japan. China is required to consult Japan before employing advisers or instructors for the conduct of administrative, financial or military affairs in this region.

The Japanese claims are not confined to the northern part of China, but in some form affect the whole extent of the country from Harbin to Canton. China is called upon to

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permit Japan to build railroads opening up the interior from Swatow on the coast opposite the island of Formosa, which was taken from China by Japan in 1895. This line will extend to Wu-chang, where the great steel works are located, and will tap the rich valley of the Yang-tze River. Japanese capital shall be employed for the development of the province of Fukien, opposite Formosa. A joint force of Chinese and Japanese shall police "the important places in China." The Japanese are to have the right to establish hospitals, missions and schools in the interior of China, to propagate their religious doctrines and to hold land for this purpose. China is to purchase from Japan at least half the arms and ammunition required by the whole country. The Government of China is to employ influential Japanese advisers for administrative, financial and military affairs. China is required not to alienate or lease to any third power any port or harbor or island on the coast of China.

The Japanese version is said to have omitted from this last article the words "any third power." According to the Japanese their Government has no designs upon the territorial integrity of China and merely seeks the formation and extension of its rights in Southern Manchuria and East Mongolia and the German rights which it has acquired from the siege of Tsing-tao.

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TO-MORROW'S FIGHTING—BELGIAN RECRUITS IN TRAINING

In this camp there are 7,000 recruits of 1914, ranging in age from 16 to 24. These boys are carrying out rations for distribution

Ship Bill Laid Aside

The prevailing opinion at Washington is that the Ship Purchase bill is dead. In a House Democratic caucus it was approved, with twenty-nine dissenting votes. On the following day it was passed in the House by a vote of 215 to 121. All of the Republicans and nineteen Democrats were counted in the negative. In the Senate, twenty-four hours later, the bill, by an informal agreement, was sent to conference, with a provision that it should remain there until February 27.

No one expects that it will then be taken up and carried to a vote. The end of the session will be near at hand, and, in all probability, all of the annual appropriation bills will not be passed before adjournment. It is understood, however, that an extra session will be avoided, and that the President opposes the calling of one.

The New Haven Dissolution

In answer to questions from the Public Service Commissions of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, which has been the subject of much litigation, has given to them a statement of its policy and of the course it is taking in compliance with the decree of the Federal Court requiring separation from many of the subsidiaries which it acquired and operated in violation, it was alleged, of the Anti-Trust law. The company is seeking legislation in the three States which will facilitate a readjustment of its finances.

It will be the policy of the company, this statement says, to sell its so-called outside properties, the securities and the real estate which are not required for the conduct of its business, and to use the proceeds in reducing its liabilities and in making needed improvements. It will not acquire any interest in properties or business other than those which are directly and clearly necessary to the transportation companies which it is allowed to retain. It will "attend closely to the business of transportation" and so conduct that business that "capital requirements will be kept at a minimum." It also promises to promote in every reasonable way safety, efficiency and economy, and to give the public good service.

Control of the Boston & Maine, the Rhode Island trolley companies, and a company owning several trolley lines in Connecticut has already been transferred to trustees. The Berkshire trolleys and part of the steamship holdings are to be sold. The New England Navigation Company, operating certain steamship lines, is to be wound up and dissolved. Because the Central New England Company's line includes the Poughkeepsie Bridge route, useful for thru traffic to and from the West, it will be retained, and also stock control of the Ontario & Western, a line which gives New England direct connection with the anthracite coal fields. The New York, Westchester & Boston, a short branch near New York, will be retained as an alternate route into that city, and because of a belief that in time it will be a paying investment, but $4,000,000 worth of real estate along the line is to be sold. The statement shows how much progress has been made in the work of dissolution or disintegration of the combination which the Government attacked in the courts.

The Ways of Carranza

José Caro, the Spanish Minister expelled from Mexico by Carranza, was carried to Havana on a Spanish ship. There is no evidence that Spain has appealed to European powers, but complaints to our Government from Madrid are expected. On account of this incident, and because of the deplorable condition of the Mexican capital, several ambassadors of European nations at Washington have exprest their anxiety to our State Department. The diplomatic representatives in Mexico have refused to go to Vera Cruz, because acceptance of Carranza's invitation would be equivalent to a recognition of his Government. But they cannot discuss international questions with those who control the capital without

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TO-MORROW'S FIGHTING—A NEW ARMY DRILLING IN ENGLAND

Part of the Canadian forces which have been encamped on Salisbury Plain marching into position to be reviewed by King George

going to that port, as Carranza's recent order forbids General Obregon or any other officer to listen to them. Last week the railway to Vera Cruz was cut by Zapata's men, and Obregon, who had gone to the coast for a conference with the First Chief, was unable to return. This suggested a false report that Carranza's forces had withdrawn from the capital, and that Obregon was dead. The diplomats have permission from their governments to leave the city and to withdraw from Mexico, if they think they ought to do so.

Secretary Bryan has shown respect for Carranza's order, and has directed Mr. Silliman, the representative of President Wilson, to move from the capital to Vera Cruz. But this does not imply recognition of Carranza's Government. On the other hand, Carranza is in disfavor at Washington because he has scarcely noticed a sharp warning sent to him by our Government six weeks ago concerning the harsh treatment of Spaniards by his forces. Eight had been killed in the vicinity of Pueblo, and nearly fifty were in prison, expecting that they would be put to death. Carranza merely replied that an investigation would be made. It is partly on account of his course with respect to this matter that his representative at Washington, Eliseo Arredondo, accompanied by his counsel, Charles A. Douglas, has gone down to Vera Cruz. They will tell the First Chief that he has not shown sufficient regard for the views of our Government.

Something will be said to him, also, about the treatment of W. O. Jenkins, consular agent of the United States at Pueblo. Mr. Jenkins was first arrested and imprisoned by Zapata. Then Zapata was driven away by Carranza's forces, by whom the consular agent was arrested, beaten and placed before a firing squad to be shot. An officer saved his life by demanding that he should be taken before General Obregon. The latter released him and sent to Washington an apology. But our Government insists that those who abused Mr. Jenkins shall be punished.

Residents of the capital are suffering for lack of food. Obregon has taken one-tenth of the supplies held by grocers, and is selling to the poor at very low prices. There is scarcity of food in many parts of Mexico, and organized government has almost ceased to exist in several states.

Mexico's Warring Factions

After taking possession of Guadalajara, Villa pursued the retreating soldiers of Carranza in the direction of the Pacific coast. Not far from Manzanillo he overtook them and killed 200 in a battle. He seeks control of that port, in order that he may receive there 9000 rifles and 3,000,000 rounds of ammunition which are coming to him from San Diego. Returning to Aguascalientes, he said that he would soon move against Tampico. Recent reports about military operations have been vague and conflicting. Angeles remains in command of Villa's men in the vicinity of Monterey. It is said that Raoul and Emilio Madero have quarreled with him and gone away because he took into his army men who had been officers under Huerta. Gutierrez, formerly provisional President, who fled from the capital with a small force, has been besieging Saltillo. He represents no one but himself. His overtures to Carranza and Obregon were rejected.

New York Sun

JAPAN: "NOW DON'T LET ANYBODY IN"

In the northwest there has been little or no fighting. Several weeks ago, General Juan Cabral was sent to the vicinity of Naco by Villa, to supersede General Maytorena. The latter quarreled with him and put him in prison. Cabral escaped and fled to Arizona, saying he would have no more to do with Mexico. Last week, however, he and Maytorena settled their differences and the exile returned to his 2000 soldiers, who had been in camp near the Mormon colony in the Bavispe River district. It is reported that General Benavides, who left Villa and fought against him, has committed suicide in a village near Queretaro, because Villa refused to take him back.

At the capital, Rafael Zabaran, Carranza's Minister of the Interior, has made an agreement with the labor unions. In consideration of his promise that Carranza, if successful, will help them, they have undertaken to supply municipal guards that shall take the places of soldiers, and also to form a brigade for the army. Carranza says that this agreement adds 100,000 men to his active force. There have been many arrests at the capital, owing to the discovery of documents connecting prominent citizens with Zapata. Johnson, the prize-fighter, has arrived at Tampico, the dispatches say, and will be permitted to pass thru the lines on his way to Juarez, where he is to fight a man named Willard. Duval West, a new agent of our Government, has started from El Paso to have conferences with Villa and Carranza in turn.

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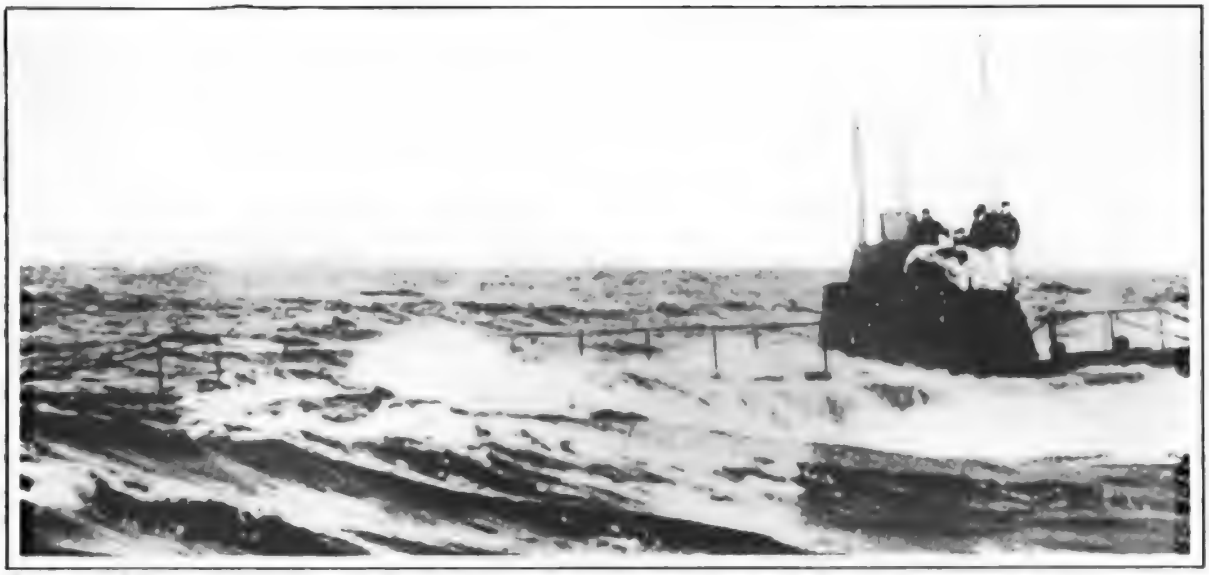

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PLUNGING ALONG TO SINK A MERCHANTMAN—AND TO FLOUT INTERNATIONAL LAW

THE INVISIBLE BLOCKADE

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE INDEPENDENT'S NAVAL EXPERT

THE submarine is at the bottom of the trouble which has caused the President's notes of protest to Germany and England concerning the invisible blockade. The military questions involved are those which arise from the use of a neutral flag by the menaced British merchant vessels and the conditions which attend the threatened employment of the submarine.

The display of false colors in order to deceive the enemy at sea is an old ruse. A war vessel usually adopts it in order to lure the enemy within range of her guns. The object of the merchantman, on the other hand, is to induce the enemy to keep away. The disguise in both cases is often carried much further. In the old days, before the advent of the ironclad, wooden warships were usually painted black, with a white stripe around them, checkered by the gunports. Nothing was more common than for merchant vessels to paint their hulls in the same way, the black squares on the white stripe being then merely imitation gun-ports. This was often done by whalers and other ships venturing into far distant seas where piracy was to be expected, and probably many an old sailing craft has owed to the deception her immunity from piratical attack. So also it was customary to change the sails and rigging to remove features peculiar to men-of-war or characteristic of some particular nationality. This was frequently done by our own ships during the Civil War. In the summer of 1863 the sloop-of-war "Macedonian," then a practise vessel for the midshipmen at the Naval Academy, while making her cruise in European waters, on being warned that she might fall in with the "Alabama" disguised herself to resemble a Spanish merchantman, and not only did she wear a Spanish ensign, but she had people about her decks suitably drest to represent Spanish seamen. She was a slow sailing vessel, while the "Alabama" was a fast steamer, but the latter would have stood little chance if once lured within range of the "Macedonian's" battery. The fixed rule relative to warships is that before they fire any gun in battle, the false colors must be replaced by the national ensign, usually then displayed not only at the staff but at every masthead. Nor can any vessel use a foreign national flag other than temporarily to meet an emergency, without inviting from the nation whose colors she has appriated such a protest as the President has already sent to Great Britain.

Warships are easily distinguished by their build or peculiar features such as the cage masts of our own vessels. Even when they are converted merchantmen the long coach-whip pennant which all warships carry at the masthead and which private vessels never display indicates their character. Every warship today is provided with silhouettes of the principal warships of all navies, and from these the stranger can often be recognized when many miles distant.

On the other hand, a warship desiring to avoid recognition will change her silhouette outline, as for example, by an additional dummy smokestack made of canvas, or by erecting canvas screens about her decks which in outline may look like turrets, or work other changes in the apparent shape of her superstructure. There is, however, nothing to prevent a war vessel from boarding another war vessel if she deems it necessary in order to determine the latter's true character, and this was done in Manila by Admiral Dewey upon the arrival of the German ships. When the German Admiral objected and declared his flag to be a sufficient identification, Admiral Dewey sententiously replied that bunting could be bought for fifty cents a yard.

A merchant vessel, however, is never identified in war times by her flag, but by her papers, which are examined under the right of visit and search accorded by international law. These papers include, for example, her register, as a ship engaged in foreign trade or her license for coasting trade, her shipping articles and crew list, the manifest of her cargo, her clearance permitting her to leave her last port, her log-book, bills of lading, bill of health, and so on, and must be produced by the captain and exhibited to the boarding officer. If the latter is satisfied that the ship should not be detained or captured he makes a record of his visit in her log-book with much particularity as to time and place for the information of the next vessel which may overhaul her.

The futility of such famous trans-

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THE EARLY ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE COMMERCE-RAIDERS

On February 15, three days before the invisible blockade was to begin, a submarine torpedoed without warning another British vessel, the "Dulwich" (Hull-Rouen). Her crew escaped

Atlantic liners as the "Lusitania" or "Mauretania" hoisting the American flag in order to conceal their nationality is obvious. German naval officers know, of course, that no such vessels are owned in the United States, nor would they be deceived as to their identity no matter what colors might be displayed. If the "Lusitania" really expected to mislead a possible assailant, she would have shown not merely a false ensign but a false distinguishing signal—the string of small flags which correspond to her name in the interna-

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tional signal book. All warships can read these flags.

It has been suggested that the "Lusitania" used our flag to give warning that American citizens were on board. The flag has no such accepted meaning. When it is hoisted in its proper place on the staff at the stern or at the peak of a gaff on the after-mast, it shows simply nationality and would doubtless be given that signification if displayed anywhere by a vessel having no other flags set. But ordinarily if hoisted at the foremast head, it indicates the country to which the vessel plies from her home port; if union down, it is a signal of distress, and if fastened in the shrouds it calls for the visit of the quarantine authorities. In addition to the national flag and that of the country to which the voyage is made, all ocean liners and many other merchantmen carry house flags indicative of their ownership. Thus to a false ensign and a false name signal the "Lusitania," in order to complete her deception, so far as flags could compass it, might have added the emblem of some foreign owner, like the blue eagle of the American line or the green-white-green stripes of the Holland line, and so have worn all the flag habiliments of a neutral liner. The Dutch and Scandinavian vessels traversing the "zone" have painted their names and colors on their sides and are using electric signs at night; but, as British ships can give false information in this way as well as any other, the value of the expedient is not clear.

But, as said in the beginning, the basis of the trouble is the submarine, which now comes to unsettle the sage conclusions of Hague Conventions, London Declarations and the other latter-day codifications of international law. A prize having been taken, whether an enemy's vessel or that of a neutral, must be brought into port for adjudication of the validity of the capture unless the safety of the captor or the success of the operations in which he is engaged at the time is endangered. In that case before the prize is destroyed, all persons on board must be placed in safety and all the ship's papers and other documents relevant to a decision on the validity of the capture must be preserved. If the necessity for destruction is not imminent, and the burden is on the captor to show that it is, he usually keeps the prize under his guns until port is reached or sends her there in charge of a prize crew. But the submarine cannot do this. She may have a light gun for use when she is not submerged and sufficient to overcome an unarmed merchantman, and she can force the arrested vessel to send a boat to convey on board the officer charged with the duty of search. But that is all. She can put no prize crew on board, for she has no men to spare. She cannot bring her prisoner into port, for the advent of the lightest armed vessel of the enemy will cause her incontinently to dive. She is so vulnerable herself that a piece of old grate bar fired from the brass gun which many ships carry for signaling purposes might sink her at short range, and if as is generally suspected the liners now in service are not wholly unprovided with quick-fire modern pieces hidden in out-of-the-way places in the hold, her triumphant career might be brought to a sudden end when least expected. What, then, is she to do with the human beings on a prize which the exigencies of war compel her to destroy? Up to the present writing, so far as is known the crews of British vessels meeting this fate have been given time enough to take to their boats and in one instance the German captor considerately towed the latter nearly to the shore. But it is hardly likely with the "zone" swarming with all kinds of craft watching for German submarines that the latter will trouble themselves to rescue British crews.

Where there are neutrals on board or where a really neutral vessel is torpedoed by mistake, the case is different and the consequences are too plainly set forth in the President's note to Germany to need any elucidation here. To warn neutral vessels not to go into the arbitrary zone is merely to affirm a "paper" blockade which is legally non-existent. The proposal in the German reply to the President's protest that every American merchantman traversing the forbidden area shall be convoyed by a United States war vessel is impracticable. Neutral vessels under convoy are exempt from search, the belligerent warship taking the written word of the commander of the convoying warship as to all the information which could be obtained by actually searching the vessels in his charge. Even if it is believed that this is in error the investigating ship can only represent the fact to the convoy commander, who will determine to what extent, if at all, his protection shall be withdrawn from the vessel or vessels at fault. Any attempt by the belligerent to interfere with or attack the convoyed ships would result in an immediate fight with their protector. As no American commander would give false assurances, the result would be that the determinations which are a proper subject for the belligerents' own search of neutral unconvoyed ships would be thrown upon our Government, which would simply become a guarantor of the non-contraband character of the cargoes—a function which it is extremely unlikely it would be willing to assume. Furthermore, the German reply says that the "zone" is to be mined. Surely we cannot send our warships into such danger. It is safe to conclude that American merchant ships will continue to traverse British, French, Russian, Portuguese, Serbian, Montenegrin, Japanese, Austrian, Turkish or German "zones" quite as freely as elsewhere and not under convoy.

The idea of establishing around the British Islands an invisible blockade was proposed by Grand Admiral von Tirpitz last December, and at the same time he took occasion to state that Germany was building forty new submarines of 900 tons displacement, competent to travel around the "whole of England and remain absent a fortnight." This is probably the flotilla which the Kaiser is reported to have gone to Cuxhaven recently in order to "bless" prior to its departure.

Meanwhile some definite information as to what the German submarines have so far accomplished has been given to Parliament by the first Lord of the Admiralty. Of the 6200 officers and men representing the total naval loss at sea most have been victims of submarine attack; but the loss in merchant vessels sunk by submarines in the vicinity of British ports appears to be relatively much smaller in proportion to the number of sailings and arrivals than has hitherto been believed. The former aggregate 3600 and the latter 4465 during the last three months, and yet the submarines have destroyed but fourteen ships in all. This probably accounts for the remarkable coolness and courage with which the British merchant service has taken the somewhat lurid warnings of the British newspapers. After the German submarine "U-21" had sunk a steamer a few miles north of Liverpool, there was some apprehension and shipping was held in Belfast and other Irish Sea ports; but within a few days traffic was fully resumed and in fact abnormal numbers of passengers were carried. As the danger zone includes the locality in which King George's dreadnoughts are known to be assembled, the British are wondering why the present menace is restricted to merchantmen and transports and generally seem inclined to regard it as "bluff." On the other hand, not having succeeded in their drive to Paris, nor accomplished any-

thing by coast raids, nor effected other than a very moderate scare by their Zeppelins, pretty much any expedient to worry the enemy may now seem justifiable to the Germans, in view of the steadily increasing stringency of their food supply and the looming possibilities of the Russian fleet, which has four battle-cruisers nearing readiness much more powerful than anything of the kind Germany possesses (for each carries twelve 14-inch guns and can make twenty-eight knots speed), besides six battleships of the newest type. What these ships can do on the North German coast in conjunction with the Russian army remains to be seen. A part of the German fleet must apparently be sent into the Baltic to meet them. That divides the German force and leaves the remainder of it in the North Sea proportionately weakened against British attack.

The German Embassy in Washington avers that British merchant ships have been "instructed to sail in groups and to ram German submarines while examination is proceeding or should the submarines lie alongside to throw bombs into them or else to attempt to overpower the examining party coming on board." This is an obvious attempt to justify the running amuck of German submarines and will deceive nobody, and the spectacle of a group of merchantmen chasing a submarine in order to ram her would only resemble so many shooting-blinds trying to ram a canvasback duck. Why private British owners should mass their ships after the Admiralty's express prohibition of similar grouping by war vessels in like danger of submarine attack, the German Embassy omits to explain. Neutral passengers on armed liners take the usual chances of being torpedoed or destroyed by gunfire which fall to the military crew. People contemplating transatlantic voyages this summer in British vessels despite the war will no doubt consider this.

The latest German accounts of the North Sea battle eliminate submarines entirely as a factor in that fight, and assert that Admiral Beatty stopped the chase and went back because three of his ships were so badly injured that they could not proceed further. They also aver that the German ships were but slightly hurt. It, therefore, appears that Admiral Beatty stopped chasing vessels seriously damaged and on fire, because of submarines which were not there, and Admiral Hibber kept on running because he knew his pursuers were in retreat and so badly shattered that they could not catch him. This is perplexing: for even if Beatty would not go after Hibber, what prevented Hibber from going after Beatty? Anyway, this is the first time in naval history that two admirals have each, on his own showing, run away from the other, with full knowledge on the part of each that he had defeated his antagonist. Small wonder the head of the British Admiralty gravely assured Parliament that the action was "incomplete."

New York City

A SINGER OF THE BIRD SONGS

MANY scientists have envied the power art gave to Siegfried and Hiawatha — the power to understand the language of birds. And in these days of exact records, many an ornithologist has spent weary hours trying to put upon paper the musical notation of a bird's call. But in the person of Miss Katharine Minahan we have caught a complete aviary of song.

Miss Minahan as a little girl entered a convent school. There she was allowed to wander at will in the woods, where no doubt her acute ear drank in the slightest differing notes of the birds she saw around her. Imagine her delight on the day when she discovered that her feathered friends answered to her call; and this power of hers added not a little to the prestige she had among her school friends.

As the years advanced she found this power of hers growing deeper and richer. Then one day David Belasco heard of her, and it happened that he was about to produce "The Good Little Devil," in which a nightingale was to sing its plaintive song, and where, in Juliet's garden, were to be heard the cooing of doves and the chirp of other birds. So he sent for Miss Minahan, and she was engaged to fill the garden with song. America is not the home of the nightingale; in fact I have never seen but one miserably cold specimen in a wooden cage at the Bronx Park Gardens. So a hasty order was sent to England, and soon there arrived aboard a giant liner six nightingales. On these Miss Minahan lavished her care and attention. When Belasco called for final rehearsals, she was ready. Indeed so ready that when the manager criticized certain notes of hers, asking if she would not give other intonations for the cooing doves, she asked him to test her rightness. The real doves were placed in the wings on the opposite side from Miss Minahan, and she gave her call. There was a moment's silence, and there came the answer from across stage. She was right.

MISS MINAHAN AS "THE BIRD GIRL"

As to the scientific part of her voice, Miss Minahan will refer you to a doctor who has studied her throat and told her something of its similarity to the vocal apparatus in birds and reptiles. The thing Miss Minahan is interested in is this power she has, not to imitate a bird, but to be a bird at the moment of singing.

But like all persons endowed with a special gift, Miss Minahan is ambitious in other directions. She does not wish to repudiate her talent, which after "The Good Little Devil" she employed to such excellent example in Mr. Percy Mackaye's bird masque, "Sanctuary," as to make President Wilson marvel. But she wishes to give it some secure basis, other than an occasional recital, and the long wait until some play is produced requiring her special services.

It is true that since she gave her bird notes at Cornish, New Hampshire, where "Sanctuary" was first played, she has identified herself more and more with the Mackaye masque. But there is a greater ambition, to produce a play of her own, wherein she has made sure that her bird notes will receive sufficient outlet. For eight years she worked upon a dramatization of George Eliot's "Spanish Gipsy." "And when that is a success," she said, "I shall go to the country, buy me an aviary such as I have dreamt of, and learn all the secrets of the birds."

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"FIFTY-FOUR FORTY OR FIGHT!"

THE THIRD OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

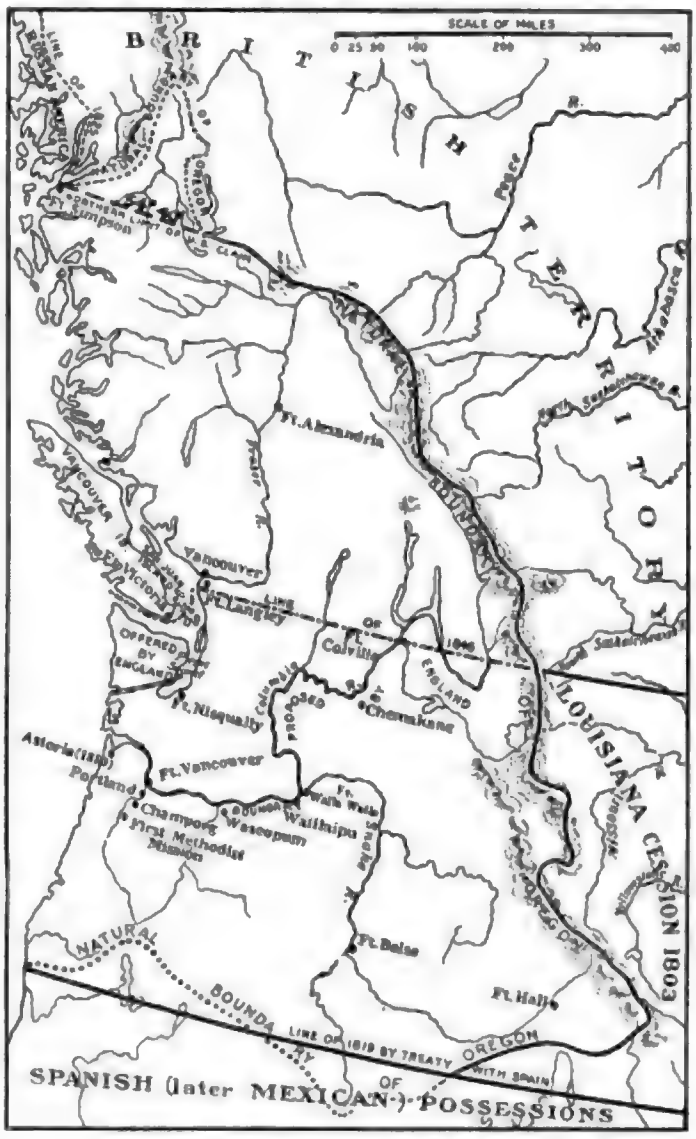
ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE most important as well as the most famous of all our boundary disputes with Great Britain concerned that vast tract of mountain and forest watered by the Oregon (now the Columbia) River. Claim to all or part of the country on the basis of exploration was made by Spain, Russia, Great Britain and the United States, but Spain gave up any claim to territory above forty-two degrees and a convention with Russia extinguished her claim south of the famous line of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes. Between these boundaries north and south, the Rocky Mountains to the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west, the country was open to settlement by British or by Americans, but possession was given to neither. At first there were only a few scattered fur-trading posts established within the region by either party. One of the earliest of these was Astoria, founded by John Jacob Astor, but it was captured and held by the British during the War of 1812. Such Americans as ventured into the wilderness settled south of the Columbia and Great Britain offered the course of this river as a boundary, but the United States made the offer on the other hand of extending the boundary of the forty-ninth parallel to the Pacific. The agreement of 1818 was to cover only ten years, but in 1827 it was provided that the "joint occupation" by the two countries was to continue until either the American or the British Government gave a year's notice to end it. Any year when the people of the United States or of Great Britain might wish to insist upon setting up a government in the disputed region the agreement would come to an end and there would be no way to preserve peace except by dividing the Oregon country between the two nations.

Still so long as the population remained very small the "joint occupation" worked well enough. But American expansion, which had already made the great prairies of the Middle West a populous farming region, was transforming the Oregon country from a backwoods of hunters and trappers into a land of settlements and clearings. In 1838 and 1840 the American residents petitioned Congress to establish a regular territorial government in Oregon and in 1843 the settlers established a provisional government of their own while the population was still less than three thousand. At the same time that the settlers themselves were demanding that the American Government extend its protection and authority over them, the people in the eastern states were waking up to the importance of the question. The Democratic party wished to join the Republic of Texas to the United States but, while the southern states were very anxious to see this done, many northerners opposed it on the ground that Texas would be a slave state and unless some free territory was gained at the same time it would upset the "balance between the sections" of North and South. The Democratic party could not hope to win if it appealed to only one section of the country, so in 1844 it coupled the Texas and Oregon questions in the following plank of the party platform:

> Our title to the whole of the territory of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or to any other power; and the re-occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas at the earliest practicable period, are great American measures, which this convention recommends to the cordial support of the Democracy of the Union.

With this platform the Democrats swept the country. The campaign was a very exciting one and, altho Texas was everywhere the chief issue, Oregon was by no means forgotten by the voters. At campaign meetings the followers of James Knox Polk, Democratic candidate for President, shouted: "All Oregon or None"; "Fifty-four Forty or Fight," which telling alliteration was one of the most effective campaign slogans in all American history. The new administration



THE OREGON COUNTRY
The region jointly occupied by Great Britain and the United States extended from the northern boundary of California to 54° 40′

at Washington was clearly committed to forcing Great Britain out of the whole of the Oregon country. President Polk in his first annual message to Congress made this plain. He advised that the agreement of 1827 be ended, that America assert its jurisdiction over all the Oregon settlers, that an Indian agency be established, that military protection be given to the Oregon trail and an overland mail route to the Pacific be founded. He asserted in words that sound familiar to us to day, that the national claims in Oregon "cannot be abandoned without a sacrifice of both national honor and interest."

The two nations stood on the brink of war. In 1846 Congress acted on the President's message and ended the agreement with Great Britain. It seemed as tho every means of averting war had been exhausted without success. The British Minister, Packenham, had offered us arbitration more than a year before, but the proposal was scornfully rejected. When Packenham suggested "the expediency of referring the whole question of an equitable division of the territory to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or state" and proposed Switzerland, Hamburg and Bremen as possible arbitrators, Secretary of State Buchanan replied "that while my own inclinations were strongly against arbitration, if I were compelled to select an arbitrator it would be the Pope. That both nations were heretics and the Pope would be impartial." The humor of this was somewhat lost on the British Minister, who rejected the renewed American offer to extend the boundary of the forty-ninth parallel westward from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific without even informing the British Government of our proposal or asking for instructions. If either nation had been looking for an excuse to break off friendly relations and begin fighting it would have had more than enough pretext to do so.

But instead of so doing the British Government tried to have the American offer of boundary, which their Minister had refused to consider, renewed. A tentative treaty was drawn up by the British and sent to President Polk, who took the unusual step of referring it to the Senate before signing it himself. In view of the fact that a war with Mexico was more than likely the Senate advised the President to accept the terms offered and later it ratified the treaty. The boundary line of 1818 was extended from the Rockies to the channel which divided the Island of Vancouver from the mainland and thence the boundary followed the middle of the Channel and the Strait of San Juan de Fuca to the ocean. Great Britain retained of the disputed area the Island of Vancouver and a large part of the mainland of what is now called British Columbia. The United States held what is today the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, besides a large part of Wyoming and Montana. The exact course of the water boundary remained in dispute until the German Emperor was appealed to as arbitrator in 1872 he decided in favor of the American interpretation of the Treaty of 1846.

From an engraving

PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK
Elected in 1844 in the "Fifty-four forty or fight" campaign

This amicable agreement is one of the most important events in the history of peace. The United States had a formal claim to the Oregon country, a Presidential election had been won largely on the issue of the annexation of the whole of it, the majority party, together with President Polk, had declared themselves in favor of such a stand, "national honor and interest" were said to be involved, previous negotiations for almost thirty years had failed to settle the question and the practical issues at stake were immense. The country which Great Britain and the United States had occupied together from 1818 to 1846 was larger than any European country except Russia, its total population today amounts to about two and a half millions, its natural resources in some respects can hardly be paralleled on the American continent. Probably most of the wars in history have been fought with less provocation on either side and less to be gained by victory than the war which might have been in 1846. But, owing to the wise statesmanship on both sides of the Atlantic, of which both nations may well be proud, an honorable compromise was made and the war was never fought. The war averted over Oregon is a greater glory to the Polk administration than the victorious war with Mexico for which it has chiefly been famous. Our victory over Mexico was over a weak, disunited and backward country and was everywhere expected; our satisfactory settlement with England was won in the face of obstacles which were as great as have occurred or are likely to occur in all our dealings with the mother country.

References.—The history of the Oregon question is fairly well covered in most textbooks of American history. *Westward Extension*, by Prof. G. P. Garrison (in Hart's American Nation series), pages 157-173, may again be recommended. Lodge's *One Hundred Years of Peace* discusses the matter briefly on pages 79-82. J. W. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy*, pages 302-318, and W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*, pages 124-133, are good short accounts. For the story of the early settlements H. Bancroft's *Northwest Coast* may be mentioned. For the settlement of the San Juan de Fuca water boundary, J. B. Moore's *International Arbitration*, Vol. I, pages 196-236, is a very full reference.

PRIESTS AND LEVITES?

BY SARAH N. CLEGHORN

"So cruel it was, I could not bear the sight;
I hurried past, and turned my eyes away."
"Placed as I am, what could I do or say?
I must uphold my colleagues, wrong or right."
"My sympathies are with you in the fight,
But do not call me as a witness, pray."
"To join the cause I do not see my way:
My time is occupied from morn to night."

Did not the priest and Levite, when they met,
Solemnly sigh, and shake the pious head,
Half fearing lest they never should forget
That wounded traveler, robbed and left for dead?
"Pity we needs must hasten past so soon:
But the Sanhedrim met that afternoon."

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MOTORIZING AMERICA

A REVIEW AND FORECAST OF AMERICA'S AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

BY BRONSON BATCHELOR

A LITTLE more than a decade ago men discovered for a second time in history how much of the world lay outside the narrow confines of their everyday lives.

Just as communities and peoples had brought home to them, with the coming of the locomotive a century before, the isolation of the little world in which they had previously dwelt, so now more acutely than ever before men realized the closeness with which for ages their individual inter-relations had been restricted. They grew impatient of the halting, crowded street-cars, by which their homes were connected with their businesses or their pleasures. They grew intolerant of the painful slowness of the horse, tho it had been man's faithful servitor for centuries. The flat-dweller became discontented with the closeness of the city from which he could only escape by horse or by rail, and the farmer began to grow restive at his own isolation.

It was the automobile that brought the new vision of the widening horizons of life. With the discovery began a new revolution: the motorization of America.

Today one person out of every eighty in the United States possesses an automobile.

This year nearly 500,000 motor cars, with a value exceeding $450,000,000, will be produced in America.

Familiar as we are with tremendous figures, with the severing of continents and the leveling of mountains, more marvelous still has been the creation during the past decade and a half of the vast industry, which is the outgrowth of that coughing, wheezing, rattling contraption that twenty years ago set forth on an adventure at the perilous rate of seven miles an hour!

What a far cry it is from New York's first automobile demonstration in 1896 when the Park Commissioner, "for fear it might scare the horses," forbade to the strange vehicle the right to go thru Central Park!

Yet today involved in the making of those vehicles is invested millions of dollars, estimated variously at from two hundred million dollars up —pouring in so rapidly that the manufacturers themselves scarcely know what the amount is. In ten years, from one hundred and fiftieth in the list of American industries, the manufacture of motor cars has risen to a position among the first dozen, and to leadership in at least one state.

Not many years ago Michigan was largely an agricultural state; Detroit little more than a huge, sprawling, mid-Western town. Now the Wolverine State produces no less than seventy-five per cent of that half a million cars. In Detroit are to be found a large proportion of the world's most efficient and scientific factories, running night and day in their effort to put an impatient earth on pneumatic-tired wheels. Twenty-two per cent of the industrial workers of Michigan are employed in the autobile and allied trades. Motor cars have almost replaced Grand Rapids furniture as the trade-mark of the state.

If the story of Pennsylvania is the history of steel, then the later chapters of Michigan's annals are the story of the automobile. Pittsburgh has been called the "city of a thousand millionaires"—made by steel; Detroit differs from Pittsburgh in that its millionaires are still in the making.

Now when men first discovered that the horse was an antiquated institution, and proceeded to retire it over-night, as it were, to the place where all antiquated things belong, they did it neither from a sudden inspiration nor from a dawning sense of reason. Economic revolutions as a rule do not happen that way. Some do occasionally, such as the sewing machine, the telephone, the electric light, which had advantages that could not be overlooked. They were simple, they were cheap, and their uses were almost imperative.

Not so with the automobile, the purchase price of which alone was equal to the cost of a fair-sized house and lot.

The motor car revolution has been due not so much to economic utility as to other causes. Not to the machine so much as to the daring methods which the makers pursued in manufacture and salesmanship.

And the triumph they have achieved is but another tribute to the genius of the American business man. Nowhere else in the world is the automobile so generally used as in the United States; the American car, like farming machinery, adding machines, and any number of articles, has become the standard the world over.

Where the American manufacturer surpassed his European competitor is that he saw in the automobile

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something more than a luxury, a plaything for the very rich. In every class except the poorest, he visioned it as the necessity, while in Europe, except where the American lower-priced car has begun to compete, it is still the extravagance for the few. It is American daring that has made the motor car democratic and useful.

That the men in charge of the development of the automobile were men of genius is proved by two things. And those things were the two ideas of advertising and large scale production—with which the inventors of the automobile must share the credit for the Aladdin-like development of this newest of the Big Businesses.

Manufacturers as a rule are keen-eyed, long-headed gentlemen who pride themselves on knowing what the public wants, and then providing it. But the makers of automobiles were a little keener than the rest and they went a step further. They were not content merely to satisfy a public demand; they wanted to create it.

So they set about to show the public what a good thing the motor car was. Theirs was an expensive commodity, which was looked upon as luxury's last word, and its normal growth they knew would be slow and hazardous. The automobile companies began to talk its comforts and advantages, they began to preach the automobile as a *necessity*. By advertisements alluding to the great out-of-doors or the mystery of unseen places, by the romance of the race and endurance contests, they succeeded in creating a demand for motor cars. Factories sprung up like mushrooms over night.

Automobile manufacturers were among the first to appreciate the psychology of modern advertising. They were among the first to set aside regularly a portion of their earnings, amounting today to between four and seven per cent of the gross revenue, to the stimulation and development of the markets which the printed word made potential.

But to the second idea more than to the first has the present motor saturation been due.

Certain of the more far-seeing manufacturers began to perceive that the markets they were then cultivating had their limits. They saw that at the prices for which cars were selling, and with the tendency toward the still more luxurious machine, the people who could afford to buy them would soon be supplied.

One of the manufacturers, pursuing this idea, was curious to know how many persons there were in the United States who could afford automobiles. He wanted to know definitely how large the motor market was. The figures he found ran something like this. That 7000 families had incomes over $60,000 a year; 40,000 families had incomes between $15,000 and $60,000 a year; 253,000 families had incomes between $6000 and $15,000 a year; 700,000 families had incomes between $3000 and $6000 a year; 1,500,000 families had incomes between $1800 and $3000 a year; 2,138,000 families had incomes between $1200 and $1800 a year.

Then instead of conducting motor fashion shops with a dozen different models some of these makers decided to concentrate their entire energy on one design. That design was to be the best and cheapest in the world for the money. The lower they could bring the price of their product, they calculated, the more of the income groups of America would become potential purchasers of motor cars. As the next step began the study how to lessen costs of production without cheapening the quality. First the unessentials were eliminated: not an ounce of excess weight over the strength required, nor two bolts where one would do; not even was there a concession to ornament when it was at the expense of utility. In the factory everything was planned from the same scientific viewpoint of maximum efficiency from given effort. Statistics best tell the story of the revolution in production which followed.

THE RED CROSS WAGON

From 1896 to 1904 the number of cars produced had reached only 12,000 annually, but in the next year alone, the number almost doubled, with 22,500. By 1907 the production had touched 39,000; in 1908 it was 50,000, with a second hundred per cent jump the next year to 108,000. The figures of the following years sound almost like a fairy tale: 173,000 in 1910; 200,000 in 1911; 340,000 in 1912; 430,000 in 1913, culminating with the half million of the past year.

A like expansion has followed in the number of producers. Today there are some four hundred and fifty American factories engaged in making a score of different varieties of gasoline and electric, pleasure and com-

THE APPLE CART

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THE GIMBEL FLEET

mercial motor cars. By far the greater number — two hundred and forty-five—are building gasoline vehicles for business, where competition has not yet weeded out the weak. In the older and more fully developed touring car field no less than one hundred and sixteen well established trade-marks coupled with constantly decreasing margins of profit unite to discourage the formation of new companies. Future progress will largely show the concentration of present numbers more than the addition of new competitors.

Another valuable lesson afforded to the world by the automobile industry has been the keen race for the reduction of production costs. Within five years the average price of the motor car has dropt from nearly $3000 to less than $1000, and in every way each year's product is the superior of those that have gone before. The explanation is *scientific* industry.

In the automobile industry more than in others, the scientist has had full control of both the product and the plant. No longer is there room here for the hit-and-miss methods masqueraded for so many years under the name of Yankee shrewdness; no longer any scorning of "scientific methods," long synonymous in popular estimation with near-sighted eyes and absent-minded professors. Modern automobile manufacture is scientific and—what has not always followed the introduction of economics in manufacture—it is the consumer who has largely had the benefit. For factory buildings modern in every detail of light and air, for maximum efficiency in men and machines, for its wage level and the loyalty and morale of its workers, the automobile industry comes close—very close—to being the best in America.

The use of machinery and labor saving devices has always been one of the main characteristics of American industry. If anything it is of their machines that our manufacturers have been proudest. Here, too, has the motor builder surpassed himself. More nearly does a modern automobile plant resemble a huge experimental laboratory than a factory. And the tens of thousands of cars which are the annual output of any one of many American companies suggest rather the product of these giant perfected frankensteins than that of human hands.

Watch, for instance, a gang of these machines in one of the large Detroit factories, set and controlled by a single hand, engaged in stamping out cylinder heads for engines fifteen at a time, as tho no more than copper cents, milling at the same operation the top and two sides of each casting. Or, in another of the laboratory-shops, follow the work of a huge multiple drilling machine, which is the successor of twelve operators and as many drills. It bores in the frame side bars of a motor car at one operation all the holes necessary for the assembling of the body and the chassis.

At another plant, in Cleveland, powerful machines mill out of solid steel wheels for the heaviest motor trucks. From the 900 pound casting they cut, in two and a half hours, 250 pounds of excess material, machining at the same time both sides of the wheel, the edges of all the spokes, the center and bores of the hub, even to cutting the threads for the ball-bearings and the dust caps. In the automobile industry, for the heaviest part of the work, man is now largely a supervisory intelligence.

The general organization of the motor factories is no less remarkable. The mere ability to turn out, complete, an average of a thousand cars a day, means organization, needless to say, which eliminates the second and expedites every possible operation.

The departments in one factory, for instance, have been arranged not in any arbitrary way, but as the particular part made in each contributed to the completed car. Thus literally, as well as in the advertising literature, raw material goes in at one end and comes out at the other a finished product.

One manufacturer, with an aerial mono-railway, likewise has effected as much of a revolution in the shop as the automobile he makes has helped effect in the world. Instead of trundling material from department to department, or from floor to floor, in the time-honored and archaic way, he installed thruout his shop a miniature railway system transporting its burdens over to workmen and machines, thus saving both minutes and valuable floor space.

The complicated operation of assembling a car has been reduced to these simple elements:

Over a pair of "horses" a rear axle is laid, to which the side frames are added, followed by the front axle. Wheels, with their tires already inflated, are then applied and the frame rolls to where an engine is fitted into position. At the third advance the dashboard and steering gear are bolted fast; at the next stop the radiator; then the gasoline tank is mounted filled with fuel.

The same efficiency obtains even to the testing of the mechanism. The engine is cranked by pressing the rear wheels of the car to revolving pulleys in the floor. A rubber hose connected with the exhaust pipe carries the gases outside the building. A lever is thrown, and off thru the door starts the chassis, wrenching itself loose from the hose as it goes. After a trial around the testing ground, the car returns to another point in the factory where down an inclined chute from an upper floor the body slides and is clamped rapidly to the chassis by men who have become experts in this one simple operation.

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In less than a minute after a car has left any one position, another has taken its place.

It still remains to apply the motor car in commerce. Exploited as a toy, a huge plaything, as it were, for grown-ups, it must now be made to do the work of the nation.

Thus when a conservative dealer or stockholder gets alarmed at the present rate of automobile production and foresees the exhaustion of markets and closing of factories, it is to the future of the commercial car that the optimistic manufacturer points. And the immensity of this future he sees in that but a scant thirty thousand of last year's half million cars went into business use.

In every field where the horse is employed our enthusiastic maker knows that his truck has proved its superior economy and utility. He points as proof of his contention to the scores of businesses today where it is already indispensable. And in replacing the horses alone he sees a future market for more than three million trucks. After that, or along with it, if the conservative stockholder is still intractable, there is the export trade, now only in its beginnings, to be counted.

From exports of $150,000 in 1910 the total has risen to more than $33,000,000 the past year, excluding the immense numbers of war automobiles we are supplying to Europe. With any one of a dozen American companies exceeding in a month the entire year's output of the largest foreign factory, an optimistic maker visions a whole world supplied with American automobiles.

And the motor truck already promises to fulfill its expectations. Its growth thus far has exceeded even the corresponding period in the elder branch of the industry. In the department store, dairy, coal and express delivery business, the horse is in a fair way of soon being altogether eliminated. Cheaper to maintain, with a greater radius of action, capable of longer hours of service, and requiring but a small part of the same housing space, the motor truck is the horse's superior in every particular.

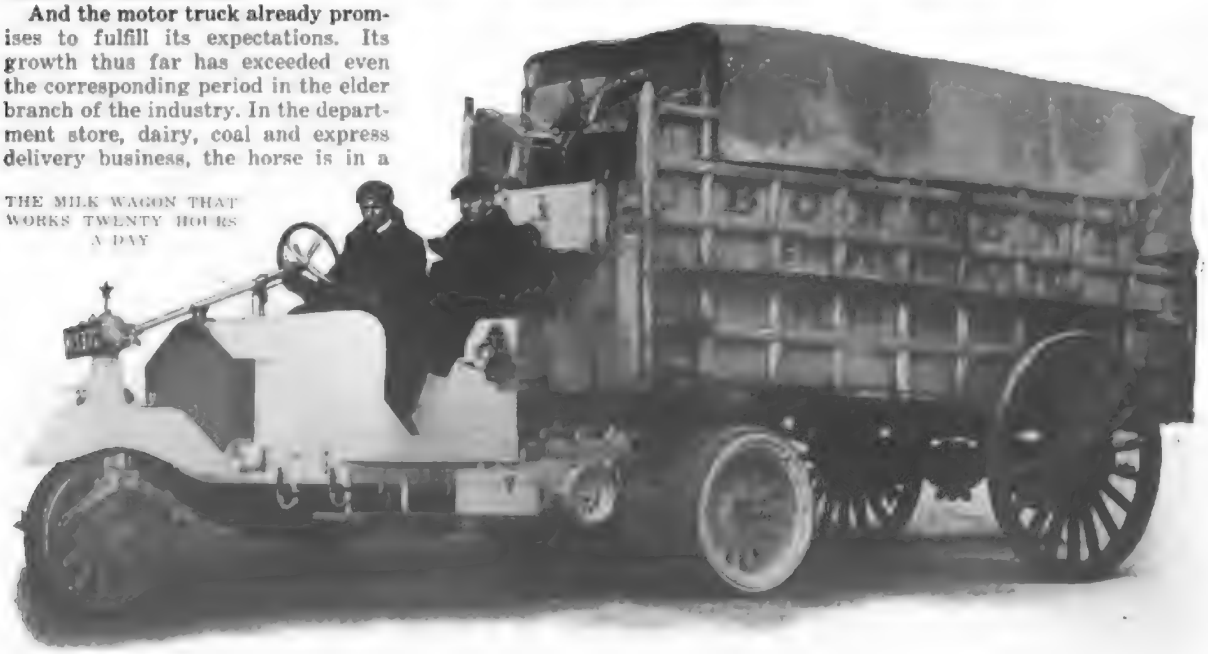
A big metropolitan dairy company well demonstrates this efficiency by doing with six ten-ton trucks the work for which it formerly employed a hundred horses. Instead of half-day service from its teams, the company by using two shifts of drivers, now gets twenty hours' work out of each of its motors. During the remaining four hours the trucks are overhauled and made ready for the next day's task. During the blizzard which last winter tied up all the horse and surface car transportation in New York City these trucks remained steadily in operation.

A Chicago coal dealer with one five-ton truck has been able to haul as high as two hundred and thirty-four tons of coal in a day. Thirty tons was his best day's record with a three-horse truck. By using motor cars an express company in another city has reduced the average cost of its parcel delivery from 11.68 cents each to the record figure of 3.16 cents. So economical and reliable has this form of delivery proved that one of the largest express companies of Philadelphia and one of the largest of the New York department stores have not a single horse in service.

The one hundred and ten motor cars of another New York store last year did no less than seventy-five per cent of its delivery business, distributing in the city and surrounding country more than 3,375,000 packages. Horses are still used by the company, but in a lessened degree yearly, while their radius of action has constantly shortened. Formerly, to serve its suburban customers, the store sent its delivery wagon once a week by relays of horses to the outlying towns. Now, no horse vehicle goes above Sixtieth street, and instead of weekly, the towns and their outlying districts are served daily from their delivery sub-stations, while increased territory has been brought under the store's influence.

In the estimation of the motor truck manufacturer one truck on the average can displace four horses. If it did not he would feel that he was making a poor product. Every horse is to him a direct challenge. And the census reminds him that there are in the country still some twenty-five millions of the animals.

Wherefore, if a motor maker gets the "blues"—which conceivably may happen if the accustomed orders from Zanzibar, Siam, Terra del Fuego, or any other far corner of the earth fail to show up in the morning's mail; which may happen if some year his engineers fail to bring out a single new feature for his next model; which may happen if he is compelled to forego his annual custom of doubling the plant's capacity —in any one of these contingencies, I repeat, all the aforesaid manufacturer has to do to be blissfully happy is to think of those twenty-five million horses against which it is his duty to wage unceasing war.



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THE FUTURE LIFE

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—TWENTY-THIRD PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THE most solemn hour is the hour of death. The most solemn question a man can ask is, What comes after death?

One approaches this question with great awe, if he ventures to approach it at all. It is easier, pleasanter, to evade the question, to rest in the easy faith of one's childhood when he believed what he was told because he was told it, and was under no obligation to seek for himself the reason for what he was told. But we are not children; we are adults who have no right to believe anything except upon evidence presumptive if not conclusive of truth. We have been taught that there is a future state, that the soul is immortal, and it has been believed the world over. It is not wholly a happy thing to raise the question. It conduces to happiness to believe what everybody always has believed, Egyptians, Babylonians, Greeks and Barbarians, as if it were a self-evident fact that the soul lives after the body dies. But is it self-evident?

It did not seem self-evident to philosophers of old, and the wisest of them searched for reasons to convince themselves that the soul survives the body and they were not wholly satisfied with the proof; and Cicero took a chill satisfaction to himself in saying that if it should prove that he was mistaken in believing that he should meet his friends in the other world, none of those who had opposed his belief would ever be able to twit him for his error.

THE SILENCE OF THE OLD TESTAMENT

It is a remarkable fact that the immortality of the soul, with its judgments of Heaven and Hell, found no place in the Old Testament religion. It is only in the latest fringe of the Hebrew Scriptures that we get, as in Daniel, a hint of a future life; but so dim was the faith that the ruling sect, that of the Sadducees, refused to believe in angel or spirit. The belief, I presume, came in under the Persian rule; for Judaism looked kindly on the Zoroastrian faith of Cyrus, who restored the Captivity to Jerusalem; and the Jews were favored by his successors in the time of Nehemiah and Ezra. Thus we must except the Mosaic religion from the universal inculcation of belief in immortality; and yet as the story of the Witch of Endor shows, there must have been a popular heterodox belief in the ghosts of the dead. Saul called up the ghost of Samuel; and necromancy was punished with death under Mosaic law. I am inclined to believe that the reason why the teachers of the Jewish religion made little or nothing of the future life is because it was in the neighboring Egyptian religion the central doctrine of its paganism, elaborated in the Book of the Dead with strange ingenuity of imagination which invented a host of gods and demons to help or harass the soul on its perilous way to the judgments of Osiris and his forty-two assessors and to the realms of bliss. In Palestine, so long ruled by Egypt, the doctrine of the immortality of the soul could not escape the poison of polytheism until the teaching of the Avesta, under the ruling Persian empire, had replaced the many gods of Egypt and Assyria with the one supreme god Ormazd and the one almost supreme devil Ahriman. But in Sadduceeism the old rejection of a future life was retained; and even our Lord, when he met this unbelief, had to use a biblical argument against it which does not at all convince us; for the declaration, "I am the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob," does not so naturally mean, I am the God of the present living Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, as that, I am he who was their God when alive.

DREAMS AND SPIRITS

I am not clear why it was that primitive men came to believe in the future life. Yet it has ever been so involved with the belief in shadowy ghosts that appear to men in waking visions, and with the return of the dead in vivid dreams for encouragement or warning, that I am inclined to believe that it was because of what they had thus seen and heard that they came to believe that the spirits of the dead still walked the earth. The gods also appeared in dreams, as various old stories tell us; and if there were gods, supposed to exist and appear in the condition of spirits, equally the spirits of men which appeared in dreams must continue to persist after death. But such a reason has no weight with us who understand better the origin of dreams; and it becomes a necessity for us, for our own intellectual satisfaction, to investigate the value of the reasons why we believe, if we do believe, that our souls, if we have souls, do not dissolve with the dissolution of the body.

Because I am in philosophy a dualist and not a monist, a spiritualist and not a materialist, it is not difficult for me to believe in the immortality of the soul. The operations of knowing and reasoning and feeling and willing are of an order so different from those of weight and texture that it seems natural to believe, as the world has always believed, that there is something that knows and feels quite other than the brain. The qualities, functions or activities of the body, such as growth and digestion, are visibly physical, material; while those which we are in the habit of referring to mind, such as love, judgment, purpose, are absolutely different, of another order, and cannot be described or investigated in the terms of physics. It is hard work for me to imagine that a complex of brain fibers can think, can compose an epic, can devise a cathedral, can guide a nation thru peace and war, could create a civilization or develop the Christian religion.

THE PERSISTENCE OF MIND

If, now, we are right in believing that we have minds that inhabit and rule the body, but are not the body, then it is a reasonable presumption that the mind, which is not the body, is not so attached and fixt to the body that it must sink into annihilation when the body loses life and is dissolved. The great probability is that it survives the death of the body. It is no complex of parts, as is the body, which can disintegrate and disappear. And if it can and does survive, we can see no reason why it may not continue to survive indefinitely and forever. We know of nothing that is annihilated. Matter may change its form or its combinations of atoms, but it never ceases to exist. The analogy favors the unending persistence of mind. If we have a soul at all, not material but spiritual, not brain but mind, it is easy to believe, and hard not to believe, that it possesses the boon of immortality.

Altho I thus conclude from the non-material energies of the human will, feeling and reason that the human soul is spiritual and survives the body, I have no right to avoid the question, Do not the lower animals show reason, feeling and will, and do all these, from the protozoon to the elephant and the collie dog, possess an immortal soul as well as we? Well, I do not know why they should not, each after its measure. We live surrounded by innumerable millions of them in this little world

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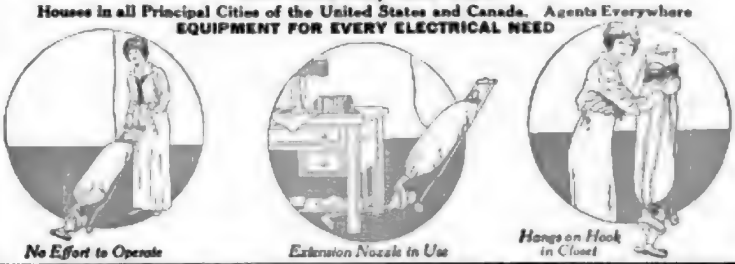

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of ours, most of them with but an infinitesimal intelligence, and others with a considerable degree of intelligence and affection, and even sense of duty; and this modicum of theirs does not crowd our more spacious minds that range on a higher level, and the infinite universe is big enough for them all, corporeal or incorporeal. I might say, as many have said, that man's reason is different from animals' reason, and that man's reason is worth survival and immortality, while their reason is not. But I fail to see any difference in nature, only in degree; and so I have no prejudice against allowing that whatever has reason or instinct or will has a mind, and that mind may continue after death. To be sure, this objection is raised as if it were preposterous to imagine that the polyp of a sponge or a coral has an immortal soul, but to me it is not preposterous. The polyp is not so inferior to us as we are to the infinite God.

Yet we know so little about what soul or spirit is that no one has the right to dogmatize on the subject. I can imagine that a feebly and scantily segregated soul might be resolved back into its original ether or primitive infinite spirit, while stronger and better compacted spirits might resist return to the vast profound of their original source. Even so some have surmised that the human soul which has too long sinned against the laws of its being will finally exhaust its strength and waste away. Such may not be the case, and the "eternal hope" of the final return of all to goodness is something better. Nature does not favor, and the normal mind dreads, annihilation:

> For who would lose,
> Tho full of pain, this intellectual being,
> These thoughts that wander thru eternity,
> To perish rather, swallowed up and lost
> In the wide womb of uncreated night,
> Devoid of sense and motion?

SPIRITS AKIN TO GOD

Another satisfactory reason why I believe in immortality is because I believe in God. I believe God is a spirit, and therefore I believe in spirit, and that there may be other spirits than the Infinite Spirit. If there is an infinite spirit it is almost incredible to me that there should not also be finite spirits. All the attributes of God, who somehow brought into existence all the forms of matter, would seem to assure us that he would somehow secure the creation of spiritual existences, of a vastly higher order than matter, and thus much more like himself. Such spiritual existences there seem to be and to have been, many thousands of millions of them, in the souls of men ruling their bodies, doing spiritual work; and I find it plausible, almost necessary, to believe that they have come from God, and are little copies of the Universal Macrocosm. How many more there are in other worlds, or escaped from other worlds, we can only guess. But if God has created such it seems likely that they will survive the death of the body, even as the ultimate elements of matter, escaping whatever temporary combinations, persist unchanged and indestructible. Why should we not thus

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think of souls as unitary, as Plato thought of them, indissoluble, but residing for a while in bodies, and so capable of being combined into families, tribes and nations, even as electrons are combined into atoms, molecules and larger masses? The combination breaks up; families and nations constantly dissolve and re-form; the soul of Abraham Lincoln is drawn away from the souls of the nation he has guided; and in turn every other soul is moved by a new force to leave its old attractions of kindred and friendship, but yet merely transfers its old attractions elsewhere after the manner of the coarser attractions of physics. But the ultimate units remain indestructible, only gone over to new relations.

I think that for me the principal assurance I have of immortality rests in my belief in God. It is much that I believe that there is such a thing as the spirit separate from the body, and therefore separable, so that the spirit does not necessarily dissolve with physical dissolution. It is much, to my heart, that there is testimony that once in Judea a man was crucified and died and afterward miraculously appeared and walked among men, as reported by men who died for their witness. But the value of these and other proofs is not absolutely conclusive. I and others can still question and doubt. To be sure, the argument drawn from the existence of God as an infinite spirit is not final, like mathematics, past possible question, but it seems to me so near demonstration that I rest in the belief. If there is one living Great Spirit not shackled by physical encumbrances, it is incredible that there should not be others of a lesser grade, such as ours in the body and beyond the body. Because the divine Spirit does not need a physical body lesser spirits do not need it. It is logical that those who deny the immateriality of the soul, who believe that the mind perishes with the body which created it, should usually rest their materialism on Atheism, or call themselves by the milder name of Agnostics.

THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS

I have already indicated that to my mind the miracles of the Bible are not sufficiently authenticated to be of conclusive value as proof of the existence of God. I have also said that the one miracle which has more support than all others combined is that of the resurrection from the dead of Jesus Christ. It is necessary to consider the resurrection of Jesus Christ as evidence of the existence of the soul after death.

The proof of Christ's resurrection rests on the concurrence of belief, in the very first generation of the Church, that he did rise from the dead, and of the belief that there were many witnesses then living who had seen him after his resurrection. Their faith is unquestionable, and they died for their belief.

We may take and somewhat analyze the statements of Paul in I Cor. 15. It is a magnificent chapter, one to stir the blood of the reader, written by a mighty religious reformer, and yet a man of

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his day, and of his day's trend of thinking. In that chapter he treats of Christ's resurrection, and yet he surprizes us by saying that there were those in the Christian body at Corinth who did not believe in the general resurrection of the dead, that is, who were Christian Sadducees, as Paul was a Christian Pharisee. Yet they seem to have believed in Christ's resurrection, and Paul argues from it as an admitted fact that the resurrection of his followers was to be expected, a most natural conclusion; altho one is surprized that any one could doubt the resurrection of the dead if they had ever heard of our Lord's teaching in Matthew 25 of the Judgment of the Last Day. Paul says most pertinently, "How say some of you that there is no resurrection of the dead? But if there is no resurrection from the dead, then Christ hath not been raised."

THE WITNESSES

Paul declares that the resurrection of Christ was the sum of his teaching: "That Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures, that he was buried, and that he hath been raised on the third day according to the Scriptures; and that he appeared to Cephas, then to the twelve, then he appeared to about five hundred brethren at once, of whom the greater number remain until now, but some are fallen asleep; then he appeared to James; then to all the Apostles; then last of all, as to the child untimely born, he appeared to me also." Here is the list of witnesses, presented to the believers in Corinth, of those in Palestine who had seen the Lord after he had risen from the dead. It is not important to seek to compare this list of witnesses with those given in the Gospels, a matter for the labors of the harmonists. It is enough to gather the fact, of which there can be no doubt, that in Palestine it was believed by the whole Church that hundreds had seen Jesus after he had risen from the grave. There is real weight to us in this indisputable fact, altho that which so much imprest Paul, that he had himself seen the Lord, would not be evidence to us, for it was a vision; and a vision may be, and often has been, subjective. Paul had at least one other vision when he saw unutterable things; but frankly we must admit that his visions may have been the product of an intensely excited imagination.

It is difficult so to explain the general belief among the earliest Christians that their leaders and hundreds of others had seen Jesus alive after his death. To suppose them mistaken is to suppose that the Apostles, the chief witnesses, lied, and died for their lie, and that the other witnesses were a myth which the Apostles invented, nothing less than another lie, which was accepted by their credulous followers and by Paul. Paul was honest, for he really believed he had seen the Lord; but I cannot see how Peter and James and the other Disciples who had followed Jesus for years, not to speak of the mother of Jesus who lived with John, and the other women who followed our

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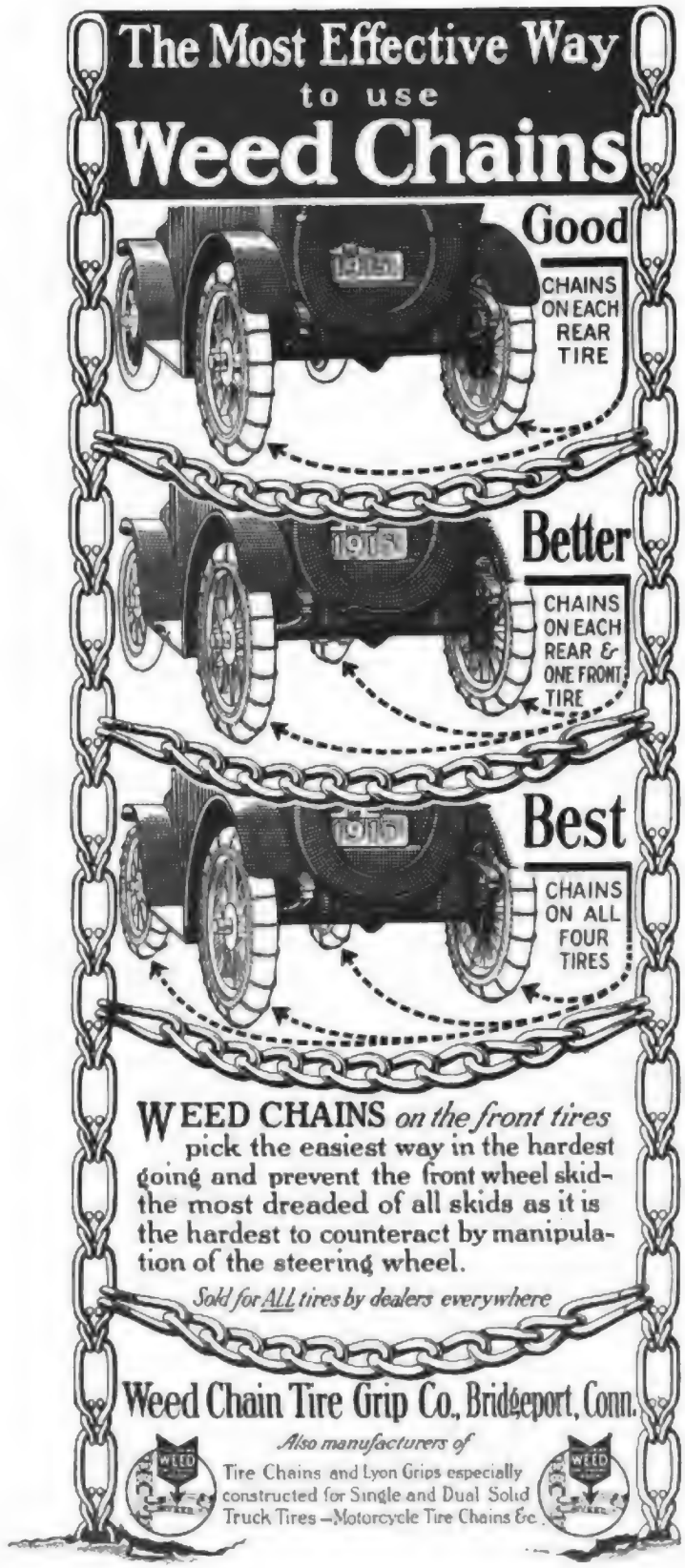
Lord, could have been mistaken in their belief that they had seen him again in the flesh. It may not have been in the flesh, altho the story of Thomas's unbelief, and that of Christ's eating of fish, declare it was; but whether in the flesh or in a spiritual apparition, as not a few now hold, makes no difference as to the evidence of the continued existence of the soul after death. We need not concern ourselves with the nature of our Lord's resurrection body, which we are told passed thru closed doors, for it is only his soul that this question has to do with.

IS THE EVIDENCE CONCLUSIVE?

Yet I admit that the actual reappearance of Jesus in a visible form is so extraordinary, so unique, that one must be pardoned for doubting whether it be not a myth. No other case is known, even in the Bible, that would be credible to this present generation. The story of Lazarus is told only in the Fourth Gospel, which is not history, but doctrine. The story is told as a parable is told, for the teaching attached to it. At this day if a teacher of new doctrines were arrested, tried, condemned and beheaded, and a hundred of his followers, and as many opposers, saw the execution, and then if they and others said they saw the head restored to the body and again take full life, perhaps we who did not see it would believe their testimony, but scarcely any less degree of evidence would suffice us. The evidence favors the actual reappearance of Christ after his crucifixion, but we wish that such cases might appear in our own day, under more critical observation; and if there are those who still doubt, as we are told that "some doubted," or as the Jews disbelieved who declared that the disciples had stolen the body, we need not blame them, and we are under no obligation to deny them the Christian name. For what makes one a Christian is not what he intellectually believes, but how far he takes Jesus as Master and lives as his disciple. Because the resurrection of our Lord from the dead is unique, because we cannot cross-examine the evidence for it, because we cannot hear the other side, I do not find it easy to put on the evidence presented the full weight Paul put upon it, and died for its truth. It has weight, great weight; but I admit that I find myself searching for other reasons, and resting even more weight upon them.

THE UNCONVINCING SPIRITISTS

The only positive and conclusive evidence by which we might hope to prove the persistence of the soul after death must come thru actual communication with spirits of the departed. It is much to be desired that investigations in this direction be carried on until a general conclusion can be reached. Such a favorable conclusion I do not regard as hopeless. Such physicists as Sir Oliver Lodge, and other scholars who carry on the work of the Society for Psychical Research, believe the evidence already obtained is sufficient to prove that disembodied spirits do communicate with the living. I am among the



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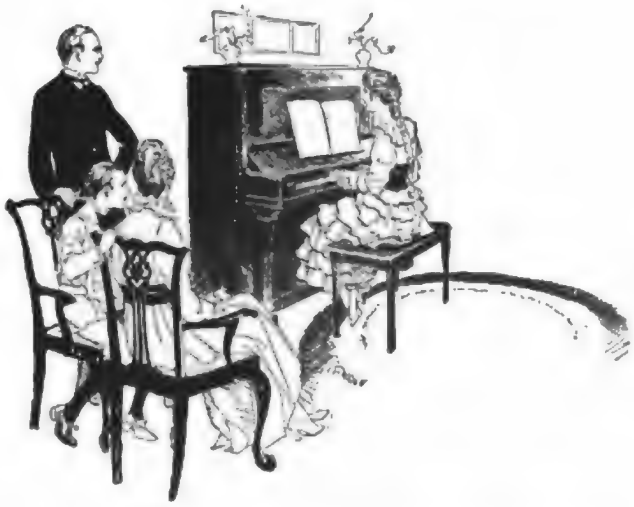

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majority who are not yet convinced. There are too many chances for error, or imagination, or even fraud; or, it may be, for transference of thought from the inquirer to the medium without any fraud on the medium's part. Should it ever seem clear that such communication takes place between the living and

> The immortal mind that hath forsook
> Her mansion in this fleshly nook,

it would seem almost certain that such persistence involves immortality. The soul that can survive for years or centuries can almost certainly live forever, altho the possibility is not excluded that it may disintegrate and fade away.

TELEPATHY AND THE ETHER

We can hardly say that telepathy, if it be admitted as a real phenomenon, is a proof of the existence of the soul separate from the physical brain, and so of its persistence after death. Telepathy concerns the passage of thought between two distant but living persons; and the two brains may be conceived of as themselves able to transmit and receive the current of thought. Yet this raises the question of the nature of the soul, and so of immortality.

The evidence for telepathy is, I suppose, considerably stronger than that for communication with the dead. Almost every family has some mysterious story of its own. In my own family my father when a boy thought himself one night in great danger of being murdered, and at that same hour his mother received the impression, tho many miles distant, that he was in great danger, and she rose from her bed and prayed for him. If there is truth in telepathy a thought can pass hundreds or thousands of miles from one mind, or brain, to another mind or brain. It must be carried by some medium, and we know of no medium but the ether. Now the sensations we know of in the body are not carried by ether, but by the nerves. It would seem likely that the thought-waves, carried plausibly and even probably by the ether, must find their source of origin and their receiver in something analogous to ether and thus able to act upon it; or the transmitting and receiving minds must actually be products of ether, just as is the case in wireless telegraphy, or light, or gravitation. For it is the movements of the ultimate electrons, which are merely modifications of ether, on which their power rests. May we not then think of the mind as the transmitting and receiving organ, and the ether as the conductor of thought; and the mind itself as a spiritual segregate of ether, just as electrons are the physical segregate; so that what Paul calls the spiritual body may be constituted of ether, and be the mind itself, or, if not, the ultra-substantial organ thru which the mind works, even as we may think of the whole infinite ether as the co-eternal and co-infinite mystery in and thru which the infinite God lives and works? God's mind and will pervades ether and has its being in it; and I know of no supposition more probable than that the human mind in its essence and sub-

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stance is somehow ethereal. Sir Oliver Lodge hints as much when he says in *The Ether of Space*, p. 123:

> We know that matter has a psychical significance, since it can constitute *brain*, which links together the physical and the psychical worlds. If any one thinks that the ether, with all its massiveness and energy has probably no psychical significance, I find myself unable to agree with him.

And he quotes Clerk-Maxwell, a chief master of physics, as saying, p. 117:

> Whether this vast homogeneous expanse of isotropic matter [the ether] is fitted not only to be a medium of physical interaction between distant bodies, and to fulfil other physical functions of which, perhaps, we have as yet no conception, but also . . . to constitute the material organism of beings exercizing functions of life and mind as high or higher than ours are at present —is a question far transcending the limits of physical speculation.

Such a question physics cannot, it is true, answer, but philosophy and psychology can raise it and perhaps at some time answer it. For we have but just begun to gain a glimpse of the mystery of this insensible, impalpable substance, to our senses thin as nothing, yet so dense and so strong that it holds the moon from flying away from the earth by a force equal to that of a column of steel 400 miles in diameter holding our satellite to our earth. We do not know, but we may say that if out of the infinite and apparently eternal ether all material bodies have been segregated, it is possible that from the same source, as from the very body of God, human souls have also been segregated, and it is easy to conclude that as, when the body dissolves, each ultimate atom yet remains unchanged, so the soul unity may also persist independent of the body.

Of course, I have not been able to prove conclusively the immortality of the soul. Nobody can. Most of us take it on faith, without consideration of evidence, or simply because we wish to believe. But the wish to believe is no proof, nor the general faith, nor the happy effect of belief. It is well, even obligatory on a thinking man, to question the grounds of his belief, so that he may believe, or disbelieve, or doubt intelligently. I find a weighty preponderance of evidence that the soul survives death.

THE FUTURE STATE

What is the nature of the future state? Every religion naturally teaches that it depends on life here. The good are rewarded and the evil punished. So the New Testament—not the Old—teaches. It teaches by entrancing pictures of the glories of heaven, and by harrowing descriptions of the pangs of hell. Yet these are all material figures of what is purely spiritual. They need interpreting. Jonathan Edwards, I have been credibly informed, told the Indians to whom he preached that in hell they would have molten lead poured down their throats. He did not really believe it, but it conveyed the true idea he wished to present, just as when he pictured to his own congregation in Northampton the soul of the wicked held like a spider over a flaming furnace. All we can say as to the meaning or authority

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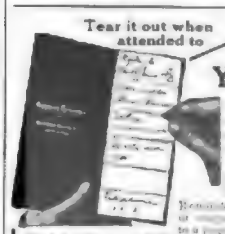

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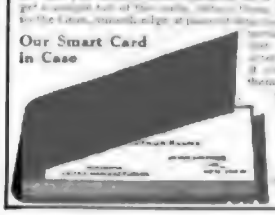

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of such biblical figures is that which nature also teaches, that sin is corrupting and an injury and a fearful loss to the corrupted soul. And so goodness is health and strength to the soul, and happiness also. As to the conditions and the degree of either happiness or misery we cannot judge from the pictorial language of Scripture, nor from reason apart from any accepted revelation. It is enough to believe without doubt that it will be well with the righteous in this world and the next, and that it will not be well with the wicked. The material figures we may discard, the lake of fire with the stone of Sisyphus, the gates of pearl with the houris of Mohammed.

Nor need we raise any questions as of importance, as to the opportunity for repentance and restoration in the future life. It is enough to know that the soul's will is free to change for good or bad in this world or the next, and that God is and always will be good and merciful. If a soul chooses to turn from evil to good, no matter when, the good Father cannot help accepting him; it depends on the will of the soul. So we cannot be certain, even from Scripture, but we are allowed to indulge the comfortable hope that somehow evil will at last come to an end; nothing more.

IMMORTALITY AND GOODNESS

If the soul does survive death, what then? That is the practical question. If the soul does survive death then we should live under the power of the eternal life. This life is but a vapor which soon blows away. Our duty is to live, in the language of the first of Jonathan Edwards's seventy "Resolutions," as we would wish we had lived "never so many myriad of ages hence." It is profitable to believe in a future life; it helps us to live a good life during our little day. That is no reason for deceiving ourselves or others as to immortality, but if for satisfying reasons we believe in immortality, that belief should in all prudence affect our character. But the belief in immortality is not in itself essential to goodness; it is only helpful to goodness. And goodness is the only essential thing, not any belief whether in immortality or in God himself. So Paul went too far, spoke too hastily, when he fell short of the best Stoic philosophy and said, "If the dead are not raised, let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die." Whether the dead are raised or not the duty remains the same. We are not brutes living only to eat and drink and escape pain. We have the sense of right and wrong; the consequences need not control us. To love others and to sacrifice or even die for them is right, is beautiful; and the obligations of character do not rest on the will or even on the existence of God, but on essential rightness. To be sure, many of us, apart from belief in God and the future state, will take the Epicurean view which Paul so hastily expresses; for morals apart from religion are very weak. Even backed by religion morals are fearfully weak. They cannot prevent war. So all religions, except the Hebrew, have made much of the future life, and have invented multitudes of

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heavens and hells to attract to virtue and to deter from vice; and when, to us who have reason to believe that the death of the body is but an incident in the life of the soul, our Lord presents the sublime panorama of the final judgment, his "Come, ye blessed" draws us with the cords of love; and his "Depart, ye cursed" adds multiple intensity of force to our resolve to escape the fruit and penalty of sin.

BOMBAY'S HUGE ROAD MIRROR

Road mirrors are not rare in England, where they are set at dangerous turns or crossings to warn drivers of vehicles or pedestrians just around the corner. Their success was immediate and some American cities are showing an interest in the device. Bombay, however, has led the world with the largest road mirror on record as well as the first in India. It is set at the corner of Gamdevi Road and Hughes Road, a dangerous point, and measures five by ten feet, which is seven times as large as the average English road mirror.

THE INCOME OF COLLEGE GRADUATES

BY PROF. H. A. MILLER, OBERLIN COLLEGE

Five years ago I published the incomes of the men of the Dartmouth class of '99 as reported at their decennial reunion. The low figure was made subject of editorial comment to prove that college education was an unprofitable investment of both time and money. The record of the men secured at the quindecennial last June shows a striking increase.

At the decennial reunion reports were secured of the net incomes of sixty-seven out of the one hundred men living; this year from fifty-six out of ninety-five. Since the latter group were almost all included in the former the statistics are directly comparable tho incomplete. In both cases some of the men who did not return had incomes considerably under the average, tho there is reason for assurance that this was not conspicuously the case.

For 1909 the average income was $2097 and for 1914, $3729. Five years ago there were nineteen men getting $1500 or less with four not over $1000. Last year there was one under a thousand and one under $1500, with a total of only ten under $2000 against thirty-six under that figure ten years ago. At the earlier date only seventeen per cent were above $3000, while last year just over half were in this class. The tenth year out three men earned $5000 or more, with the highest at $7000; five years later twenty-three per cent were in this class with the highest at $12,000 and two at $10,000. Several men stated privately that they would get considerable increases this coming year.

These figures indicate that the first decade out of college is a preparatory period in earning capacity and that the productive period comes on rapidly after that.

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The New Books

THE AWAKENING OF THE CITIES

IN the surgings of public consciousness that have characterized American political life during the past few years nothing has come in for more attention than the failure of the cities. This failure it has been customary to attribute to the absorption of money-getting rather than the lack of good citizenship. In *The Modern City and Its Problems* Dr. Frederic C. Howe takes a different view. He believes that it is traceable to American traditions and political limitations. Influenced by the *laissez-faire* doctrines, individual and property rights have been allowed to grow and infringe on the rights of the community.

So long as private corporations under franchise performed municipal functions, monopolized water-fronts or city streets, so long as the individual on his own private property was allowed to erect any kind of building to any hight or do anything he pleased there was no place for community service. But the old order is passing. In more than a hundred cities Dr. Howe cites the awakening of a new consciousness. And from what has already been done abroad and is now being carried out in America, notably in Cleveland and Chicago, he paints a brilliant picture of the city of the future.

The chief direct cause for the backwardness of the American city Dr. Howe lays to its absolute subjection to the state government. For instance, the city of Cleveland when it started on its campaign of municipal improvement a few years ago found that to banish dogs, chickens and other noise-making animals it was necessary to go to the state legislature. Nor could it manufacture ice for charitable distribution, abolish unsightly billboards and advertisements or provide public lectures and entertainments as a part of its recreational program. A dozen municipal elections have been fought and more than a hundred injunctions carried to the courts in its effort to reclaim its street railways.

In the volume Dr. Howe has combined much of the material of his earlier books and to very great advantage. To the chapters of wonderful potentialities suggested in his *The City: The Hope of Democracy*, he has added practical studies of what has been accomplished abroad in the way of sanitation, city planning, housing, and recreation, drawn largely from his *European Cities at Work*. Clearly and forcefully presented, the only regret is that the message has not been driven even more completely home with illustrations that

would show the task as well as the goal ahead.

The Modern City and Its Problems, by Frederic C. Howe. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

A SOCIOLOGICAL POET

Not a few of the old pupils and friends of Professor Giddings will be surprized to discover from the little volume, *Pagan Poems*, that this distinguished sociologist has a poetical side to his nature. But why not? The broadest mind must love beauty. Thus President Woolsey almost shamefacedly in his old age allowed a delightful book of his verse to slip from the press. Professor Giddings has the metrical sense as well as the solid sense to put into fit meter. There is music in the opening "Song" that seems to cry for accompanying melody:

Wild as the wildest thing born in the wildwood,
In the white of the dawn
She calls and I listen;
But her feet
They are fleet
As the fawn.
Hasten; I call:
She is gone.

I listen: a note from the song-sparrow's throat?
Or no? Am I wrong?
Is it she that I hear?
Or beat
Of the feet
Of the fawn?
Do I know who she is
She is Song!

There are twenty poems, of which the longest and most impressive are "Creation" and "Where Power Dwells," and each tells the deep lesson that God was pleased when man began to search and know, and that more searching and more passion for knowing will heal the ills of social disorder. For the author is a stout optimist, with more than a touch of that sort of socialism which holds that the knowing and selfish master of trade and the ignorant and equally selfish underling with his sabotage can come to terms.

Seeking minds and dauntless hearts
Faring on in comradeship,
Dauntless souls of gentleness,
Ye the only Power are.

This even appears in this little verse to "Margaret":

Don't be afraid, my little maid,
Of a saint, or a devil or two;
But don't be afraid to be afraid
If the devil is bigger than you.

If there is any paganism in these *Pagan Poems*, it is in the expression, not the spirit. They breathe courage and truth and beauty.

Pagan Poems, by Franklin Henry Giddings. New York: Macmillan. $1.

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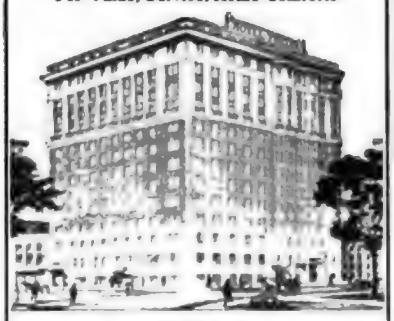

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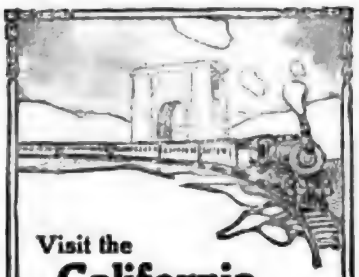

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A knack of curious detail vivifies spots of Gilbert Cannon's work, tho his new book, *Young Earnest*, he mars in creating an artificial atmosphere by obviously performing tricks with the mind of his chief automaton, juggling with his emotions, experimenting with his environment. On the whole the book's parallel, *Ole Mole*, is a more effective development of his novel conception of a new set of values for the man who, having tasted the intellectual life and found it vapid, sees "the wildness of life beneath the trumpery policing we call civilization."

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Nine tales retold by Richard Wilson, drawn chiefly from the two great epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, comprise *The Indian Story Book*. The simplicity of its style and its elimination of much of the confusing material of the original, will recommend the book to older folk as well as children. The latter will find in it the same tales of prince and princess, dragon and demon, magic love and righteous triumph to which their own fairy stories have accustomed them—but with an Oriental gorgeous coloring and an undercurrent of sadness that will be new.

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A dividend of One (1%) per cent. on the Preferred stock of this Company has today been declared, payable March 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 22, 1915. FRANK SWEENY, Secretary

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New York, Feb. 15, 1915.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 31, 1915, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 6, 1915. The transfer books will not be closed.
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two long ropes of Titian hair are undeniably more aesthetic, and "ate" and "can" more correct. But in the process the little scrub-lady of the Barlow Stock Theater lost her spicy individuality and her prospective metamorphosis into a finished product of an "ultra-smart" school is a bromidic and undeserved reward for her amusing and successful schemes to fill the exchequer of a second family of Ruggleses.
Little, Brown & Co. $1.

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By an essay on the period of the accession, Viscount Esher introduces this abridgment of Queen Victoria's girlish diary from 1832 to her marriage. Lord Melbourne is the main figure in the *Training of a Sovereign*, as he was indeed in the young Queen's life. In a few centuries it may be that her conscientious reports of daily occurrences will take on something of the value of Pepys's serious records, which to his contemporaries would no doubt have seemed trifling enough.
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PRACTICAL BANKING

In *Money and Banking*, John Thom Holdworth, Ph. D., Professor of Finance in the University of Pittsburgh, has put into text book form the principles, history, and practise of banking and credit institutions. The book is intended for college use and as an aid to the business man who wishes to increase his efficiency by a more or less academic study of the foundations of exchange. Its analysis and practical estimate of the Federal Reserve Act is very timely.
Appleton. $2.

MELODRAMA ON THE HIGH SEAS

Knaves' warnings sent thru knaves of cards, a necklace and its paste duplication, secret agents and smuggling plots, combine to make *Sheep's Clothing*, by Louis Joseph Vance, a melodramatic tale of crooks and social adventurers who meet at last the fictional reward assigned to them since stories were first told. A pretty girl, whose use as a tool by her scheming father brings her a husband whom she loves, adds romance to the many complications.
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THE MARKET PLACE

THE SUPPLY OF WHEAT

The Mayor of New York recently sent to President Wilson a report made by his Committee on Food Supply concerning wheat. In this report the committee exprest the opinion that the Federal Government should say whether it was in favor of an immediate embargo, and, if not, what conditions would, in his judgment, warrant an embargo in the near future. Nearly all of our surplus, the committee asserted, had already been shipped to Europe; there was every prospect that the demand from Europe would continue; the price of bread here was rising, and would probably be much higher if the Government should say that it was not in favor of an embargo under any conditions.

Mr. Wilson promptly replied that the subject was one to which the Administration had given "the most careful and thoughtful attention." There were erroneous impressions, he added, about the facts. All of these were known to the Department of Agriculture, which would give them to the public. It could be inferred that the President was not in favor of an embargo.

A statement setting forth the facts was published by the department last week. It is well known that our wheat crop last year, 891,000,000 bushels, was the largest ever harvested in the United States. The department says that the available supply was 967,000,000 bushels, because 76,000,000 were carried over. For our own consumption and for seed 610,000,000 are needed. This would leave a surplus of 357,000,000 and at the end of January about 210,000,000 of it had been exported. It will be observed that the committee erred in asserting that nearly all of the surplus had already been shipped to Europe. The department points out that the 147,000,000 bushels remaining exceed by 40,000,000 bushels the average annual exports of the last five years. The quantity is large enough to permit the exportation of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a day until July 1. Before that date the new crop will begin to be available. Exports recently have been not far from 1,000,000 bushels a day.

The Argentine crop is now coming on the market, and a surplus of 100,000,000 bushels will be available from that source. In May or June India will have 75,000,000 bushels or more to sell, the department says. This is a conservative estimate. The best European authorities speak of 80,000,000 as a minimum, and say the quantity may exceed 100,000,000. Moreover, all the wheat-growing countries of the northern hemisphere increased their acreage last fall, our own country by eleven per cent. If there should be a wheat shortage, however, the department says, it should not be forgotten that the supplies here of corn, meat animals, dairy products, potatoes and fruit are larger at the beginning of 1915 than they have been for many years.

While the demand for our wheat in recent months has been due largely to the desire of the belligerents to have ample supplies of food on hand, it has also been caused by a world shortage last year (outside of the United States) of 400,000,000 bushels, and by the fact that Russia's surplus, usually marketed in other European countries which do not produce enough for their own use, has not been available. The exportation of it has been prevented by the war. It exceeds 100,000,000 bushels.

Probably the price of wheat, if the war continues, will be higher than it is now. It may be expected that very little of the surplus will remain here at the beginning of the new crop year. The department, we think, does not allow for a sufficient quantity to be carried over. While the advance has, inevitably, been accompanied by some speculation, it has been caused by the operation of the old law of supply and demand. Among the buyers have been five European governments, and our Belgian relief committees. In New York there is in progress an official inquiry concerning the increase of the price of bread. It may be that unjust and unlawful practises will be brought to light, but it must be admitted that the increase has naturally followed the high prices of wheat and flour.

RAILROAD CREW LAWS

In West Virginia, last week, the State Senate rejected a bill for a railroad full crew law. A law of this kind, duly enacted in Missouri nearly two years ago, was annulled by the people of that state in November last, by a vote of 324,085 to 159,593. A bill for the repeal of a similar law is pending in the Legislature of New York. There are statutes of the same character in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The railroads in those states, as we said last week, have begun an appeal to the people for a repeal of them. They have the support of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce, and the boards of trade of several cities.

In a published statement the railroad companies assert that the laws, requiring the employment on their trains of more men than are needed, burden their payrolls with $2,000,000 a year for "wasted and unwarranted extra labor." This, they say, decreases operating efficiency and is accompanied by heavier casualty lists. The hazard of operation is increased by forcing extra men into crews already adequate, thus tending to divide or distribute responsibility.

Their records are shown to prove that the number of trainmen and passengers killed or injured has been greater since the laws were enacted than it was before, altho the advocates of the laws sought, or professed to seek, to give additional safeguards for both the passenger and the employee. The companies promise that there shall be no lobbying in their interest, "no star chamber conferences, or private deals to influence public opinion or legislative action." The campaign, they say, will be fought in the open. If it can be shown that the present laws relating to the public service commissions of the two states do not give to the commissions ample power to determine how many men are needed on the trains, and to compel the use of a sufficient number, the companies say they will openly support bills granting such power.

The course taken in this matter by President Rea of the Pennsylvania, President Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, President Voorhees of the Reading, and others who sign the statement addrest to the public, is to be commended. It cannot fail to cause a thoughtful consideration of their arguments and facts. We do not see why regulations like those in question should not be left to public service commissions in states where such commissions exist, if the commissions have the power that is required. Regulation by commission is something better than enforcement of the demands of a statute which does not take into account varying conditions, which places on certain trains men who must be idle there, and which causes an unwarranted expenditure of money which ought to be used for the purchase of cars, rails, locomotives and other supplies.

The gold-mining industry of the United States enjoyed prosperity in 1914, and regained its normal condition. The preceding year was one of declining output. Preliminary official figures indicate a yield of $92,823,500 in 1914. The increase in Alaska was about $300,000.

The largest check on record was drawn last week in New York by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad to pay the amount subscribed in the recent sale of Pennsylvania 4½ per cent bonds. It called for $49,098,000.

The Canadian railwa companies have asked the Dominion's Railway Commission for permission to make a general increase of freight rates, owing to a reduction of revenues, higher expenses of operation, and impaired borrowing power.

Under the ship registry law of August last, 129 ships have been transferred to the American flag. Their capacity is 465,740 gross tons.

At the end of last week only $38,096,358 of the emergency currency, or less than ten per cent of the amount issued since the beginning of the war, was still outstanding.

The following dividends are announced: American Telephone & Telegraph Company, coupons from Convertible Four Per Cent Gold Bonds, payable March 1.

American Telephone & Telegraph Company, coupons from Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent Gold Bonds, payable March 1.

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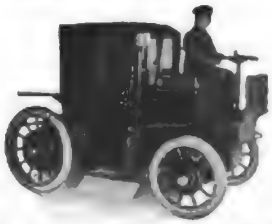

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In a brief address to his policyholders and the public, submitting comparative figures for the years 1913 and 1914, President Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, touches on the relations of the company with the war in Europe. Of the million or more policyholders, about 15,600 who are in France, Germany, Belgium and Austria-Hungary (about 1¼ per cent of the membership) include men whose attained ages run from seventeen to thirty-nine years inclusive, about 2400 of whom hold contracts which contain no clause limiting the war risk. The company's death losses in 1914 show a mortality equaling seventy-three per cent of the expected—the same rate experienced in 1913. From which we may conclude that up to the end of last year the company's mortality had not been adversely affected by war losses. On January 1 the company's assets were $818,461,331, as compared with $779,555,162 a year earlier—a gain of $38,906,169.

ENCOURAGING CRIMINALITY

Two legislatures are now considering bills reintroducing into state regulation of insurance the valued-policy principle.

For the information of those not up on the subject, we will briefly explain the proposition. Take your fire insurance policy and read it: you will find that it promises indemnity against all loss and damage in a sum *not exceeding* the amount for which it was issued. That is the maximum of protection; and it will pay any amount less than that which the adjustment shows is *actually* lost, existing market values governing the calculations. The valued-policy law (which applies to immovable property only) proposes that if the building insured is totally destroyed by fire, the company shall be liable for an amount equaling the face of the policy. Assuming that the value of the property at the time of its destruction was equal to or in excess of the insurance, the conclusion that the insurer is liable for the whole amount of its policy is indisputable. But suppose it is found after the loss occurs that the amount of the insurance exceeds the value of the building? Ordinarily this is not frequent, but it does occur in a small percentage of losses. Naturally, under the stimulus of a valued-policy law the proportion would augment appreciably; over-insurance would "boom" and the arson industry would become unusually active.

Now and then, under comparatively healthy conditions, fire insurance companies are made to buy, at fancy prices, many otherwise unmarketable buildings without seriously impairing their assumed averages; but what would be their financial condition if crafty speculators in indemnity thru a law may use the power of a state in making the destruction of property a profitable business?

No honest man desires from a fire insurance company more money than he has actually lost; no dishonest man should be permitted to enforce the collection of more. The law should punish, not reward, the latter. Valued-policy laws can aid none but the criminally inclined and should be wiped off the statutes in every state.

A. F., Woodside, N. Y.—You seem to be laboring under a misapprehension respecting the utility and other advantages of the Ordinary Life policy. You say it is commonly supposed to be a poor contract for the man who is looking for protection rather than for insurance and investment combined. I think you are mistaken in your assumption. I should say that 70 or 75 per cent of all the policies in force in old line companies are of the Ordinary Life class. The reason is plain. Most insured persons are recipients of incomes below rather than above the average, and their needs in the insurance line demand the greatest amount of protection that can be bought for the money devoted to that purpose. As nearly as safety will permit, the Ordinary Life policy more fully than any other meets the requirement. You are forty-six years old, and I conclude that you need protection. I unreservedly recommend an Ordinary Life policy in any well managed company. There are so many good ones doing business in this state that we could not name any without discriminating against the others. Write to several and ask for sample policies and dividend records. With such information you will have no trouble making a proper choice.

W. M. C. C., Altoona, Pa.—The 1914 financial statement of the company you mention has not yet come to my attention. I have looked up the record of the company, its organizers and present managers and am favorably impressed with their sincerity and ability. Outside of the preliminary term feature of the policy contracts, which I believe will be abandoned in time, there is but one thing open to serious criticism, and that is an authorized capital of $1,000,000. So large an amount is unnecessary and is a clog on the interests of policyholders if in the future it issues participating policies.

H. H. C., Buffalo, N. Y.—No, the fact that a company is of New York origin and subject to the laws of that state is not a guarantee of its safety. It is, however, a factor of comparatively great value. The organization you mention operates on the assessment plan—a system I cannot endorse, because it is unscientific, insecure and transitory. No life insurance scheme can be permanent which fails to provide for the accumulation of a reserve against advancing age, thus reducing the insurer's liability each year while keeping the premiums level.

Commencing business about a year ago the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company shows by its first published balance sheet (of date December 31, 1914), total assets of $2,057,508; total reserves of $673,262; total liabilities, including capital stock, of $1,423,261; and net surplus of $634,246.

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RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $5902.32.

The following list covers the contributions hitherto unreported:

John T. Davis, M. D., Zanesville, Ohio, $2; Rev. Alfred J. Hulton, Rochester, N. Y., $2; Mrs. Flora Paine Hopf, Hartford, Conn., $2; L. Curtis Hughes, Jamestown, Pa., $3; Mrs. Inman, Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill., $2; Federated Church Sunday School, Sterling, Mass., $15.60; Miss Helena F. Lamson, Boston, Mass., $5; Edith R. Merriman, Madrid, N. Y., $2; Henry M. Seely, Middlebury, Vt., $2; Mrs. W. P. Turner, Ruskin, Tenn., $2; Shelbyville Woman's Club, Shelbyville Chautauqua Dept. of Club, S. H. G. Dept. of Club, History Dept. of Club, Mrs. Addie Dearing, Mrs. Flora Tackett, Mrs. Mary Belle Dove, Pauline P. Craig, Shelbyville, Ill., $22; Miss M. A. Goodell, Whitinsville, Mass., $5; Nicholas Copershenski, Ivanhoe, Minn., $2; Helen E. Hewes, Cleveland, Ohio, $10; Friends, per S. C. Nichols, Fort Atkinson, Wis., $6; Ada A. Rountree, Wilberforce, Ohio, $2; Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio, $11.10; Charles Burton Briggs, Johnstown, N. Y., $2; F. W. Decker, Salt Lake City, Utah, $2; C. S. Clark, M. D., Canton, Ohio, $2; W. S. Douds, Meadville, Pa., $6; Mrs. William Fitz, Providence, R. I., $2; Miss Anna M. Reed, Pennsylvania, $6; Miss D. M. C. Webbe, London, Canada, $2; R. B. Grover, West Newbury, Mass., $2; Rev. Thomas Hodge, Torrington, Wyo., $2; Mary H. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa., $25; John H. B. Phillips, Pittsburgh, Pa., $25; Carrie B. Pond, Hot Springs, N. C., $4; John F. Ross, Portsmouth, Ohio, $5; R. S. Williams, Augusta, Ga., $2.

PEBBLES

Ethel—I suppose you have had some truly marvelous hunting experiences?

Cholly—My eye, yes! Once I shot at a deer, and hit a deer!—*Puck.*

THESE CRUEL WAR LORDS

"The Youngest Volunteer of the Russian Army. Also Wounded and Decorated by the Czar."—*New York Times.*

A child sat in a movie tent
To elevate his mind.
He saw a lady shoot a gent
And went away refined.

A child sat in a movie tent,
He saw a trainer bitten
By lions, and in merriment
Went home and chewed the kitten.
—*Princeton Tiger.*

Aunt Lindy had brought around her three grandchildren for her mistress to see. The three little darkies, in calico frocks, stood squirming in line while Lindy proudly surveyed them.

"What are their names, Lindy?" her mistress asked.

"Dey's name' after flowers, ma'am. Ah name 'em. De bigges' one's name' Gladiola. De nex' one, she name' Heliotrope."

"Those are very pretty," her mistress said. "What is the littlest one named?"

"She name' Artuhficial, ma'am."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

PEACE DINNER AT THE HAGUE
(1920 or later)

Menu

Consommé à la France
Russian Caviare
Belgian Hares (Stewed)
English Roast Beef
Sauerkraut and Speck
Turkey (in Greece) Chop Suey
Spaghetti a la Italienne
Vienna Schnitzel Irish Stew
Ale Beer Absinthe Vodka
Bryan Grape Juice Wilson Whisky
Schweitzer Käse Japanese Cherries
and
American Ice Cream
—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

New England Mutual Life Insurance Company

87 Milk Street, Boston, Massachusetts

ALFRED D. FOSTER, President

Seventy-first Annual Statement

According to Values December 31, 1914, as fixed by the Massachusetts Insurance Department

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Bonds and Stocks	$38,805,409.00	Reserve at Massachusetts Standard	$61,808,377.71
Real Estate: Home Office Buildings	1,230,003.19	Death and Endowment Claims Reported and Awaiting Proofs	292,389.53
Other Real Estate	560,369.15	Reserve for Unreported Death Claims	47,678.00
Loans on First Mortgage	15,031,884.00	Reserve for Equalization of Mortality and Depreciation of Assets	300,000.00
Loans on Collateral Security	222,850.00	Premiums and Interest paid in advance	67,213.35
Loans on Policies and Premium Notes	11,665,393.24	Commissions and Expenses Accrued	52,694.43
Interest and Rents, due and accrued	867,977.49	Insurance Taxes, payable in 1915	158,094.39
Net Outstanding Premiums	634,347.91	Distribution of Surplus Accrued	402,979.17
Cash in Banks	1,144,778.05	Distribution of Surplus Apportioned Dec. 31, 1914, payable in 1915	1,970,000.00
			$65,159,426.58
		NET SURPLUS, Massachusetts Standard	5,003,584.45
	$70,163,011.03		$70,163,011.03

Increase in Premium Income	$542,243.13
Increase in Gross Income	707,494.06
Increase in Assets	3,994,308.50
Increase in Policy Reserves	3,876,852.39
Increase in Insurance in Force	16,282,265.00

EDWARD W. ALLEN, General Agent, - - - - 220 Broadway, New York City
LATHROP E. BALDWIN, General Agent, - - - 141 Broadway, New York City
PARKER & HINKLEY, General Agents, - - - White Building, Buffalo, New York
HENDERSON & MANN, General Agents, - - Cutler Building, Rochester, New York
HENRY P. WICKES, General Agent, - - - Union Building, Syracuse, New York

January 1, 1915.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	297,324,990.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,891,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

North Dakota Farm Mortgages

Are relieved from the constant fluctuation of general class securities.

Farm Mortgages secured upon land, the prime factor of the country's prosperity, made in an old settled country, and by Bankers of established reputation and character are the Ideal Investment.

My 33 years residence, and 30 years making Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar in interest or principal, gives the careful investor every warrant and guarantee of absolute security.

Write for particulars.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON, DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, in so far as may be possible, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

32. A Chicago Business Man. "Has any corporation or educational institution collected data or reports covering the Welfare work and Efficiency program of great factories and stores thruout the United States? If so, where may such data be obtained?

You would find a large amount of such material in the two volumes of Convention Proceedings issued by the National Association of Corporation Schools. This organization is the only one, to my knowledge, that has made, in a form available to the public, a thoro study of the welfare and efficiency methods employed by large corporations of America. Write Mr. F. C. Henderschott, executive secretary of the association, for particulars. Address: Irving place and Fifteenth street, New York.

A most interesting feature of the U. S. Steel Corporation is a permanent exhibit of "Safety First" appliances and coöperative aids for employees. Visitors properly certified may inspect the exhibit. Ask for details. The "Safety First" manager is at No. 71 Broadway, New York.

33. Mr. W. F., New York City. "Would you advise a young man of moderate means to take a course in personal efficiency, or one of the ordinary business forms? Which would give best results? I am thoroly interested."

Trustworthy advice can never be given without full knowledge of actual conditions. In general, a course in personal efficiency bears the same relation to a mere technical training that a grammar school education does to an apprenticeship of shop work. An ordinary "business course," while valuable, is definitely restricted and tends to narrowness. It would naturally follow, hardly ever precede, the broader, more vital, more inspiring and empowering course in personal efficiency. Learn to handle your brain and body as a human machine—then you will master a mechanical machine twice as well.

34. Mr. J. A. U., Missouri. "Could you give me information in regard to the Efficiency Society, eligibility as to membership, etc.?"

The Efficiency Society is located at No. 41 Park Row, New York. Write the secretary for privileges and conditions of membership.

35. Mr. G., New York City. "How can you suggest overcoming a good man's inability to get good work from a shop of men who will not work fast?"

Is the "good man" himself a fast worker? Most men follow the lead of their supervisor or employer, doing as he does and not as he says. What are this foreman's qualifications for leadership? Is he magnetic, enthusiastic, tactful, strong in mind and body? He should be examined by an expert character analyst, to find whether he belongs in a place of execution, responsibility and mastery of men.

The adoption of a bonus or other system of reward, possibly of a method of profit-sharing, would change the complexion of your business. The New York Public Library, Forty-second street and Fifth avenue, contains books on this subject. Write the secretary of the Business Bourse, No. 261 Broadway, New York, for particulars of the service offered by the Bourse.

36. Miss G. E. S., Iowa. "Are public speakers on efficiency procurable? Who are they, what do they charge, and where could they be reached? Can a young teacher fresh from college talk to high school pupils on efficiency with more beneficial results than a teacher who has been out of college for a long time?"

Public speakers on the subject are few and far between. Most of the efficiency experts who know their work have already been retained by the large corporations. Living as you do in a small town, you could probably secure a reliable speaker only by coöperating with some large factory or store in a nearby city; by arranging for a talk, or series of talks, or other efficiency service, in connection with the industrial organization, you might obtain a single lecture on a reduced charge, as a "stop-over" engagement. We have had a number of requests similar to yours, and will arrange a lecture tour when the demand seems to warrant the undertaking.

The young teacher, in lecturing on efficiency, would have more enthusiasm, the older teacher more experience. Both qualities are needed. If the young teacher has dignity, common sense, caution, practicality, popularity, the young teacher would be our choice; and if an older teacher can be found who has hope, elasticity, humor, sympathy and comradeship, the older teacher might be our choice.

37. A New York Reader. "How can I make a good business pay when competition by small men cuts price of work below cost to me?"

There is probably a leak somewhere in your buying, selling, accounting or financing. Why should a small competitor underbid you on costs? Your larger plant should buy wholesale, and reduce your costs below his. You probably need an efficiency engineer, or at least a certified auditor or accountant, to find where your waste comes in. However, you may discover this for yourself, on reading the right books. Ask for description of the "Business Men's Encyclopedia" and other business guides published by *System* magazine, Wabash and Madison, Chicago. If you had stated the exact nature and conditions of your work, we could have answered more to the point.

38. Prof. A. G., Minnesota. "I am contemplating a change of occupation, but do not know where my greatest power lies. I believe that a carefully prepared list or outline of the various human powers would be a valuable help in solving this problem. Is there such a list available?"

Ask Professor Benjamin Gruenberg, of the Julia Richman High School, New York, for details of the work of the Vocational Guidance Association. Write to Fowler and Wells, 18 East Twenty-second street, New York, regarding list of mental faculties, and of books by Professor Fowler, Nelson Sizer, and others. Refer to Answer No. 2 in Efficiency Question Box, issue of The Independent for December 21, 1914. I am now preparing a table or list of mental qualities and powers, with key for their location and comparison. This will be published in article or book form, and notification sent you.

It would not be wise to leave your present work on the mere chance of locating and developing your supreme talent in a new field. Whatever money and time you can spare may well be devoted to self-study and to preparation for a larger sphere. But don't forget the practical, in reaching for the ideal. We all have infinite possibilities—and the grocer and landlord to pay.

39. Mr. F. B., Chicago. "Will you kindly let me know in what numbers of The Independent your articles on Efficiency have appeared? I do not want to miss any."

The article, "What Is Efficiency?" was the first, appearing November 30, 1914. The article on Work, that on Play, and that on Home, appeared respectively in the last issues of December, January and February. The Efficiency Question Box has been published in the first and third numbers each month. Back numbers containing efficiency articles and Question Box may be had, at ten cents each, on application to the publishers.

PEBBLES

What has become of the old-fashioned girl that wore one-color shoes?—*Columbia Jester.*

Is there a gentleman in this country who has not a plan for ending the present war?—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

"You know we have fine apartments now, it is so quiet. We are right over a bowling alley and you can hear a pin drop."—*Penn. State Froth.*

"So you don't like living in the country? What do you miss most since moving out of town?"

"Trains."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

With the pardoning power no longer vested in Mr. Blease, greater care should be exercized about getting into prison in South Carolina.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Recent dispatches from Mexico City remind us that Mexico has the largest per capita of Provisional Presidents of any country in the world.—*Chicago Herald.*

Ambassadors of foreign nations are hereby warned that they must avoid noisy discussions in the vicinity of the White House. They might wake the baby.—*Chicago News.*

Bix—What caused the fire in the match factory?

Dix—There was some friction, I believe, among the heads of the departments.—*Boston Transcript.*

A hen sat on a putting green,
Then ambled slowly by me;
And when I tried to make my put—
I found she'd laid a stymie.
—*Yale Record.*

"Excuse me. This car is reserved for a member of Congress going South."

"I don't mind that. When traveling one is not proud. I shall travel with him."—*L'Illustration.*

Lady—I want to buy a dog. I don't exactly know what you call them, but they look something like a greyhound, with long hair, and a head like a bulldog. Do you keep dogs like that here?

"No, ma'am. We drowns 'em."—*Life.*

Many Old Fogy notions are excellent compared with some of the New Fogy notions.—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

The Man (during the second act)—This play was taken from the French.

His Wife—Apparently the Allies have abolished their censorship.—*Puck.*

She—Isn't it strange that the length of a man's arm is equal to the circumference of a girl's waist?

He—Let's get a string and see.—*Jester.*

One '18—Where have you been?

'Nother '18—To the cemetery.

"Any one dead?"

"Sure; every one of them."—*Punch Bowl.*

The Fallen One—Officer, did you see me fall?

Officer—Yes.

The F. O.—Had you ever seen me before?

Officer—No.

The F. O.—Then how did you know it was me?—*Harvard Lampoon.*

The Independent

FOR SIXTY-SIX YEARS THE FORWARD-LOOKING WEEKLY OF AMERICA

THE CHAUTAUQUAN
Merged with The Independent June 1, 1914

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THE WAR TIME COUPON

This is a first-of-March warning to all our subscribers that the War Time Coupons which were sent to them at the beginning of February are available only until the first of April. There has been an extended use of these coupons on the part of our readers and their friends, and there 's ample opportunity in the March days remaining for any present subscriber to secure and use an additional supply, which will be promptly sent on request. It is a pleasant fact that the new subscriptions received on the twenty-third of February were Nine Hundred and Forty-three in number.

A MENTAL INVENTORY

A few years ago we happened to see a list of questions prepared by the Friends School of Germantown, Pennsylvania, to test the range of knowledge possest by the pupils. We were so struck by the ingenuity and scope of the test that we published it in The Independent and we were glad we did, for many of our readers got amusement and profit in "trying it out" on their pupils, their friends and even, in rare cases, themselves. So we publish herewith for the fourth time the questions used in the annual quiz. They are designed for boys and girls of grammar and high school grade ranging from eleven to eighteen years of age. But there are few adults, as we have found, who can score a hundred, altho it cannot be said that the questions demand a greater "apperceptive basis" than is necessary for the intelligent reading of magazines and newspapers.

Last year we agreed to correct and grade all the answers sent in to us. This year we make no such promise, the reason being that the plan was too successful. But we will publish next month the answers to these questions so our readers may grade themselves.

GENERAL INFORMATION TEST
GERMANTOWN FRIENDS SCHOOL
First Month 4, 1915

Name: 1. The presiding officer of the U. S. Senate. 2. The English Minister for Foreign Affairs. 3. The Chancellor of the German Empire. 4. The living ex-Presidents of the United States. 5. The capital city of Russia. 6. The French or German national anthem. 7. A prominent Scotch-American worker for peace. 8. The two great nations that have been at peace for 100 years.

9. Where is the Golden Gate? 10. What is the Monroe Doctrine? 11. Where is the Panama-Pacific Exposition to be held? 12. What is the official language of Brazil? 13. What is the official language of Australia? 14. What is the official language of Belgium? 15. What disease has recently attacked thousands of cattle in this country? 16. Name the two largest neutral countries of Asia. 17. What foreign city was recently evacuated by American troops? 18. Which party has a majority in the U. S. Senate? 19. What attitude regarding increase in the U. S. standing army did President Wilson take in his last message to Congress?

Name the author of: 20. "Alice in Wonderland." 21. "The Blue Bird." 22. "The Inside of the Cup." 23. "The Prince and the Pauper." 24. "The Acts of the Apostles." 25. "The New Freedom." 26. "Hugh Wynne." 27. "The Lay of the Last Minstrel."

Name the painter of: 28. "The Descent from the Cross" (Antwerp). 29. "Christ Among the Doctors" (Dresden). 30. "The Fighting Téméraire" (London, Tate). 31. "Charles I" (Paris, Louvre). 32. "Madonna della Sedia" (Florence).

Name: 33. The Bay State. 34. The Empire State. 35. The Lone Star State. 36. The Blue Grass State. 37. The Hoosier State. 38. The Buckeye State. 39. The Old Dominion. Show the meaning of the following by using in an English sentence: 40. Esprit de corps. 41. Cum grano salis. 42. Bête noir. 43. Carte blanche. 44. Pro bono publico. 45. In medias res. 46. Sine qua non.

Identify by naming some achievement of, or position held by, the following: 47. Margaret Deland. 48. Victor Herbert. 49. Samuel Gompers. 50. Charles P. Steinmetz. 51. John Masefield. 52. von Hindenburg. 53. Lord Kitchener. 54. Billy Sunday. 55. Baroness von Suttner. 56. H. G. Wells. 57. Edward A. MacDowell. 58. Pasteur. 59. Carranza.

Locate by country: 60. Land's End. 61. Liège. 62. Chihuahua. 63. Ulster. 64. Verdun. 65. Heligoland. 66. Alsace. 67. Warsaw. 68. Rheims. 69. Louvain. 70. Belgrade. 71. Kiao-chau.

What do the following mean? 72. The white plague. 73. Watchful waiting. 74. The White Book. 75. The Yale Bowl. 76. Local option. 77. A. B. C. Conference. 78. S. O. S. 79. Incognito; pseudonym. 80. Mobilization; mobility. 81. Periscope; perimeter.

82. What temperature Fahrenheit corresponds to 0° Centigrade? 83. Give two reasons why the ocean freezes less easily than the lakes. 84. Who invented the ordinary incandescent lamp? 85. Why are icebergs frequently surrounded with fog? 86. Why does a balloon rise? 87. Could a bell in a bottle from which the air has been exhausted be heard? 88. What solid has the smallest possible surface compared with its volume? 89. Which is the larger, a 3-inch cube or 9 cubic inches? 90. Would a bullet fired horizontally from a fort 500 feet high, continue around the earth at a distance of 500 feet from it, if it encountered no obstacle and no friction from the air?

Correct the following, or show the absurdity: 91. Jane Addams was a great success in "Peter Pan." 92. The quality of mercy was not stained. 93. At Rugby we visited the scene of Tom Jones's school days. 94. Goodness and mercy shall follow us all the years of our lives. 95. Secretary Bryan, formally a candidate for President, also leader of his party, is now serving as Mr. Wilson's private secretary. 96. Siegfried's mother dipped her only son in the River Styx, whereupon he became intolerable for life, except in the heel.

Restore the following altered quotations to their right form; change only the order of words; begin each line of poetry with a capital letter: 97. It is a sin, I know, for me to sit here and grin at him, but so queer are the hat, old and three-cornered, and the breeches, and all that! 98. On castle walls and snowy summits, old in story, falls the splendor; across the lakes shakes the long light, and in glory leaps the cataract wild. 99. The world is too much with us! We lay waste our powers, spending and getting, late and soon; we see little that is ours in nature; our hearts, a sordid boon, we have given away! 100. The rude forefathers of the hamlet, each laid forever in his narrow cell, sleep beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade, where the turf heaves in many a mould'ring heap.

E. Fröhlich.

Der Krieg
dauert hoffentlich so lange,
bis auch der letzte unserer
Helden Feldmarschall von Hindenburg

Illustrated London News

PAUL VON BENECKENDORFF UND HINDENBURG

"VICTOR OF TANNENBERG, 'MARSHAL FORWARD,' PROTECTOR OF POSEN, SAVIOR OF THE EAST,"
AS THE GERMAN JOURNALS ARE CALLING HIM

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1915 NUMBER 3457

SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

ARE the misery and demoralization that follow in the wake of unemployment to be regarded as penalties for misconduct, or as natural consequences of incapacity or of negligence, or, in legal parlance, as "acts of God"? Or are they rather results of collective negligence, of a failure of social responsibility?

The question is not new. It probably was asked in Memphis and in Babylon. It certainly was asked generation after generation in Rome. It has been asked repeatedly in the history of France, and the English Poor Law from Henry VII to George V is the formulated record of centuries-long discussion of it.

Confession of collective negligence and acknowledgment of social responsibility have been spasmodic. Experimental attempts to establish in law a public or governmental responsibility have been feeble, usually unintelligent and ineffective. The "right to work" has been proclaimed by proletarians in all countries, but it has nowhere been recognized in positive law.

Private and public opinion have in all centuries and in all countries been overwhelmingly against the view that the community in any of its embodiments, as municipality, state or nation, is responsible for the remunerative occupation of its individual members. An individualistic philosophy has held that except in times of overwhelming calamity, such as earthquake or famine, the forecasting, industrious and prudent individual without public help will find, one year with another, enough work at adequate wages to provide for himself and his family thru periods of unemployment as well as thru normal times of busy occupation. The destitute have generally been held blameworthy for their own miserable condition.

THAT a great and significant change of opinion upon this matter has occurred thruout the whole western world within a generation, no well-informed person, we assume, will deny. Three important influences have cooperated with minor factors in bringing sober-minded men and women to a new way of thinking.

The worldwide human impulse which got up momentum toward the middle of the nineteenth century created a new sentiment, and sentiment in the long run attacks the intellectual processes and modifies conclusions. The socialistic philosophy has undermined the dogmatism of Tory and Whig to an extent that both conservatives and radicals probably underestimate. In the recesses of individual minds unconscious of socialism, socialistic ideas in a thousand innocent disguises are harbored. But perhaps more effective than humanitarianism or socialism in bringing the world to a partial admission of social responsibility has been the social efficiency program of the German Imperial Government, and its imitation, halting and imperfect but actual, by other European nations and by American commonwealths. That this program as conceived by Bismarck and carried out by his successors and their imitators was primarily for militaristic rather than for humane ends is possibly true, but the important thing is that it was the beginning of a trial and error experimentation which already has yielded results that command attention.

The public mind is prepared, therefore, to examine sincerely the difficult problem of unemployment as it presents itself in this season of exceptional idleness and distress. A spirit of earnestness and willingness to learn promises more satisfactory and more enduring results than have followed hitherto upon industrial depression and the overtaxing of inadequate relief agencies. It is a good time to push the analysis of our social system and its functioning back to ultimate principles.

IN such an inquiry three or four crucial questions compel attention. It is said that whether or not the unemployed have brought their miseries upon themselves by negligence, vice or other fault of their own, a large proportion of them are unemployable.

There is something wrong with the assertion, and no study of the problem is adequate which does not get at the truth on this point, because, so long as the conservatively-minded cling to the belief that the unemployed are relatively worthless, social responsibility for unemployment, even if acknowledged, will be ineffective.

Certain easily verified facts are important here. When industry is active where are the thousands of the "unemployable"? Some of them are on the road, as wayfarers and hoboes, but the number of such is then comparatively small. All of the "unemployable" that are willing to be employed are then in actual fact employed. Their work is doubtless of relatively little value, but such as it is the mills and shops, the mines, the lumber camps and the farms absorb it and are glad to get it. A concrete incident that we recall is enlightening. A few years ago the charity organization society of one of the large eastern cities thruout a whole year had so few demands for relief of cases other than those incident to sickness and old age that it closed up its wood-yard.

Strictly speaking then the "unemployable" turn out to be non-existent as a residue after the habitual wanderers and the defective have been eliminated from the situation. The unemployable therefore are those men and women whose work is of some value but is not up

to standard, and who consequently are not worth keeping on the payroll when times begin to be bad.

Must we not then frankly acknowledge that society has a plain duty to this element? To a large extent inefficiency results from inadequate or bad education. The child is not started right. Vocational guidance and industrial discipline have been denied him. The primary duty of the public, if the principle of social responsibility be acknowledged, is to see to it that children start in life with good health, so far as attention in school years can insure it, with industrial training, and with some preparation for choosing the vocations to which they are adapted. Our whole educational system should be brought up to a new efficiency in these matters, and, happily, a strong and resolute movement in that direction is under way.

But this is only a beginning. The evidence is unimpeachable that this winter thousands of men and women who possess skill, who in normal times are of standard efficiency, who have strong bodies and willing minds, whose pride is hurt when they are forced to seek any kind of assistance, are idle and suffering thru no fault of their own. Does any obligation rest upon society to provide employment for these? New York City and other communities, east and west, are making affirmative answer to the question. The obligation is admitted; a serious attempt to discharge it is being made. When men like Judge Gary consent to serve upon committees of inquiry and relief, and, after looking into the problem declare and insist that the public not only thru its voluntary agencies, but also thru its organized municipal and state governments, must provide employment and relief, it is plain that it is no longer necessary to argue the question of social responsibility to prevent unemployment.

THIS is a good start. How far shall we go? The answer of common sense would seem to be obvious. There is no reason to expect that either thru social revolution or thru social evolution the institution of private property will be abandoned. There are excellent reasons for belief that public property and industrial capital collectively owned will increase in amount, and that they will play a part of increasing magnitude in productive industry. It is practically certain, also, that social control over private property will increasingly be exercized thru governmental agencies. All this means that conditions of employment in the future, as at present, will for the most part be beyond the control of wage-earners as such. Whatever control they may be able to share in, they will enjoy thru organization, collective property-owning, coöperation, and political activity. Therefore, whatever may have been true in the past, power over employment and its conditions is now a social power and increasingly a public power. Power and responsibility are not separable. Society in its collective and organized capacity must assume the obligation to insure employment.

How this shall be done is a problem calling for the highest intelligence, sound judgment and moral disinterestedness. That the people of a nation like the United States should be unable to devise a workable and satisfactory plan is unthinkable. When the business and professional men of America make up their minds that a thing ought to be done and must be done, they always find out how to do it. They are making up their minds that the problem of unemployment must have a practical solution.

Privileges of every kind are on trial today. Society cannot afford to have discontent grow into revolutionary attempts. The attempts would fail, but the disorder, the loss and the distress that would attend the attempt are unpleasant to contemplate. The energetic work that was put into the reform of an antiquated and impossible system of banking and currency must now be put into the reform of an antiquated and impossible relation of the wage-earning man to his work.

THE NEW "MARSHAL FORWARD" OF GERMANY

AGAIN the streets of German cities are hung with bunting. Again the schools have holiday and the press is filled with praise for General von Hindenburg. What tho the German people are reduced to *Kriegsbrot* and the sandwich has lost its upper slice—they can still feast in honor of him who has for the second time freed their country from the invading Slav. Hindenburg's name appears on everything from streets to cigarets and the Government has been obliged to issue notices that the General does not want any more poetry, fruit, flowers or other tributes of affection sent to him at the front. His portrait in paint, plaster or photograph is to be seen on all sides; the bulldog face of the born fighter, the firm jaw and square forehead, the bristling hair and level-looking eyes; a head which might have been chopped from granite by a cubist sculptor. His striking resemblance to Marshal Blücher as well as the similarity of his tactics has given him the same nickname and German journalists delight to call him the Marschall Vorwärts of 1914.

The world has not yet got beyond the stage of hero-worship and perhaps it never will. The instinctive disposition to attach loyalty and admiration to a particular individual, to regard any great achievement as the work of some one man is as strong as ever and certainly there is more excuse for it in the case of war than elsewhere. The success of the German armies is doubtless due more to the unity and efficiency of the people as a whole than to any particular general, and if we must pick out the man who has done most for Germany in this crisis it might turn out to be some unknown railroad manager who has been working out a timetable to keep the trains running or some less considered chemist who has been spending his nights in the laboratory making new nitro derivatives of phenol.

But neither unity of purpose nor scientific preparation would have insured victory if the true leader of men had not come to the front at the right moment. It took Lincoln many long months to sift out Grant and Sherman and Sheridan from the officers of equal training and greater reputation. In France Joffre is retiring generals by the score in preparation for the spring campaign. In Germany the Kaiser has found that his presence on the firing line may inspire his men to greater sacrifices, but does not insure success. It was the failure of the Crown Prince to keep up his end of the line that compelled the German army to turn aside when Paris was almost within reach. For the Chancellor and the diplomats the German people have little respect and they scarcely know who is chief of staff since Moltke

was retired on the ground of ill health. Consequently, all their enthusiasm goes out to Hindenburg, who has suffered more terrible defeats than any other general, but has also achieved more striking victories.

General Field Marshal Paul von Beneckendorff und Hindenburg is now in his sixty-eighth year. He retired from active service in 1911, but when the war broke out he reported for duty and was assigned the command that most of all he would have wanted, the defense of the eastern frontier against the Russians, who were already threatening his native city of Posen. He had been trained for this task, for his father was a major and he had been put into the cadet corps as a boy. As a lieutenant he took part in the war against Austria in 1866 and was in the foremost line at the battle of Königgrätz. A second crushing defeat of Germany's enemies he witnessed, for he was at Sedan and earned by his gallantry on the field the Iron Cross and the Red Eagle.

As an officer General von Hindenburg is beloved of his men in spite of his willingness to sacrifice them by the thousand in vain charges at the Russian lines and his propensity for forced marches thru snow and slush. It restores confidence among the rank and file whenever they catch a glimpse of him standing, with his indispensable cigaret in his hand, among a group of officers and nodding eager assent to their suggestions or hearty approval of their work. As a peace general Hindenburg was not popular with the soldiers because in time of maneuvers he would keep them digging ditches in the Mazurian swamps instead of giving them parades and thrilling cavalry charges. Now, however, they understand that he knew what war was to be and so they have confidence in him. Not until the war is over and the operations studied will it be possible to decide with certainty who are the great strategists of the Great War. But the public verdict does not wait for that and in this case it seems likely to be confirmed by the slower evaluations of the historians.

FORWARD-TO-THE-LAND

EVER since Mr. Roosevelt discovered the need there has been a "Back-to-the-Farm," a "Return-to-the-Soil" movement in the United States.

But the results have hardly been revolutionary.

City populations continue to grow and food prices are as high as ever.

To the reinforcement of this highly important movement now comes the "Forward-to-the-Land League." Even the psychology of the title is significant. Not "back" or "return" with their suggestion of retrogression, but the "forward" of hope, of expectancy, of a future unrevealed.

The new league begins by attacking the problem at the bottom. It seeks to remedy conditions that have rendered farm life unattractive and unprofitable.

First, the league recognizes the difficulty of purchase to many of the land-hungry poor. And in the absence of land-banks such as they have abroad, it proposes a holding syndicate of public-spirited citizens or, as they do in Germany and England, of the municipality, to help the man of small means. By the service of skillful agricultural engineers and the introduction of improved machinery this syndicate would instruct and assist the would-be farmer to establish himself, taking small crop-interests as its return.

The isolation and lack of social and educational opportunities of rural life it would end by skillful planning of lands to form community groups, and it would aid in securing for such groups agricultural directors, social organizers, and religious leaders.

Even to the unemployed the league would hold out a hand in finding places in the country where labor was needed.

Such practical and commonsense plans serve well the spirit of true philanthropy and of far-sighted public service.

WHAT EUROPE OWES US

FOR some time past the exchange value of the English pound sterling has been very low in New York. The normal value in our currency is $4.86⅝. At the end of last week the exchange value was only $4.80, and to this point it had risen from $4.79 (on the 16th), the lowest figures known for many years. There has been a greater decline in the exchange values here of several other countries on the other side of the Atlantic.

This is due primarily to the great purchases of war supplies in this country, and the resulting excess of our exports over our imports. This excess has grown from $16,000,000 in September and $56,000,000 in October, to $79,000,000 in November, $131,000,000 in December and $145,000,000 in January. It will be seen that the figures for January point to an excess of more than $1,700,000,000 for twelve months. There is an enormous debt to this country which must be paid. We have an official record of this international trade, but there are other "invisible" transactions (such as the payment of dividends on American securities owned abroad) which reduce the balance against Europe. Nevertheless, the debt is a great one and is growing.

While we must look to the war supply purchases and the excess of exports as the first cause of the fall of exchange value, this decline is directly due to conditions affecting payments. The number of drafts, or international bills, drawn on English debtors by the creditors here, and given to brokers or other financial agents in New York for collection, has been so great that the price has fallen by the operation of the law of supply and demand. In normal times the international trade differences which cannot be adjusted by payment in goods or an exchange of obligations are settled by shipments of gold. At the present time neither England nor any other debtor country is willing to reduce its stock of gold by such shipments to New York, altho about $5,000,000 has recently come from England by way of Canada. This failure to use gold tends to put the debtor at a disadvantage and to compel him to submit to a discount on the value of his country's currency.

War orders exceeding $300,000,000 in value have been placed here. Every week there are additions. If the debtor governments cannot pay in goods and are unwilling to use gold, and if their investors desire to keep their American securities, how is the obligation to be satisfied? By credit granted here in some form, possibly in connection with issues of Government securities, altho this method probably will be avoided. We are willing to give credit, and we do not need gold. There are re-

ports about negotiations for a credit of $100,000,000 here in the interest of Great Britain. The demand for credit is our opportunity. If we satisfy the demand, the end of the war will find the United States holding a position of greatly increased strength and power with respect to international finance and trade. A step for the promotion of credit expansion has been taken in the new regulations permitting the reserve banks to buy or discount exchange acceptances or bills based on exports or imports.

It is only a few months since we in this country were greatly concerned over our debts to Europe and the question how we should pay them. Now the pendulum is swinging to the other end of the arc. The problem now becomes Europe's. It is for the allied countries to consider how they will be able to pay their debts to us.

GOING WEST

FROM the publication of letters from the British soldiers at the front it appears that they are using the expression "going west" as a euphemism for dying. This has started a discussion of its origin which spread in characteristic fashion thru the *Times* and other papers and brought out many curious theories. For instance, a subaltern claimed that it originated in his battalion at maneuvers when "a staff officer, complete with eyeglass, galloped past and in a very high-pitched and fruity voice, shouted to the commanding officer, 'Tell the general that I have gone west.'" This, says this subaltern, so amused the soldiers, tho even he cannot see why, that it came to be camp slang for "passing away." Another youthful soldier said that it came from a bivouac song, "Drake Goes West."

But when the letters from the local antiquarians came in it was shown that the phrase was used in East London, West Cork and the Midlands and dated from the fourteenth century, at least, as the old rime says

> Women and mony wilsome wight
> As wynd and wattir ar gane west.

Then the classicists and archeologists took it up and traced it back to the Odyssey, Egypt, Babylonia, Australia and Fiji. Altho Longfellow is classed among the "British poets" and is as much read oversea as in this country, nobody seems to have quoted the closing lines of *Hiawatha:*

> Westward, westward Hiawatha
> Sailed into the fiery sunset,
> Sailed into the purple vapors,
> Sailed into the dusk of evening.
> Thus departed Hiawatha,
> In the glory of the sunset,
> In the purple mists of evening,
> To the regions of the home-wind,
> To the Islands of the Blessed,
> To the kingdom of Ponemah
> To the land of the Hereafter.

Whether this indicates a Finnish or an Amerind origin we will not venture to say lest we get between the firing lines in the controversy on the source of Longfellow's ideas. But the conception is so natural and poetic that it may well have a polyphyletic origin. The Russian soldiers are more specific and say that a comrade has "gone to America" when he is dead. In this case the phrase has probably arisen recently from the great emigration to this country. As we know from *Water Babies* the Fairy Isle of St. Brandon was in the west; so was the lost Atlantis and of course the Hesperides. "Unto Hesperian isles, unto Ansonian shores" says Longfellow in his "Elegiac." Possibly the expression is in colloquial use in some parts of the United States, but we do not recall ever having heard it. Its present vogue in the British trenches may have come from the fact that those wounded at the front are taken west by the hospital corps in the rear.

DIMINISHING RETURNS

IF the Germans are to wipe out British shipping with their submarines and mines they will have to be lively about it. The number of British vessels in 1912 was 39,345. Consequently, the Germans would have to sink them at the average rate of one hundred for every workday and a hundred and fifty on Sundays and legal holidays in order to complete the job within a year. What's more, the United Kingdom is accustomed to build more ships than all the rest of the world together and in some years twice as many, so that there's no knowing how many they are turning out in the present emergency. It must look discouraging to the Germans. Hadn't they better give it up as a bad job?

Newspaper readers who have been distrest to hear that the Germans are reduced to putting potatoes in their bread will be relieved to learn that good housewives in this country do the same. It may be recalled that a few years ago the free traders of England brought forward as an unanswerable argument that in protectionist Germany the workingman was obliged to eat "black bread." The argument lost in effect when the "tariff reformers" showed that *Schwarzbrot* was better than white and was served to the King of England, who is not compelled to economize on his victuals.

The New York Telephone Company, in response to public demand, announces big reductions in rates within the city. But the Consumers' League acutely suggests that before rates are lowered, the too low wages of the telephone operators should be increased. The point is well taken. Lower telephone rates are important, but adequate wages for the girls who, for a few brief years, carry on the high pressure, nerve-trying work at the central switch-boards, is more important still.

Forty-three votes were cast in the House of Representatives against the national child labor bill. Four of them were cast by congressmen who had made, a few days before, eloquent speeches against the woman suffrage resolution. Evidently Mr. Webb of North Carolina, Mr. Dies of Texas, Mr. Parker of New Jersey, and Mr. Mulkey of Alabama, believe that woman's place is in the home—and the children's place is in the factory.

The good ship "Dacia" has been captured by a French cruiser. Thus appears the advantage of having allies. France obligingly assumes the rôle of the wicked partner; for French prize law has always been more stringent than that of Great Britain on the subject of enemy ships transferred to neutral flags after war has begun.

THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

February 21—Anglo-French fleet throws 2000 shells into Dardanelles forts. British steamship "Cambank" torpedoed near Liverpool.

February 22—German advance reaches Niemen, Narew and Bobr rivers. American cotton ship "Evelyn" sunk by mine off Borkum Island.

February 23—Russians regain ground on Rawka River, before Warsaw. Mutiny of Bengalese troops at Singapore February 15 reported.

February 24—Germans take Przasnysz, Poland, and 10,000 prisoners. American cotton ship "Carib" sunk in German waters.

February 25—Germans bombarding Polish fortress of Osowiec. Turks repulsed in Caucasus and withdraw entirely from Sinai peninsula.

February 26—Forts at entrance to Dardanelles demolished. Russians re-enter Bukowina.

February 27—French cruiser captures American "Dacia" with cotton for Rotterdam. French carry German trenches in Champagne.

February 28—Russians retake Przasnysz, Poland. Russians take 4000 Austrians in Galician battle.

The Attack on Constantinople The attack on Constantinople, which the Allies have undertaken this week, seems likely to mark a new era in the world's history as well as change the current of the war. Its first effect, even before any tangible results are achieved, is to bring down the price of wheat in England and incidentally in the rest of the world, and so to relieve Great Britain of the danger of being starved out and the United States of any need for an embargo on the exportation of wheat. For Russia is the grain field of Western Europe and the food supplies accumulated at Odessa can find no outlet so long as the Turk holds the entrance to the Mediterranean at Constantinople.

Another effect is to check the peace movement in Russia and to prevent that country coming to a separate agreement with Germany. The heavy losses of the Russian armies and their failure to make any net territorial gain after seven months of war has given rise to a peace party in Russia which is said to have been gaining considerable influence of late. But with the chance of realizing the dream of Peter the Great by attaining Constantinople there will be no more talk of peace by Russians, high or low.

The only obstacle to the realization of Russia's great ambition during the past century has been England, who held the maintenance of Turkey necessary to the safety of her empire, but in 1907 an agreement was concluded between Russia and England in regard to their future expansion in Asia. This was supposed at the time to involve some sort of an arrangement by which Russia was to secure a southern port.

That Great Britain has withdrawn her opposition and reversed her historic policy was made public by the announcement of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons on February 25, when the question was asked if the Government approved of the statement recently made to the Duma by the Russian Foreign Minister that "Russia intends to occupy Constantinople permanently." In reply Sir Edward Grey said:

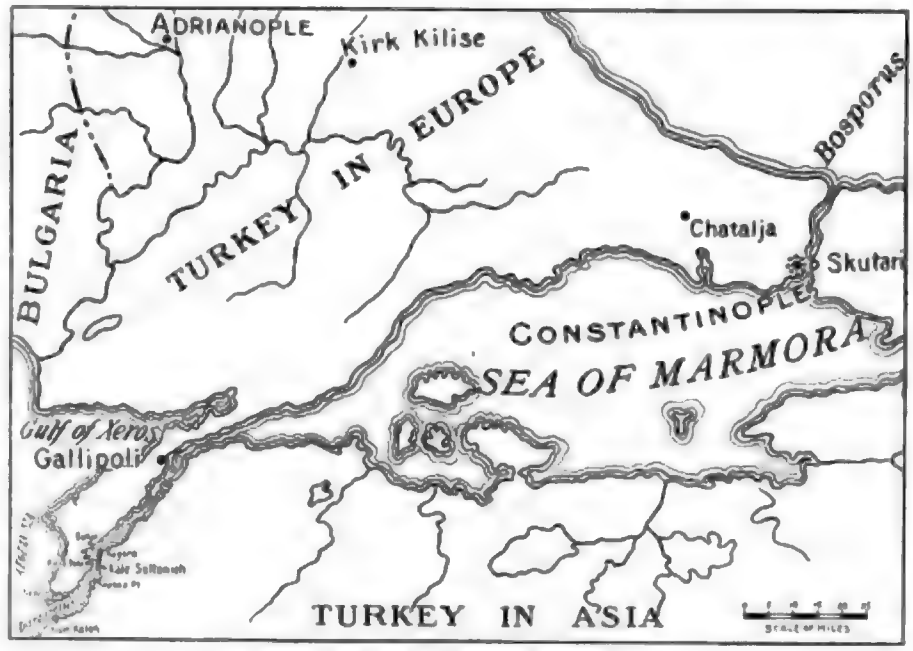
> The statement I have seen was that M. Sazonoff had said that the events on the Russo-Turkish frontier would bring Russia near a realization of the politico-economic problem bound up with Russia's access to the sea. With these aspirations England is in sympathy. What form their realization will take will no doubt be settled in the terms of peace.

This adroitly worded declaration leaves the question open as to whether Russia is to get Constantinople or receive compensation elsewhere at the expense of Turkey or Persia.

Forcing the Dardanelles Besides its political effect the effort of the Allies to force the Dardanelles turns a new leaf in the history of warfare, for it is the first time that the modern battleship has undertaken the reduction of fortifications. The Allied fleet, which is under the command of Vice-Admiral Carden, includes the super-dreadnought "Queen Elizabeth," completed since the war began and the most powerful fighting machine afloat. She has a displacement of 27,500 tons and is armed with eight 15-inch guns. The new American super-dreadnoughts "Oklahoma" and "Nevada" are as large, but carry only 14-inch guns and have a speed of only twenty-one knots instead of twenty-five, which the "Queen Elizabeth" is presumed to attain.

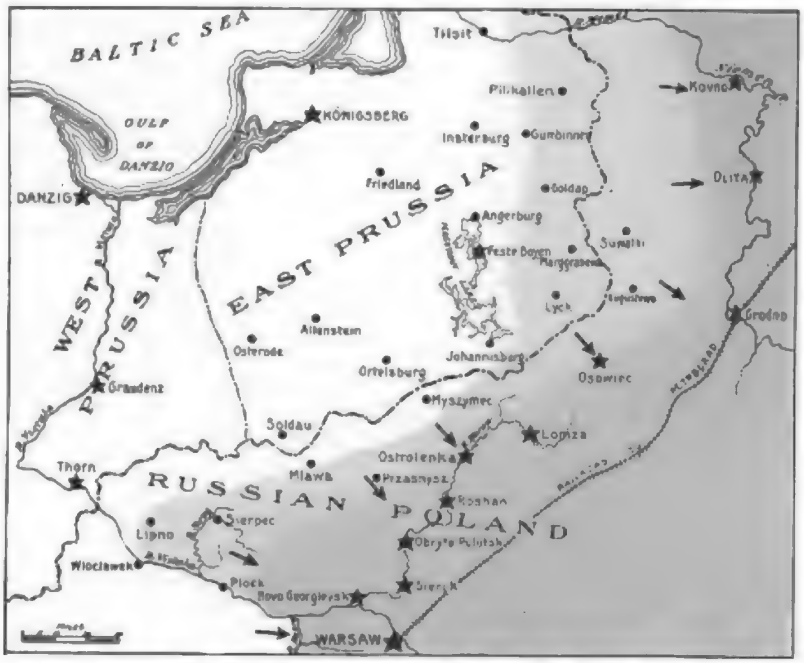
Besides the "Queen Elizabeth" the Allied fleet comprizes the British battleships "Agamemnon," "Irresistible," "Vengeance," "Cornwallis," "Triumph," "Albion" and "Majestic," and the French battleships "Gaulois," "Suffren" and "Charlemagne," as well as minor vessels, bringing the total up to forty. Aeroplanes hovering over the Turkish forts directed the fire of the fleet and then returned for rest to their parent ship "Ark Royal."

The strait of the Dardanelles or



THE ATTACK ON CONSTANTINOPLE

The attempt of the Anglo-French fleet to pass the Dardanelles is one of the most striking operations of the war, for Constantinople is so protected by nature as to be regarded as impregnable to attack by the sea. The only passages of approach are the Bosporus on the north and the Dardanelles on the south and both these straits are defended by forts on either side and mines in the channel. But the super-dreadnaught, "Queen Elizabeth," standing out at sea beyond the reach of the shore guns, battered to pieces the entrance forts, Seddul-Bahr and Kum Kaleh, within an hour and a half. Then after the mines had been swept out three British warships boldly advanced into the Dardanelles sixteen miles and bombarded Kephez and the forts at the narrows beyond



THE CHANGED MAP OF THE EASTERN FRONTIER

The effect of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's sudden movement to the north can be seen at a glance. The left edge of the light shading shows the western limit of the Russian lines at the beginning of February and the heavy shading the area held by them at the end. The German left wing swept forward as far as the Niemen River, while the right advanced to the Narew. At the same time the Russians in Poland, north of the Vistula, were driven back as far as Przasnysz, which was captured by the Germans and lost again later. If the Germans can break thru the chain of Russian fortresses (indicated by stars) at any point they may break the railroad which runs behind the Narew and the Niemen, thus cutting off Warsaw from the capital

Hellespont has played an important part in many wars from the time of Xerxes and Alexander to the present because of its remarkable configuration. It is a tortuous passage of forty-two miles in length, varying in width from one to four miles. Both banks are lined with forts and the channel is blocked with mines laid under the direction of German engineers. The southern entrance is protected by four forts, of which the chief are Seddul-Bahr on the European and Kum Kaleh on the Asiatic side. These two forts carried respectively six and four guns of 10.2-inch caliber.

But these were outranged by the guns of the battleships, and the only vessel struck was the "Agamemnon," on which a shell exploded, killing three men and wounding five. The entrance forts and batteries were shelled on February 19-21, then the attack suspended because of bad weather until the 25th. At ten o'clock in the morning the "Queen Elizabeth," "Agamemnon," "Irresistible" and "Gaulois" began the bombardment at a range of 11,000 to 12,000 yards, each concentrating her fire on one of the forts. In less than an hour and a half the land fire was sufficiently reduced so that the smaller vessels could run in and complete the work at 2000 yards or less. By 5.15 p. m. all four forts were reduced.

After the mines at the entrance had been swept out for a distance of four miles the "Albion," "Majestic" and "Vengeance" advanced into the cleared channel, and shelled the fort at Kephez, near the ruins of the ancient Greek city of Dardanus, from which the strait takes its name. All the forts on the European side for twenty-five miles up have been silenced. The Allies have also attacked the forts in the rear from the Gulf of Saros (Xeros).

The Campaign in Austria

As to what is going on in Galicia the reports are, as usual, confused and conflicting. It appears, however, that the Austro-German force which crost the Carpathians with the apparent intention of relieving the siege of Przemysl and recapturing Lemberg has made no progress toward these ends. According to their official statement from Petrograd the Russians in the Carpathians during the month ending February 20 captured 691 officers, 47,640 men, 17 cannon and 118 machine guns.

There is no cessation in the struggle for Dukla and Uzsok passes, which lead from Galicia thru the Carpathians into Hungary, and the melting snow reveals the bodies of thousands of men who have fallen here in the past two months. The Russians, who were recently expelled from Bukowina, have rallied their

Janet M. Cummings

A DETACHMENT OF THE WOMEN'S VOLUNTEER RESERVE MARCHING IN LONDON

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forces, recrost the Pruth, and are again close to Czernowitz, the capital of the crownland. The advancing Russians attacked an Austrian force in a dense forest of East Galicia and overcame them with rifle butts and bayonets, taking 4000 prisoners.

Hindenburg's Trap In laying his plans for the capture of the Tenth Russian army Marshal von Hindenburg calculated to a nicety every element in the problem except the incalculable, that is, the weather. If the frost had continued two days longer his divided army, coming together like the jaws of a gigantic trap around the Mazurian Lakes, would have practically surrounded the Russian forces in East Prussia. But a sudden thaw broke up the ice of the marshland and converted the roads into mud. Consequently the northern column, constituting the upper jaw of the trap, having farther to go, failed to connect at the proper time with the southern, and thru this gap about a third of General Baron Siever's army managed to escape to the shelter of the Grodno fortress. Two regiments of the Twenty-ninth Corps, which had been completely surrounded in the forest of Augustowo, succeeded in cutting their way out of the German ring with the bayonet, since their ammunition was exhausted. The Germans claim to have captured eleven generals and 100,000 other officers and men. The Russians assert that this is an exaggerated statement and that the bulk of the army effected an orderly retreat. At any rate, the Russians found time enough during their retreat to destroy every German village and farmhouse on their way to the frontier.

Paul Thompson

PROTECTIVE COLORATION IN THE TRENCHES

This cap of white wool makes the wearer's head a difficult mark against a snow background. Soldiers have for the same purpose covered their cloaks with white

The momentum of the Germans sufficed to carry them thru the forest region lying about Augustowo, where, in the first days of October, they were defeated with the loss of some 10,000 men. This brings them for the first time within reach of the chain of fortresses along the Niemen, Bobr and Narew Rivers. If they should break thru this line of defense at any point they would be able to cut the railroad which runs behind them, connecting Warsaw with Petrograd. Which one of these fortresses the Germans propose to attack cannot be told until their movement develops. They have made demonstrations before Kovno, Grod-

International News

TAKING TO THE TRENCHES—A TUNNEL ENTRANCE

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EDWARD NASH HURLEY, OF CHICAGO

GEORGE RUBLEE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Photographs © by Harris & Ewing

THREE OF THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTEES TO THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION—WILLIAM J. HARRIS, OF GEORGIA

no, Osowiec and Lomza, but of course no serious attempt can be made on any of them until their heavy artillery is brought, which, considering the absence of railroads and the half-thawed lowlands, must take some time.

North of the Vistula the Russians have been driven back almost to the Narew River. The Germans took Przasnysz by storm, capturing 10,000 prisoners, over twenty cannon and a large amount of ammunition and supplies. This town was once before in the possession of the Germans, but was recaptured soon after by the Russians and had been strongly fortified since. The Russians made a brisk counter attack on the following days and captured 2800 men, seven cannon and the motor vans assembled there for transporting the German army to the front. This put the Russians again in possession of Przasnysz, and they have pushed beyond it toward the East Prussian frontier.

The War on Commerce

Since February 18, when the German proclamation declared the waters about England and Ireland unsafe to neutral as well as belligerent shipping, there have been sunk in this zone twelve vessels, of which nine were British, two Norwegian and one French.

These disasters occurred mostly in the English Channel and the Irish Sea. All of the vessels destroyed were comparatively small and in most cases none of the crew was lost. Both mines and torpedoes seem to have been the instruments of destruction, but which has been used in any particular instance is not always determinable.

Two American vessels, the "Evelyn" and the "Carib," were also sunk by running into mines, but not within the danger zone declared by Germany about the British Isles. Both ships were making for German ports loaded with cotton and had apparently strayed from the safe lanes designated by the German admiralty and so got into the mine fields protecting the German coast. The "Evelyn," which sailed from New York for Bremen on January 29, struck a mine off Borkum on February 19. The "Carib" was sunk off Helgoland on February 22. The crew escaped in the boats and were picked up by German steamers. She had sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, January 27, with 4600 bales of cotton for Bremen. The two vessels were insured to the total amount of $659,103 in the Government Bureau of War Risk.

President Wilson is said to have transmitted to the British Government in an informal note the German proposal that both parties stop their interference with neutral commerce in foodstuffs and other noncontraband on the high seas. It is understood that Great Britain is not at all inclined to consent to any such plan, but on the contrary is more likely to declare a blockade of all German ports with intent to starve the country into submission. The action of the German Government in seizing the food supplies of the country is, in the opinion of the British, sufficient justification for declaring all food contraband of war.

French Gains in Champagne

No decisive operations have taken place for several weeks in the western theater. The French announce minor successes at various points along the line between Rheims and Verdun as well as in the Vosges mountains, but the Germans claim that their attacks have been repulsed. The fighting here continues to be of the most desperate character on both sides. According to the French official statement one trench was carried only after every German soldier in it had been killed. In another engagement two German regiments lost by death some 3000 men, or more than half their number. The French report the capture of more than a thousand prisoners in the last ten days.

The Germans have introduced a new weapon into warfare. They spray the trenches with blazing oil, which compels the enemy to evacuate or be burned to death. The bombardment of Rheims has been resumed with the aid of some Austrian howitzers of 12-inch caliber. On February 22, 1500 shells were dropt into various quarters of the city and the cathedral suffered severely. In the western edge of the Vosges the Germans gained nearly four miles on a twelve-mile front.

It is rumored that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is about to be transferred to France in the hope of speeding up the campaign in that region as he has done in Poland.

Federal Trade Commission

The five men appointed by the President to be members of the new Federal Trade Commission are as follows: Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, now Commissioner of Corporations, whose bureau will be absorbed by the commission, to serve seven years; Edward N. Hurley, of Illinois, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, six years; William J. Harris, of Georgia, now Director of the Census, five

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years; William H. Parry, of Washington, treasurer of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, four years; George Rublee, of New Hampshire, a lawyer, three years. Mr. Davies, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, has been a practising lawyer and a prosecuting attorney. Mr. Hurley originated and developed the manufacture of pneumatic tools. Mr. Parry, at one time the editor of a newspaper in Seattle, was afterward the manager of a shipbuilding plant and chairman of the finance committee of the Alaska-Yukon Exposition. Mr. Rublee has been associated with Louis D. Brandeis in promoting trust legislation.

It is required by the law that not more than three shall be members of the same political party. The first three are Democrats and the remaining two supported Mr. Roosevelt in 1912. Republicans complained because no member of their party had been appointed. They accused Mr. Hurley of lobbying in support of the Ship Purchase bill, and Mr. Rublee of similar action against amendments proposed to modify the Clayton Trust bill. It was also asserted that he might be excluded by the requirements of the law because he had acted as campaign manager for the Democrat who was a candidate in opposition to Senator Gallinger when the latter sought reëlection. At first it was said that the nominations would not be confirmed at the present session, but in the committee, at the end of last week, favorable reports upon all except Mr. Rublee were ordered. He had already defended himself before the committee, but it was decided that more testimony should be taken.

No Action Upon Treaties

It was known at the end of last week that no action upon the treaties with Colombia and Nicaragua would be taken in the Senate at the present session. Mr. Bryan has persistently urged the Senate committee to make favorable reports. The committee's chairman, Mr. Stone, sought such reports, but the opposition, in the case of the Colombia agreement, was too formidable. There has been objection to this treaty because of its expression of "sincere regret" for what took place at the time of the secession of Panama. Some have held that this—which was regarded in Colombia as an apology—was an attack upon President Roosevelt and his Administration. Mr. Stone proposed that the expression of regret should be cut out and that the sum to be paid to Colombia, $25,000,000, should be reduced. But nothing was gained in the committee by these concessions. A letter from Mr. Roosevelt was read. "The purpose of the treaty," said he, "is blackmail, pure and simple." There was also a petition from seventy-six American importing houses engaged in trade with South America, asking for ratification in order that "the antipathy and distrust which have unfortunately grown out of the secession of Panama may be removed" and "the century-old friendship" between the two countries be restored.

The treaty with Nicaragua, which has been reported from committee, gives us exclusive control of the Nicaraguan canal route, with three small islands and a naval station. Our Government is to pay $3,000,000. Objections having been raised by Costa Rica and Salvador, it is expected that treaties with those countries will be negotiated.

Alien Labor Excluded

A law of New York, seventeen years old but not hitherto enforced, forbids the employment of aliens on public works, and provides that the contracts of those who disobey this prohibition shall be forfeited. Complaint against certain contractors doing work on the new subway in New York City was made a few months ago by labor union officers. The question went to the courts in two cases, and the law was pronounced unconstitutional. But there was an appeal, and now the Court of Appeals, the State's highest court, has decided that the law is not at variance with the Constitution.

Subway contracts amounting to $147,000,000 had been awarded, and the street railway companies had planned work on which $15,000,000 was to be expended. Of the common laborers employed in subway work ninety per cent were aliens. Nearly all of these were Italians or Austrians. The contractors said they had exceptional qualifications for the work, and that an offer of much higher wages would not attract a sufficient number of competent American citizens. Notice was given that at least 10,000 men must be discharged at once and be added to the ranks of the unemployed, many of whom are found every day in the bread lines. Moreover, the work would be interrupted and delayed. The law required forfeiture of contracts. Work on the barge canal, in the interior of the State, was affected. It was decided that there should be an appeal to the national Supreme Court. In the Legislature at Albany there is a movement for repeal of the law. It has the support of the new Governor, Mr. Whitman.

Underwood & Underwood

HOIST WITH THEIR OWN DERRIC
English soldiers being landed at an East A port where the lack of dock facilities make essary a method of transportation more fa in construction work than in war

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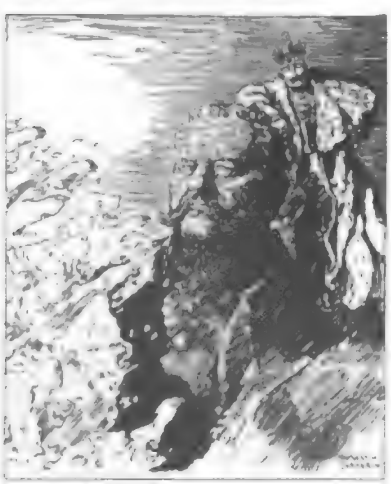
THE LAST MINUTES OF THE "BLUECHER"

The wrecked cruiser just heeling over before capsizing completely. Taken from the deck of the "Arethusa," the British cruiser which finished the work of destruction. To the right black smoke is rising where the "Arethusa's" last torpedo struck; the ship is afire in a score of places from earlier shots. The crew is slipping and clambering down the ship's bottom; one man has worked down to the bilge keel, from which water is pouring. The officers stand astern, close together. A few men have already plunged into the water. The "Bluecher" turned bottom up soon after this picture was taken and floated so for some ten minutes before finally going down

Hayti's New President

Hayti has a new Government. It will be recalled that Zamor, as the leader of a successful revolution, was made President, and that he was forced to abdicate in November last, owing to a revolt under the direction of Davilmar Theodore. Immediately after taking office, the latter was opposed by a new revolution. The leader of the rebel forces was Gen. Vilbrun Guillaume Sam. On the 20th he captured St. Marc. President Theodore's Minister of the Interior, Gen. Aurele Montplaisir, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat in which he was attempting to escape. Three days later, President Theodore abdicated and found refuge on a Dutch steamship bound for Curacao. Sam entered the capital on the 26th and was recognized as President.

Successive revolutions have made Hayti bankrupt. For some time our Government has sought the consent of the ruling authority for the establishment of such a fiscal protectorate as exists in Santo Domingo. It was proposed that after the customs revenue had been placed in the hands of men appointed at Washington, with due provision for gradual payment of the foreign debt, Hayti should be assisted in obtaining a loan. Zamor would not yield. Theodore was considering the proposition when his Government was overthrown. It is now to be laid before President Sam by a commission composed of ex-Governor Fort, of New Jersey; Minister Bailly-Blanchard, and Charles C. Smith, Mr. Bryan's private secretary.



New York Evening Sun

THE ROCK OF GERMANY

Von Hindenburg is the one figure of commanding individual importance in the German armies

Filibusters Indicted

Harry Chandler, one of the owners of the Los Angeles *Times*, a son-in-law of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, has been indicted at Los Angeles by a Federal grand jury for conspiring to foment an insurrection in Mexico by recruiting troops on American soil. With him were indicted General Viljoen, the Boer leader and soldier of fortune; General Avilez, formerly Governor of Lower California; G. E. Sandoval, and W. K. Bowker, the manager of a very large and valuable ranch owned by Chandler and situated just south of the California boundary. Chandler and his associates are accused of plotting for the overthrow of Carranza's Governor of the province, General Cantu, who succeeded Avilez. It is alleged that, while the latter was in office, Chandler's cattle could be exported from the ranch without payment of the export tax of $20 per head; that Cantu insisted upon payment, and that for this reason Chandler set out to raise a little army for the restoration of Avilez. Men were enlisted in Los Angeles and elsewhere. Money was freely used. Great tracts of land were promised to the commanders.

Cantu had spies at work north of the boundary and he gained a knowledge of Chandler's plans. There were preparations for defense, Trenches were made and dynamite bombs planted. Then the story was told to the American authorities and the indictments followed. It is said that there will be additional arrests, and that proof of a widespread conspiracy will be shown.

New York Tribune

MINE OR SUBMARINE?

Loss by one is an accident of war—by the other an injury of grave import

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THE "ALABAMA" ARBITRATION

THE FOURTH OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

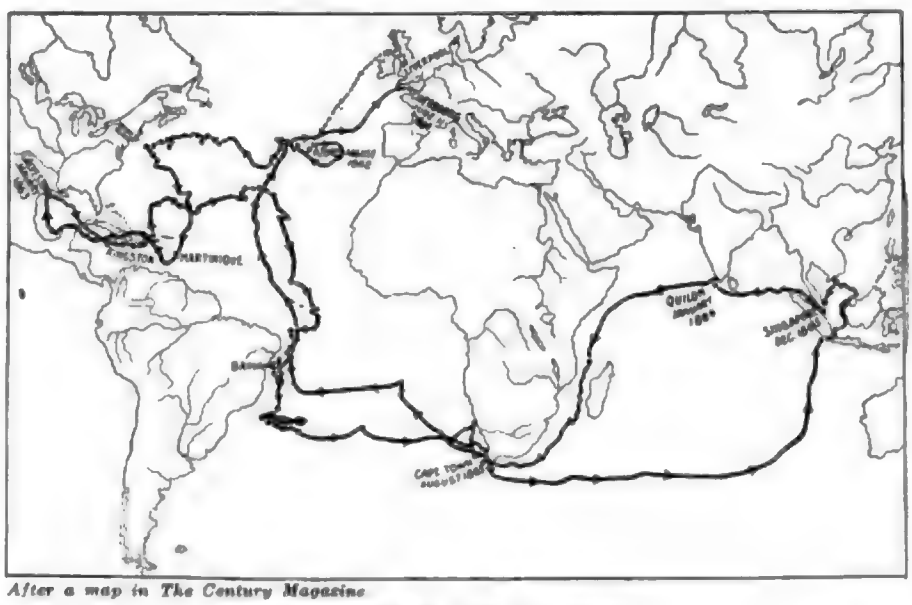
BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

IT is often said that our greatest tie with England is the possession of a common language. This is very probably true, for while people sum up our friendly relations with England in the saying, "Blood is thicker than water," yet our population, even before the Revolutionary War, was drawn from many countries, and today it is doubtful if half the people in this country have any considerable amount of "Anglo-Saxon" blood. But since the English and the Americans speak the same language and read the same books, they take a special interest in each other's affairs, and this community of interest is a firmer bond between us than a common descent could create. Sometimes, however, the English language has been anything but a cause of friendship. Many difficulties which were not hard to settle in themselves have become embittered almost to the verge of war by the fact that the mass of the American people could read the British papers and were hurt by the criticisms of America that they contained.

During our Civil War the European governments, with the exception of Russia, were indifferent or hostile to the cause of the Union. The positions of these governments were naturally reflected in the majority of the European newspapers, periodicals and books and in the speeches of prominent men. In England it appeared as tho public opinion were unanimously in favor of the South. This was not really the case, for besides some politicians like W. E. Forster and John Bright, and literary men like John Stuart Mill and Goldwin Smith, the mass of the English workingmen favored the North, as it seemed to them to stand for free labor and the preservation of a democratic republic. But the British workingmen at that time did not have the ballot. Those classes which controlled the Government by their votes and owned most of the newspapers and magazines were by a large majority in sympathy with the Confederates. They were for the most part opposed to slavery, but they did not regard slavery as the issue in the earlier part of the war. It seemed to them that the North was less interested in freeing the slaves than in keeping the states together by force against the will of several of them. They disliked the protective tariff which the Republicans favored, and were frightened because the blockade of the southern coasts meant that cotton could no longer be brought to England to keep the textile factories running. Finally, there was a sentimental sympathy between the British aristocracy and the class of wealthy and highly cultured whites who controlled the destinies of the South. It is scarcely surprizing, then, that the British Government listened to that part of public opinion which most readily made itself heard, and promptly recognized the Confederates as "belligerents" and came very near to recognizing the Confederacy as an independent nation.

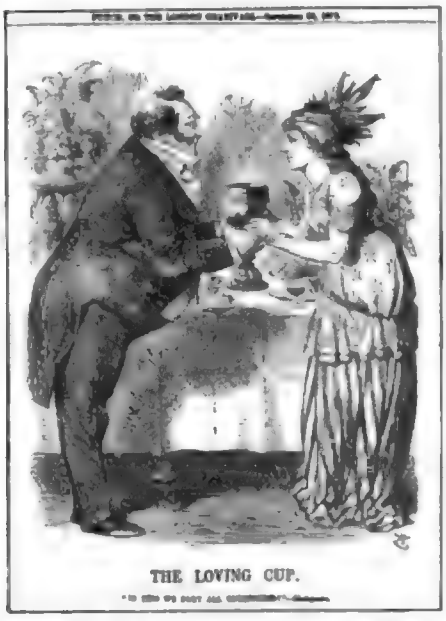
Had the British Government taken this step there can be little doubt that the United States would have declared war, for the Americans of the North were not only exasperated by the attitude of the British Ministry and the anti-American tone of the British press, but were absurdly overconfident as to their ability to crush a rebellion and at the same time to triumph in a foreign war. But Lincoln saw the situation clearly and opposed every attempt to drag the Union into a struggle with England or with any other power. In spite of his efforts, war was averted by the narrowest of margins on at least two occasions. In November, 1861, Captain Wilkes, of the American navy, stopped the British steamer "Trent" and took two Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, prisoner. Great Britain angrily demanded that the prisoners be given up at once on the ground that we had no right to stop and search a neutral ship; indeed, it was just because the British, when they were fighting Napoleon, had taken men from our neutral ships that we declared war in 1812. But the British Government forgot its own previous position and threatened war because we had acted on its own doctrine of the "right of search," and equally the Americans forgot that they had always denied the principle upon which Captain Wilkes had acted. Both nations appeared ready for war and said things about each other which made it harder every day to preserve peace. Fortunately the Queen of England and her husband, Prince Albert, were friendly to the Americans, and Lincoln held from the first that the seizure of Confederates from a neutral ship could not be justified. Finally, the President was able to win over to his point of view a considerable body of public



After a map in The Century Magazine

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALABAMA"

Each dot represents the capture of an enemy ship. Sixty-six were thus taken, of which 52 were burned. The "Kearsarge" defeated the "Alabama" off Cherbourg on June 11, 1864



"PUNCH" ON THE ALABAMA ARBITRATION

opinion, so that he could return the prisoners without endangering the stability of his government.

The "Trent" affair was serious enough, but it was settled within a few weeks and had no permanent effect except in exasperating the people of England and of the North and so making it harder for future disputes to be settled. Another cause of dispute had far more lasting effects. This was the building of Confederate ships in British ports. Our Minister in Great Britain, Charles Francis Adams, warned the British in 1862 that a ship which was being built at Liverpool was really intended as a Confederate privateer. In spite of this notification, the British Government waited more than a month before they took any action to stop the building of the vessel. In the meantime this ship, known later as the "Alabama," escaped from Liverpool and began to capture and destroy American merchant ships. Other ships were fitted out in British ports or found refuge in them when pursued by the enemy or lacking supplies. Adams offered to submit these violations of neutrality to arbitration, but the British Government refused to do so on the ground that whether Great Britain observed its pledge to remain neutral was a question of national honor and not subject to arbitration. After the escape of the "Alabama" and other ships early in the war the British were more careful to observe neutrality, but the mischief was done, for the Confederate privateers were able to inflict immense damage upon American shipping. The United States has never yet recovered the position it held before the Civil War as a carrier of a large part of the world's international commerce.

The close of the Civil War found the American people very hostile toward Great Britain. The South was disappointed because it had not been recognized as a separate government; the North was angry because of the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents, the loss to American commerce due to British built ships, and the generally unfriendly attitude of the British Government and of public opinion in that country. On the other hand, the attitude of the British had been completely changed as a result of the war. The victory of the Union, which was quite unexpected in Europe, the emancipation of the slaves, and the fact that cotton could now be imported for the English factories, destroyed the basis for the previous attitude of the upper classes in Great Britain. The Johnson-Clarendon treaty was arranged by which claims for private damages suffered by citizens of the United States or Great Britain were to be submitted to arbitration. This was rejected by the Senate because it contained no provision for determining the question of whether or not Great Britain had violated its obligations as a neutral. But by diplomatic agreement a joint high commission of British and American diplomats met at Washington in 1871 to arrange for the settlement of all disputes between the two countries. This commission drew up a list of rules for neutrality in time of war, arranged for arbitration of the "Alabama" claims at Geneva, and for the British claims for losses suffered during the Civil War at Newport, arranged for the settlement of the disputes about fishery rights and the determination of some disputed questions as to the Canadian boundary and the right of both nations to navigate certain rivers in Maine and Canada. The British Government also exprest in the most generous and friendly spirit its regret at the escape of the "Alabama" and other ships from British ports. This satisfactory conclusion of the Treaty of Washington was largely due to the efforts of President Grant and Prime Minister Gladstone, who had been favorable to the Confederates during the war.

The Geneva arbitrators were Count Sclopis, of Italy, the president of the court; M. Staempfli, of Switzerland; Baron d'Itajuba, appointed by the Emperor of Brazil; Charles Francis Adams, the statesman who had represented American interests in Great Britain during the Civil War, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, of England. The court of arbitration found its greatest difficulty in the question of "indirect claims" for damages. It was admitted that Great Britain had to pay for property actually destroyed by the "Alabama" and other ships, but Senator Sumner and other public men had demanded that the United States be also paid for expenses in capturing these ships, for the permanent injury to our merchant marine, for the increase in insurance rates, and for the prolongation of the war. He even proposed that Canada be ceded to the United States in payment! These proposals created a demand in Great Britain that arbitration be dropt forthwith and only by the unanimous agreement of the arbitrators not to consider the "indirect claims" at all was it possible to reach a decision on the amount of direct damages to be awarded. By September 14, 1872, the decision of the court was made that Great Britain was responsible for the damage done by the "Alabama," the "Florida," the "Shenandoah," and no other ships, and that damages be paid amounting to fifteen and a half million dollars. Sir Alexander Cockburn alone protested against the decision of the majority.

The arbitration at Geneva is the great turning point in Anglo-American relations. Previous to that time Great Britain and America had been able to compose their differences only in the face of a settled dislike, and hostility on the part of the two nations to each other. A large number of persons in both countries were convinced that the aim of the other nation was to cheat and bully them out of their just rights. Since 1872 the wisdom of British and American statesmen has been backed by the friendship of the great mass of the people, and today it would be as difficult to force the two great English-speaking peoples into war as it has sometimes been to keep them at peace. The influence of the Geneva decision has not been confined to the nations concerned. By referring such vital matters to the decision of a court the use of methods of arbitration has become familiar to every nation in the world.

REFERENCES

J. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy* contains an admirable account of Anglo-American relations during the Civil War, pages 357-400, and of the Alabama settlement, pages 421-428. H. C. Lodge's *One Hundred Years of Peace*, pages 88-121, is good in most respects but too one-sided. Perhaps a more adequate account of this critical period is W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*, pages 208-261. Of the many special studies of the Alabama Claims, one of the best is contained in J. B. Moore's *International Arbitration*, pages 495-702. Any general American history gives the events treated in this article; we may mention J. P. Rhodes' *History of the United States*, Vol. VI, pages 335-376, and W. A. Dunning's *Reconstruction* (Hart's American Nation series), pages 159-171.

Underwood & Underwood

"THE METRO"

A trench-tunnel named for the Paris "Metropolitaine" subway, and carefully labelled

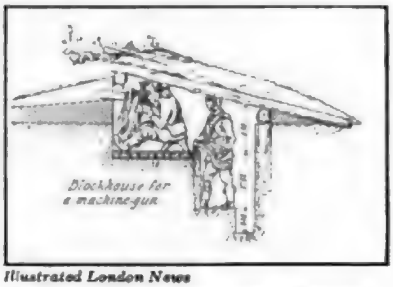
BURROWING TO BERLIN

THE WAR OF SPADES AND PICKS

THE twentieth century will be distinguished in history as the time when war invaded the third dimension. Man in his eagerness to slay his fellow man has taken as his model the eagle and the shark and strikes his enemy on the sea from the sky above or the water beneath. On the land he imitates the mole, tho it does an injustice to that harmless animal to compare him to the vast machine which scars the country with its burrows and throws destruction for miles roundabout.

In modern warfare a battlefield can be distinguished from any other stretch of ground by there being no soldiers visible on it. Movements of troops near the front have to be made mostly at night and in the daytime the scene of conflict looks like the interior of the crater of Mauna Loa, a torn and barren plain with here and there a volcanic eruption.

Of course mining and entrenchment are no new thing, but with the development of the long-range rifle and smokeless powder the practise became so extensive and essential as to transform military science. It was our boys in blue and gray who discovered that a dirt ridge and a ditch made the best kind of life insurance and every war since then has shown an increased dependence upon subterranean operations. In the seventeenth century the school of Vauban had worked out a mathematical system of angular advance with trenches and mines by which it could be calculated beforehand just what day a besieged fortress was due to fall—provided of course that the defenders also followed the rules of the game. But nowadays we have to deal not with a besieged city but with a besieged country and the problem is correspondingly complicated. The double entrenched line in France and Flanders extends from Switzerland to the North Sea, and it measures 420 miles in length not counting its minor twists and turns and parallels. For nearly six months both parties have been pounding away at one point and another along this line and yet it has scarcely budged enough to make a noticeable change upon our maps. A professor of mathematics in the Paris Sorbonne is said to have figured out that according to the average rate of progress since General Joffre ordered the advance all along the line the French will reach Berlin in 1943, and the Russians will reach there—but it is more difficult to calculate their date of arrival since they are now further away from Berlin by half than when they started out the first of August. Such calculations, however, cannot be relied upon since at any moment a break may be made in one line or the other thru a shortage of some one of the essentials of war, say courage or copper. Lord Sydenham reminds his impatient countrymen that when Lee took to the trenches in June, 1864, it was nine months before Grant with double his force was able to dislodge him. It may be that the 42-centimeter Krupp would make as short work of the fortresses of Verdun or Warsaw as it did of those of Liège and Namur, but after six months of effort the Germans have not yet succeeded in getting near enough to try it. A barbed wire fence and ditch have stood between.



Illustrated London News

A REENFORCED TRENCH IN CROSS SECTION

Punch

BRITISH TOMMY (returning to trench in which he has lately been fighting, now temporarily occupied by the enemy), "Excuse me—any of you blighters seen my pipe?"

Underwood & Underwood

THE PERISCOPE ON LAND

This device, as in the submarine, makes observation possible at a point below the danger level

It is evident that the soldier would have been much better trained for warfare under modern conditions if he had been set to digging irrigation ditches than in doing "Fours right!" and "Present arms!" on the parade ground. The London *Times* prints a private letter from a British cavalry officer who frankly confesses his helpless feeling at being left in charge of a front trench the first night:

Being entirely innocent of the correct procedure under strange circum-

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stances, I squatted in my trench, wondering whether it was expected of the officer in charge to sit down and keep awake, or to lie down and go to sleep as all the men, excepting those I had put on guard, appeared to be doing, or to get up at the risk of his life and make periodical inspections of the men in their trenches. . . . Nothing that I had ever been taught in all the courses I had been thru bore in the slightest upon what we were doing.

Practise in the throwing of hand grenades was dropt from the drill of the British army about thirty years ago and even the "grenadiers" have lost their ancient cunning now when it is most needed. The modern grenade is provided with a short stick handle by which it is thrown after the fuse is lighted. The favorite form of the Germans looks like a school globe except that it is made of cast iron instead of *papier maché* and that the lines of latitude and longitude are grooves deep-cut so that when the bomb explodes it flies into small, sharp fragments. It is about four inches in diameter and weighs a pound and a half when loaded.

But this is too small and short ranged, so the Germans have constructed a trench howitzer which fires a bomb bigger than itself. The steel shell is fifteen inches in diameter and weighs 185 pounds, nearly as much as the gun including its wheeled base. The shell is not loaded into the barrel, but rests upon a rod projecting from the muzzle as the gun points upward at an angle of forty-three degrees. The firing of the gun shoots the rod out of the bore and sends the shell on its way three or four hundred yards in front, while the rod drops to the ground. These aerial torpedoes are filled with high explosive and burst with a terrific noise and fatal effect in the trenches.

Altho this is a long-range, machine-made campaign, it is not altogether devoid of the romance and chivalry which has attached to warfare thru all the ages. No broadsword champion, no knight encased in steel, has ever shown more personal gallantry in deeds of derring-do than have the bird-men and the fish-men in the Great War. The cruise of the "Emden" reads like a tale of the Spanish Main. Near Verdun a party of 125 Frenchmen dug their way to within twenty feet of a German block-house and then rising from the earth took it by assault. But that night the garrison of the pocket fortress had to stand a siege. Suddenly the darkness was lightened by magnesium stars shot into the air and suspended from parachutes, while two battalions of the enemy advanced singing a hymn. But the little garrison beat them off until the day brought reinforcements.

According to the extreme pacifist, Lowell for instance, every soldier is *ipso facto* a murderer and should feel like a murderer. But as a matter of fact he does not. It is impossible for two rows of brave fellows, whose bravery each has tried, to stand opposite for weeks without gaining a certain respect for one another. The difficulty is to keep them enemies so that the war can go long enough to satisfy the hate and contempt of the poets, journalists and professors who remain at home. Where have we read anything finer in the literature of the world's wars than this letter from an officer in the Yorkshire Light Infantry:

One wonders, when one sees a German face to face, is this really one of those devils who wrought such devastation —for devastation they have surely wrought. You can hardly believe it, for he seems much the same as other soldiers. I can assure you that there is none of that insensate hatred that one hears about, out here. We are out to kill, and kill we do, at any and every opportunity. But, when all is done and the battle is over, the splendid universal "soldier spirit" comes over all the men, and we cannot help thinking that Kipling must have been in the firing line when he wrote that "East is East and West is West" thing. Just to give you some idea of what I mean, the other night four German snipers were shot on our wire. The next night our men went out and brought one in who was near and get-at-able and buried him. They did it with just the same reverence and sadness as they do to our own dear fellows. I went to look at the grave the next morning, and one of the most uncouth-looking men in my company had placed a cross at the head of the grave, and had written on it:

"Here lies a German
We don't know his name,
He died bravely fighting
For his Fatherland."

By special arrangement with the London Sphere. © N. Y. H.

BURROWING UP TO THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES—SO CLOSE THAT

THIS SAP, OR TUNNEL, IS DUG OUT FROM THE GERMAN TRENCHES (FAR OFF TO THE LEFT) TO WITHIN FOUR YARDS OF THE BRITISH TRENCHES ON

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And under that, "got mitt uns" (*sic*), that being the highest effort of all the men at German. Not bad for a bloodthirsty Briton, eh? Really that shows the spirit.

I don't believe there is a man living who, when first interviewing an 11-in. howitzer shell, is not pink with funk. After the first ten, one gets quite used to them, but really, they are terrible! They hit a house. You can see the great shell—a black streak—just before it strikes, then, before you hear the explosion, the whole house simply lifts up into the air, apparently quite silently; then you hear the roar, and the whole earth shakes. In the place where the house was there is a huge fountain-spout of what looks like pink fluff. It is the pulverized bricks. Then a monstrous shoot of black smoke towering up a hundred feet or more, and, finally, there is a curious willow-like formation, and then—you duck, as huge pieces of shell, and house, and earth, and haystack tumble over your head. And yet, do you know, it is really remarkable how little damage they do against earth trenches. With a whole morning's shelling, not a single man of my company was killed, altho not a single shell missed what it had aimed at by more than fifty yards. That makes all the difference, that fifty yards. If you only keep your head down, you are as safe as houses: exactly, you will remark, "as safe as houses."

Fraternizing between the trenches cannot be altogether prevented even by officers who like the writer of the following letter views the practise with grave disfavor and suspicion:

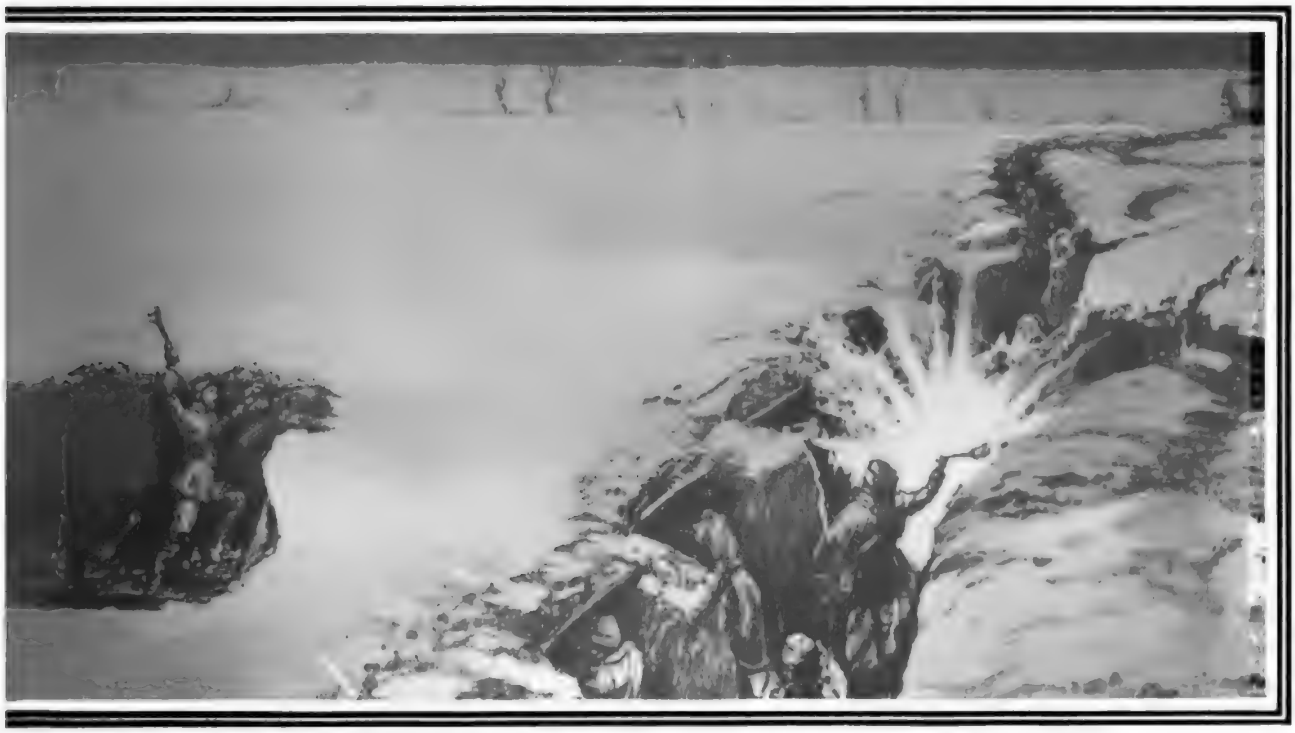
When I got back to our trenches after dark on Christmas Eve I found the Bosches' trenches looking like the Thames on Henley Regatta night! They had got little Christmas trees burning all along the parapet of their trench. No truce had been proclaimed, and I was all for not allowing the blighters to enjoy themselves, especially as they had killed one of our men that afternoon. But my captain (who hadn't seen our wounded going mad and slowly dying outside the German trenches on the Aisne) wouldn't let me shoot; however, I soon had an excuse, as one of the Germans fired at us, so I quickly lined up my platoon and had those Christmas trees down and out. Meanwhile, unknown to us, two officers on our right, without saying a word to anybody, got out of their trench and walked halfway to the German trench, and were met by two German officers and talked away quite civilly and actually shook hands! It was an awfully stupid thing to do, as it might easily have had different results; but our captains are new and, not having seen the Germans in their true light yet, apparently won't believe the stories of their treachery and brutality.

The Germans came out, and as soon as we saw they were Saxons I knew it was all right, because they're good fellows on the whole and play the game as far as they know it. The officer came out; we gravely saluted each other, and I then pointed to nine dead Germans lying in midfield and suggested burying them, which both sides proceeded to do. We gave them some wooden crosses for them, which completely won them over, and soon the men were on the best of terms and laughing. Several of the Saxons spoke very fair English, and some hailed from London, much to our cockneys' delight, and talk became general about "Peecadeely," etc. One of them played a mouth-organ, and the others did sort of weird dances, or series of hops, in the turnip field where we were!

I think it did our men good to have a close inspection of their foes; three-quarters of them seemed to be very young youth; I wouldn't mind taking most of them on myself with a bayonet. They said we were very good shots, so I hope by that we've done some damage. They said to the men, "Send us the tip when you're relieved and we will fire over your heads till then." I don't think! Anyhow, we've got orders not to fire till they do, and if they get the same orders this truce will continue indefinitely. It's really an extraordinary state of affairs. We had an inter-platoon game of football in the afternoon, a cap comforter stuffed with straw did for the ball, much to the Saxons' amusement. In the evening we said "Good night," and our men lit large fires in the trenches and sang songs, tho I took good care to double my sentries, as I trust these fellows devil an inch. This morning war has broken out again, but not in front of us. It is a rum show; I believe politicians will be wrong now, and that the war will come to an end because every one will get fed up and refuse to go on shooting! But it's stupid to take risks.

When ice-cold slush filled the bottoms of the trenches it was found impossible to prevent the men, when their officers were not watching them, from arranging informal truces with their enemies so they could sit up on the edge of the trenches and get their feet out of the freezing mixture. Sometimes by mutual consent the soldiers on both sides come out to mend their breastworks, working openly between the lines a couple of hundred yards apart and then getting under cover to resume firing on one another.

In certain places the opposing trenches have come so



ND GRENADES CAN BE THROWN FROM SAP-HEAD TO TRENCH

: NIGHT. OF COURSE THE SAP IS OPEN ONLY AT THE END OR "SAP-HEAD." THE ROOF IS CUT AWAY IN THE ILLUSTRATION TO SHOW THE STRUCTURE

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close together that the enemies are within range of the camera and may photograph one another. After the preliminary negotiations the photographer gives a signal and the Germans and French in turn stick their heads up in a row above the breastworks and are snap-shotted.

Decoys are in frequent use. The log cannon, which may, like the wooden nutmeg, be claimed as an American invention, has held many a position. The Russians before Warsaw chuckled in their sleeves to see the Germans waste a day's time and five thousand shells (count them) on a fake barricade consisting of a plowed furrow with a few overcoats scattered along it.

Really, war would not be so bad if it were not for the danger of getting killed—and the duty of killing. From all sides we hear reports that the men are "gaining weight" and "never felt so well in their lives" as in the trenches. Making due allowance for the effort of the soldiers to write home as cheerfully as possible we cannot question that some of these young men are living in more healthful and wholesome conditions than when they were in Tipperary or Seven Dials. The funk-hole is not so picturesque as the canvas tent, but it is preferable in cold weather. In the pioneer days of Kansas and Nebraska many a good Christian family has been raised in a dug-out or a 'dobe not half so well furnished or provisioned as one of these trench dwellings. They are often well drained, warmed and ventilated and free from disease, and the rations supplied regularly are pure and calculated by expert dieticians to the proper nutritive ratio.

The irrepressible humor of the soldier finds an outlet in the naming of these troglodyte villas. Some of the German caves bear signboards which may be translated "Under the Greenwood Tree," "Rheumatism Hall," "The jolly cave-dwellers," "Here lives the primeval man" and "The Shooting Gallery, 3 shots for 10 cents." Neat pyramids of green lyddite shells are piled on each side of the entrance of a subterranean dining hall with the placard "Green gages supplied by the English for every meal." In Belgium "Venice" and "The Grand Canal" are favorite trench names for obvious reasons. Londoners naturally name their trenches after the stations on the tuppenny tube and so have no difficulty in remembering their order, "Waterloo" and "Charing Cross" come before you get to "Leicester Square." The Parisians name theirs from the Metropolitaine subway: "Alma," "Etoile," and so on, ending up with "Père Lachaise," the most deadly post of all.

Kipling in his "Song of the Banjo" extols the merit of that instrument at the front, but the mouth-organ seems now to be more in demand. A Territorial sergeant who received a batch of them from home tells how he distributed them and gave an impromptu concert:

> We had all sorts of instruments in the band; the big drum was an empty packing-case and the drum-stick an entrenching tool handle with a piece of sacking tied round the end; empty biscuit tins were side drums; tin whistles, squeakers, and combs and paper came in as well. Candles and electric lamps gave the illumination, and it was really very funny to see this band of about thirty marching around the building, headed by the self-appointed drum-major and conductor in a goatskin, twirling a big stick which I use in feeling my way to and from the trenches.

In the more luxurious of these subterranean lodges a phonograph may be found and since the trenches are connected by telephones one record may be heard by the whole line. The London *Times'* letters, from which we are mostly quoting, tells of other amusements, such as the following:

> The men are truly wonderful; some of the —— were playing football yesterday afternoon, three shells pitched among them, killing one man wounding nine. Within a quarter of an hour they were playing football again. Of course, it was unaimed fire, but it gives you an idea of the callous value of life. We went to see a performance of "The Follies" yesterday afternoon; the troupe was got up by the —— Division, with the addition of two local ladies. It was awfully good; some of the talent above the ordinary, especially a corporal from the Army Service Corps. They have two performances a day, at four and seven, and the men come in batches when in reserve, and pay ½f. entrance; with the profits they run a cinematograph, an excellent thing, as it takes the strain quite completely off the men's minds for an hour or two.

The following extract from the letter of a young Australian in Belgium shows callousness of another kind:

> There are seven dead Germans in front of the trenches this morning, and I hope to get them in at dusk, to see if they have any papers on them. —— "dropped" one, and is now full of enthusiasm at the thought of looting something off him, as a souvenir for his girl at home. I want them moved, because in a few days they become almost as objectionable dead as alive. . . . We lost Major ——. We want at least 500 dead Germans to wipe that out, and if they continue attacking this position we will bag the number before many days.

But strangely mixt as human nature is, the experiences which will arouse the sporting or the murderous instinct in one man will in another revive a religion which in the tamer times of peace had been half forgotten. Said a wounded Tommy to the chaplain, "Yes, you know, sir, God seems jolly near you in the trenches."

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HOW THE TRENCHES ARE GRADUALLY CARRIED FORWARD TOWARD THE ENEMY'S LINES

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THE COLONNADE ABOUT THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS

EAST AND WEST THRU SAN FRANCISCO

BY HERMAN WHITAKER

AUTHOR OF "THE PLANTER," "THE SETTLER," "CROSS-TRAILS"

"SURELY you are not going to see the Exposition today?" The friend I met on the ferryboat added, "It's storming. You won't be able to see anything for the rain."

As the boat was plunging like a wounded whale under our feet and we could see the bar breaking in mountainous surf outside the Golden Gate, the information was really superfluous. When I gave the storm as my reason for going, the sudden cynical cock of my companion's eyebrows affirmed at once his doubts of my sanity and contempt for my taste. Nevertheless, it was true. Already I had seen the Exposition bathed in golden sunlight, a fair city of the sun, a walled town of the Orient laved by blue seas, glowing like a rich topaz in its setting of street-crowned hills; and because I had a shrewd suspicion that its beauty was waterproof, not to be washed off like rouge from the face, I wished to see it in the grip of a storm.

And surely I did. My first glimpse from the Fillmore-street hill showed its miles of buildings swept by a fifty-mile gale, towers and domes sheeted in gray rain, flag halliards wildly flapping against swaying poles, the thousands of palms along the avenues and esplanades tossing with the roar and rattle of a tropical jungle in the grip of a typhoon. So strong was the wind that the forty-pound iron tassels, which hold down the great heraldic standards, swung and flapped like their silken prototypes; and it sent me spinning, a reluctant projectile, down the Avenue of Progress past the giant porticos of Machinery Hall to the "Marina," where huge combers broke and threw fine spray clean over the top of "Morro Castle" lighthouse into "Exposition Harbor." Far out on the yeast of waters a wave would rear its green head, take a look at the Exposition, then come rolling in, only to smash on the sea-wall and spend itself in a last desperate leap at the rear façade of California Hall; and always its booming was spaced by the brazen complaint of a bell buoy and wild skirling of wheeling gulls.

It was glorious! The rain that blackened the statuary and stained the long travatine façades with the green hues of time, had brought all to perfect tone and carried it back five thousand years. It was now coeval with the pyramids. Like them, it stood square on its solid bases, defying and affording shelter from the storm. For in all San Francisco, that day, there was no snugger,

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warmer place than the cloisters and colonnades of the interior courts. Blow high, blow low, let the rain fall or the mists float in thru the Golden Gate, there one always may be warm.

When I entered the lovely Court of the Seasons its sculptured arches and noble colonnades, beautiful statues and bas-reliefs were reflected by the wet bitumen pavement clearly as in some black lake; and as I stood there, admiring the soft tones of the reflection, a gray sheet of rain blew aside from the heroic group of the western nations that crowns a great lateral arch in the "Court of the Universe." With a thrill, I was carried back twenty years to the day that I rode out of a rain-soaked wood upon just such a settler wagon and pioneer group navigating a western prairie.

It was alive. As the sheeting rain alternately veiled and unveiled it, the great tilted wagon seemed to rock and lurch on its heavy wheels. Seen from the other side the appearance of motion was equally deceptive. With the familiar heavy roll that ripped my own "breaker plow" thru a hundred acres of Manitoba prairie, the oxen forged thru the rain mists with the mounted Indian and trapper on their quick-stepping beasts. Water streamed from the beard of the settler driver and I half expected to see him give it a twist and a shake before plunging into the news of the trail.

The illusion was equally perfect with the groups of the eastern nations above the opposite arch. Under its canopied howdah the huge elephant moved forward with the relentless swing of doom. I found myself listening for the splash as the great war steed of the Mongolian warrior brought its poised hoof down in the mud. Under their baskets of gifts, the stalwart slaves seemed to shiver from the chill of the rain. Yet was there no pause. From opposite sides of the court, each from its ancient house in the east or west, the Occident and the Orient moved on to the meeting forecast in the verse of Whitman hewn on the face of the pioneer arch:

Facing west from California's shores,
Inquiring, tireless seeking what is yet unknown,
I, a child very old, over waves toward the
House of Maternity, the Land of Migrations,
Look afar. Look off the shores of my western sea,
The circle almost circled.

Since that verse was written the "circle" has been "circled," and one of the most remarkable, among the thousands of remarkable things about the Exposition, is the way in which the statuary, mural paintings, bas reliefs, sculptural effects of all kinds lead up thru one great historic story that had its beginnings what time Leif Ericson planted the colony of Vinland on the coast of Maine, which follows Columbus and the Spanish conquest, the reign of the padres, our own progression westward, the great commercial movement that finds its culmination in the Canal, finally the greater motif set forth by these heroic groups—the world conquered, from west to east, from pole to pole.

Than this there could be nothing in the history of man of greater import, more significance. Flowing across the Pacific, the civilization of the Occident has inundated the Orient, and now comes the backwash in streaming tides of commerce. In the words of the Chinese Commissioner to the Exposition: "The Westward-Ho of the Occident has now encountered the Eastward-Ho of an awakened Orient; their edges overlap. Progress, geographically, has reached its limits. There are no more worlds to be explored. Even the frozen poles are conquered." With great wisdom, he adds: "There is left but one direction for advancement—upward! The world is becoming so crowded with the heaped-up products of man's ingenuity and labor that in order to escape being crushed under their mass he will have to dominate them. This Exposition registers the impact of these mighty commercial forces, and it will be its office to direct the expansion of civilization upward to planes of peaceful aspiration."

This is vital philosophy and the proof of it lies in the round dozen of huge palaces wherein are bestowed over eighty thousand individual exhibits, the most wonderful aggregation of human products ever gathered together, yet which—we have to admit it—have not, so far, been made to contribute anything like their uttermost to the happiness of their producers. A second and greater proof.

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THE NATIONS OF THE WEST

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because it holds out hope for the subversion of the existing relation, the placing of man on top of his things, is the four hundred conventions and congresses that will meet in San Francisco during the coming year. The friction of these hundreds of thousands of highly trained minds, the exchange of ideas that cover in scope every department of science and knowledge, is bound to result in good to the race. Lastly, the proof of it is to be seen any time one strolls thru the courts and grounds, in the great black "tramp steamers" and ocean liners that heave in and out thru the Golden Gate. Tying the Exposition to the event it celebrates, the opening of the Canal, they move in and out in stately procession.

Without the Canal, the development of the Orient would have done great things for the Pacific coast; but their combination has produced an immediate and wonderful stimulus in trade and industry; increases that are the more remarkable because of the war. When we remember what a large factor in the world's commerce is German trade, and realize how completely it was swept off the ocean in less than thirty days; also take into consideration the partial paralysis of other trade; we are then in position to estimate correctly the full meaning of the figures. They are really astonishing. In three months after the Canal opened, over a million and a quarter tons of cargo passed thru it, paying in tolls one million, one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars; and tho it would be natural to suppose that the bulk of this tonnage has been contributed by the transcontinental railways, such is not the case. Their reports show that there has been no actual falling off in freight. Only the normal yearly increase was diverted to the Canal.

The increase was, of course, accompanied by a corresponding addition in shipping, for no less than eighteen new lines have been established with regular sailings between the Pacific and Atlantic seaboards and Europe. Yet in spite of this and the additional fact that new lines spring up every few days, the cargoes offered constantly exceed the accommodations.

This wonderful increase is principally due to the two factors of accessibility and distance. Between San Francisco and Liverpool the Canal has cut the distance from 13,517 miles to 7830, fifty-eight per cent. Between San Francisco and New York from 13,107 to 5272 miles, full sixty per cent, and similar reductions in distance hold between Europe and the Far East. Consequently, a steamer can now make two trips in the time previously consumed by one; a complete halving of the cost of transportation. Nor is this all. Two men who live ten miles apart can naturally effect more exchanges than another couple who have to haul their products twenty. A dollar will actually buy more for the first couple than it will for the second. So the Canal has actually increased the buying power of all the states it serves. In three months the trade of San Francisco with Great Britain alone increased one hundred per cent; her trade with Atlantic ports rose two hundred and fifty per cent; and the general commerce of other Pacific coast ports similarly advanced by leaps and bounds. Two years before the opening of the Canal over twenty European steamship lines had made inquiries for wharfage space in San Francisco, and there can be no doubt that but for the war the majority would now be in operation, delivering, along with their freights, millions of thrifty emigrants to people the wide empty spaces of the western states.

Looking down the vistas of time one sees a brilliant prospect. One of the most remarkable of historical phenomena is the slow progression of the economic power westward. From its ancient source among the Asian peoples, it passed in turn to the principal nations of Europe, lingering a century with England before it crost the Atlantic to us. Even with us there has been a constant shifting of the center of trade and population westward. Crossing the Pacific, our civilization awoke the sleeping Orient, and now the returning tides will swell trade and commerce to unprecedented hights. From the old centers of population a steady stream of immigrants will soon be pouring into the deep woods of Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, the mines

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THE NATIONS OF THE EAST

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and forests of Alaska, the fertile interior valleys of California. Mexico and South America will quicken under the stimulus of new blood, ambitions, brains. Every accession of population will react on trade. New lines of steamers will connect the Pacific coast directly with the Islands, the Orient, Oceania, Australia. Summing it imperfectly, one may say that on a grander, more colossal scale, one that calls for the use of millions and tens of millions in the computation of men and values, the opening of the Canal has initiated a hegira similar to the "Gold Rush" of '49. Nor will its effects be local. Like the ripples from a stone thrown into a pool, the reactions of a marvelous prosperity will flow across America and all over the world.

San Francisco

THE OPENING DAY CROWDS AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION. 225,000 PERSONS VISITED THE GROUNDS ON FEBRUARY 20. THE FOUNTAIN, DESIGNED BY A. STIRLING CALDER, REPRESENTS "ENERGY, LORD OF THE ISTHMIAN WAY"

International News

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The New Books

BELGIUM'S POET

As the superman does not explain his actions, so the superpoet does not write prefaces. The little man sends out his little verses with a "foreword" whose vigor is so out of proportion to his product as to suggest that he has taken such a long run he has no breath left for the jump; the Futurists produce nothing so brilliant as the manifestoes that tell what they are going to do. But Emile Verhaeren, Belgium's poet, writes thru a lifetime nor once says what he intends to write or why, neither what he has written or wherefore; there is nothing in his flashing volumes but his poems.

Others must write the prefaces if they are to be written, and others have: Tancred de Visan for France, Georg Brandes for Denmark, Albert Mockel for his own country, but of them all none has so entered into the spirit of the poet himself—which means to pass thru it into the spirit of modernity—as Stefan Zweig the Austrian, whose monumental work (in Germany it accompanies what is practically a complete translation of Verhaeren's poems) appears now in an adequate English translation.

By an ironic coincidence it appears just when our interest in all things Belgian is making an unexpected run upon those shelves of the public libraries where Verhaeren's poems have been resting undisturbed all too long. Ironic, for it is an Austrian who gives such glowing praise to Belgium as sounds in the second chapter; ironic, too, in such sentences as "Health, strength and fecundity is to this very day the mark of the Belgian people in town and country. Poverty itself is not hollow-cheeked and starved here. Chubby, red-cheeked children play in the streets; the peasants working in the fields are straight and sturdy. . . . Nowhere in Europe is life so intensely, so merrily enjoyed as in Flanders."

Few of Verhaeren's poems ever appeared in English, and these, published in 1899, are now hard to come by. The translator of this work wisely left the quotations with which it is rich, in the original French, and it may well be that they will be the first lines of Verhaeren's work that many of those who read this book will have seen. Coming thus as an introduction to the poetry of one who more than any other speaks for the Europe of his day, as Whitman spoke for his America, this swift-moving, deep-breathing study of Verhaeren's meanings and methods is a sort of spring-board from which to leap into the poet's profound.

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"One who teaches Public Speaking in Secondary Schools has before him two main problems; namely, the manner and matter of speech. The Independent furnished us considerable material from which effective speeches can be made. I can best illustrate my method by taking for example an exercise based on the issue of February 9, 1914. My assignment record for the Senior class reads as follows: 'From The Independent, February 9, be able to speak on any one of the following subjects':

(1) Government Ownership in Alaska.
(2) The Goal of Economic Endeavor of Mr. Edwin Ginn.
(3) Briefly summarize Mr. Taft's article and state all the main points. Also state whether you disagree and why. Suggest a solution for the problem.
(4) In the same manner treat President Wilson's Message to Congress.
(5) New York's Police Problem and Its Solution.

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CURRENT HISTORY

Burnsville, W. Va., Jan. 18, 1915.

"We are still doing good work with The Independent and I find it the best paper with which to interest the students that I have used so far this year. In fact, after having your publication in competition for three months with two other like papers, we have found that the greatest interest in Current History lies with those students who use The Independent. And, I hope so for it, even this early in the scholastic year, a more successful use in 1915-16."

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course, for some part of its way at least, is that of many lives of his time: from exuberant health and youthful vigor, down the anguished decline of nervous disease to what seem ultimate depths of bodily and spiritual pain, until the ghastly hour when he seems to see the corpse of his reason—dead from too much thinking, from too much searching out the cause—drifting down the slimy flood of Thames. Then there is the coming out of his soul, sick with egotism and intellect, from under the suffocating weight of his own personality, to look about first at the life of his fellows in countryside or "tentacled town," and gradually to lose itself, to find itself magnified, aggrandized, in the soul of cities, of crowds, in the tumult of trains and factories, in the tumultuous forces of life and the multiple splendor of the universe. "To admire all is to exalt one's self," he cries. "Life is in flight," his Pegasus has the whole world for an arena, beauty beams from factory windows, iron monsters beat the rhythms of life, and he has a friend in every star.

Verhaeren, by Stefan Zweig. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.

BEFORE THE DAWN OF SCIENCE

"There clusters about the sun a rich mine of folk-lore," every vein of which William Tyler Olcutt has tapped for his *Sun Lore of All Ages*, a parallel of *Star Lore of All Ages*. Old friends of Greek mythology in new guise, poetical legends of the American Indian and solar myths gathered from the four corners of the world have lost little of their quaint phraseology and imagery in the retelling, and the rare illustrations add much to the charm of the whole.

Putnam. $2.50

COMRADES OF CAPTAIN SCOTT

When Captain Scott set out with his four companions from the Terra Nova for the goal from which he was never to return, he left behind him the Northern Party, to carry on scientific investigations along the Barrier, Cape Evans, on Cape Adare and Duke of York Island. One of this party of six men, Raymond E. Priestly, tells in *Antarctic Adventure* of its achievements and daily life, and of the wonders and rigors of the southern land. The book is profusely illustrated by photographs.

Dutton. $5.

FOR THE AMATEUR ENTERTAINER

If the clever and amusing *Monologues and Duologues* by May Isabel Fisk were to be taken as a true representation of conditions we should have a "Rights for Man" movement more terrifying than all the feminist movements combined. The Eternal Feminine with all her weaknesses, charming and otherwise, stands triumphant over abused and long-suffering man. Despite a tendency to absurd exaggeration and monotonous uniformity in characterization, the sketches are entertaining.

New York: Samuel French. $1.

THE METHOD OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION

In his *Social Heredity and Social Evolution*, Professor Conn of Wesleyan University writes interestingly of the factors that affect the evolution of human society, as distinguished from the other forms of life on this earth. Dr. Conn expects the human race in the future to control its environment even more consciously and more systematically than it has done in the past, and to bring about as a result a race of superior beings.

The Abingdon Press. $1.50.

SHAKESPEARE CLUBS

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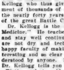

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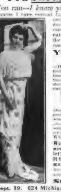

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T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Home Office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., at 11 o'clock, a. m., on Monday, March 8, 1915.

E. H. THURSTON, Secretary

St Louis, Mo., February 24, 1915.

THE MARKET PLACE

RAILWAY TRAIN EMPLOYEES

There are indications that the railroad full-crew laws recently enacted in several states will soon be repealed. We spoke last week of the open campaign of the railroad companies against these statutes in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of the refusal of West Virginia's Legislature to pass a full-crew bill. The latest movement against such laws is in the Legislature of New York. In the Senate, members of the Republican majority have, in conference, voted unanimously to support a pending bill for the repeal f the full-crew law, which was enacted while Mr. Sulzer was Governor. It is expected that similar action will be taken by the Republican majority of the Assembly, or House. The repeal bill provides that the Public Service Commission shall have power to regulate the size of train crews. In the New Jersey Legislature a resolution has been introduced for an investigation of the whole matter by a special commission.

In their public campaign, the presidents of the leading companies whose roads are in New Jersey and Pennsylvania say that they are not making war upon the superfluous men whom the laws require them to employ. They would prefer to retain, "but in useful service, the men for whom these laws make jobs." And they promise that, if the laws shall be repealed, they will put on the "extra lists" the names of all loyal and efficient men laid off because of the repeal, and give them work at the first opportunity.

The laws should be repealed, with the condition that at the same time the State Public Service Commission shall be empowered to require the use of a sufficient number of men on every train. This is a condition proposed by the railroad companies themselves.

A COSTLY UNDERTAKING

For continuing the work of making a valuation of all the railroad property in this country Congress was asked to appropriate at the present session $3,000,000. This would be for the coming fiscal year's work. Last year's appropriation was $2,000,000. The Senate committee decided last week to give only $1,900,000.

Charles A. Prouty, formerly a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is the officer in charge of the work, and upon his reports to the committee an estimate of the entire cost may be based. When this valuation was proposed, there were some who said the cost of it would not exceed $3,000,000 or $4,000,000. It now appears that the total will, in all probability, not fall below $60,000,000, about two-thirds of which will be paid by the railroad companies. There are now forty parties of engineers in the field. They have been able to examine the lines at the rate of from 20,000 to 25,000 miles a year. Mr. Prouty would like to increase this rate to 50,000 miles, in order that the field work may be completed about four years hence, or on July 1, 1919. But there can be no increase, if the appropriation is to be less than $2,000,000. And, with no increase, the field work must continue for nine or ten years. The cost of this work thus far shows that the entire cost of it, to the Government, will be in the neighborhood of $20,000,000.

The cost to the railroads is another matter. Mr. Prouty spoke of one company whose work had cost $100 a mile. At this rate the railroads will have to pay about $25,000,000 for field work. But Mr. Prouty said the cost to the Government would be about half the cost which the roads must pay. This would raise the companies' expenditure to $40,000,000, and make a total of $60,000,000. The company of which Mr. Prouty spoke, however, probably paid something above the average, because it was not properly supplied with maps and records. We understand that the figures used relate only to field work. But the valuation law requires much other work, mainly clerical, to be done by the companies, and they have said that this must be quite expensive, owing to the employment of additional men, and for other reasons. It is also admitted by those in charge of the work for the Government that there are some questions as to scope and methods which are yet to be settled, and that the settlement of them in a certain way would not only increase the cost but also prolong the time required. It may be that the work, when completed, will be worth the $50,000,000, or $60,000,000, or more, that will then have been paid for it, but we are inclined to think that it would not have been ordered by Congress if the cost had been foreseen.

THE GOVERNMENT'S OIL

Among last week's decisions of the Supreme Court was one that may very perceptibly affect the petroleum industry. It upholds the withdrawal of oil and mineral lands from entry in 1909 by President Taft. These lands were in California and Wyoming. The decision annuls the entry claims of individuals and corporations valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. These are entries made after the withdrawal and before the legislation of 1910 that ratified it. In California the Government thus establishes its title to 2,871,000 acres of oil lands, on which, it is said, $40,000,000 has been expended for development work. It can recover the value of all oil or minerals which have been taken from the lands withdrawn.

Dispatches from San Francisco say that a supply of oil for the navy has thus been assured. We suppose it is not generally expected that the Government will go into the oil business. Still, it is true that it now controls a large supply of oil. Probably it will not surrender this control, but will provide for development of the oil lands by leases and royalties. It will have power to limit prices, to reserve supplies for the navy, and to do other things that will be interesting to private producers. The decision will suggest new legislation.

LIVE STOCK GAINS

There was abundant evidence before we began, not long ago, to import beef and mutton from Argentina and Australia, that our own supply of meat animals was decreasing. The reduction was most noticeable in the number of beef cattle. Prices were rising, as everybody knows, and the cargoes brought from South America and across the Pacific were not enough to affect them perceptibly. We still take beef from Argentina, but the war has checked the imports from Australia. In that country there is an embargo, or the equivalent of it, and in New Zealand the local Government has decided to hold and reserve all the surplus beef and mutton for the needs of the Government of the empire.

It now appears that in our own country there has been a turn for the better. This was unexpected. Official reports at Washington show an increase of the number of beef cattle, cows, sheep, and swine in the year 1914. For five years the figures had been going the other way. The additions were as follows: beef cattle, 3½ per cent; cows, 2½; swine, 9½. Even in the number of horses and mules there were gains, altho so many have been sold to the belligerents and carried to Europe. In the reports comparison is made between the number of animals counted on January 1, 1915, and those enumerated one year earlier.

In the Northwest James J. Hill, the well-known railroad leader and capitalist, has undertaken to promote the production of live stock by an educational campaign. The work will be directed by Howard R. Smith, professor of animal husbandry in the University of Minnesota, who has resigned his chair and is to begin the campaign on March 1. He will be assisted by other college professors. This movement will add something to the supply.

The Federal Reserve Board has approved the applications of three state banks in the South for permission to enter the Federal Reserve system. There have been ninety-eight such applications on file, but ninety-two of the institutions recently gave notice that they preferred to retain their state charters until after the publication of the regulations governing admission to the Federal system.

The following dividends are announced: Electric Storage Battery Company, 1 per cent. on both common and preferred, payable April 1. Manila Electric Railroad and Lighting Corporation, quarterly, 1½ per cent, payable April 1.

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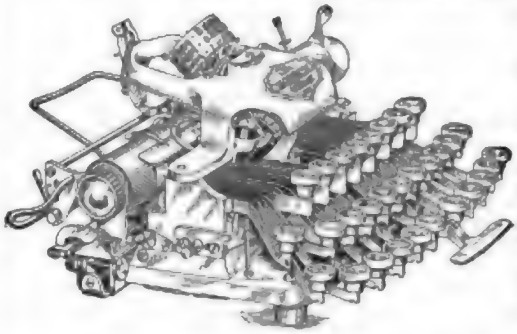

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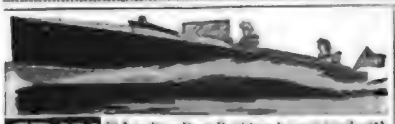

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ON LIFE INSURANCE RESERVES

An esteemed reader in Michigan, himself a careful student of the science of life insurance, in a letter commenting on a recent article in this department, expresses the opinion that our references to reserves and their relations to the net amount at risk are incomplete, and thinks the matter should be treated more fully. He says that our comparison "causes the reader to come away with the impression that by insuring under the Ordinary Life plan a man may get at low cost what he would have to pay very high for under the other plan," by the latter, meaning the assessment plan. Discussing the feature of advancing age and its effects, he continues: "The old line companies provide for this increasing liability by *decreasing the amount at risk*, a fact upon which your writer might have been more explicit. This decrease of risk is effected by fixing the premium high enough at the start to allow the accumulation upon each policy of a fund called the reserve, which is applied by the company to the payment of the policy whenever it becomes a claim." Going to his conclusion, he says: "As the policy grows older, the reserve by growing larger causes a corresponding decrease in the amount of risk which the company has to carry *and the policyholder to pay for*. So an aged policyholder when he pays the high mortality rate assessment is but paying the company an equitable price for carrying a large risk, and when he pays the old line company a small premium he is paying them for carrying only a small risk."

Perhaps we have too much assumed that, knowing their policies carried a reserve, increasing in amount each year, policyholders understood its office and the effects it produces on the insurer's outstanding claim liability. If we have presumed on this assumption of knowledge, it is well for us to specifically state that the net amount at risk by a company under a policy maturing by death is the difference between its face amount and the amount of that policy's reserve at the time. By way of illustrating this we will use freely in our own way some demonstrations formulated by Mr. J. A. Jackson of the Literary Department of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who carries out his instructions thru the instrumentality of a hypothetical company. Let us say first that the American Experience Table, the one used on this occasion, begins with 100,000 lives, age 10 years, and runs out at age 95, with 3 lives surviving. Mr. Jackson supposes a company composed of 63,364 persons aged 56 (the number shown by the Table surviving at that age), each insured for $1000, payable at death, at a *net* premium of $47.76+. The net premium income, first year would be $3,026,321.35 (63,364×47.76+), which, plus interest at 3 per cent, would make a total net income of $3,117,110.99. Under the Table the number of expected deaths, first year, is 1260, calling for the payment of death claims aggregating $1,260,000. The remainder (the reserve) is $1,857,110.99. As 1260 members have died, the survivors who enter the second policy year number 62,104. By dividing $1,857,110.99 by 62,104 we get $29.90, the amount of the terminal reserve under each policy in force. The company's liability then, under each policy, the members being now 57 years old, is reduced by the sum of the reserve, $29.90, that is to say to $970.10 each. Each member again pays the same net premium, $47.76+, on a net insurance liability to the company in the event of death that year of $970.10 instead of $1000.

And so the system proceeds every year to age 96, when all the insured persons are presumed to be dead. At age 95 three persons are supposed to be alive. They had to the credit of their policies one year earlier a total terminal reserve of $2,769.34, or $923.11 each. Their three net premiums at age 95 (@$47.76+ each) amount to $143.28, which, added to the total reserve of $2,769.34 equals $2,912.62. Add the interest, $87.38, and we have $3000, just enough to pay the claim of each, all of whom are presumed to die that year. It will be observed that the net claim liability of the insurer in the 95th year of age on each member is the difference between the accumulated reserve $923.11 and $1000, or $76.89.

Assessment insurance generally has preached the doctrine, very much more in the past than now, "Keep your reserve in your pocket." While it is not here asserted that a man 95 years of age could physically qualify for an insurance, we say that if he could, the cold facts of experience prove that the insurer could not safely accept him for a premium under $923.11, the terminal reserve at age 94. Going back to age 56, then, the insurer must have from the man of that age a premium large enough to leave at the end of the year a reserve of $29.90.

S. B. M., Warrensburg, Mo.—See reply to J. L., February 22, 1915.

The surety companies have found a new source of premium income by furnishing bonds on contracts for supplies to the European countries engaged in war. One company recently issued a bond the premium on which was $17,000.

The accumulated funds in the treasury of the War Risk Bureau of the United States Government now aggregate about $500,000. The losses incurred in the destruction of the steamers "Evelyn" and "Carib" are estimated at $400,000. Unless a substantial salvage can be made on these losses the fund will be hard hit. Former rates were doubled on February 24.

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PEBBLES

Maud—Haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married?

Marie—Too long. He hasn't got a cent left.—*Boston Transcript.*

A hotel for the unemployed is contemplated in New York. Don't most New York hotels cater to that class already?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

General Joffre says he has not read a newspaper since the war started. Think of what a lot of first-class strategy he has missed.—*Indianapolis Star.*

The Mexicans seem to observe the Sabbath by abstaining from war long enough to elect the Provisional President for the ensuing week.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

"What is your position on this question?" asked the constituent. The Congressman thought a minute and then replied, "Very uncomfortable."—*Washington Star.*

The Man—Of course, you understand, dear, that our engagement must be kept secret?

The Woman—Oh, yes, dear! I tell everybody that.—*New York American.*

Father (trying to give the concealed dose)—Well, well, you are a funny boy. May I ask why this sudden extraordinary dislike for jam?

Chip—Cos' I b'leeve it's mined.—*London Sketch.*

With but three minutes to catch his train, the traveling salesman inquired of the street-car conductor, "Can't you go faster than this?"

"Yes," the bell-ringer replied, "but I have to stay with my car."—*Harper's.*

Judge—It seems to me that I have seen you before.

Prisoner—You have, your Honor; it was I who taught your daughter to play the piano.

Judge—Thirty years!—*Musical America.*

"Yes, sir, I came upon a huge bear track and spent all of three hours trailing the beast to where he was lurking in his den in the rocks."

"And then what?"

"Then I spent five minutes getting home."—*Houston Post.*

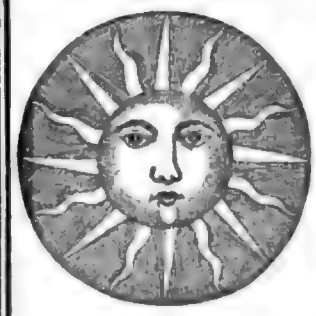
Little Bobbie listened with deep interest to the story of the Prodigal Son. At the end of it he burst into tears.

"Why, what's the matter, Bobbie?" exclaimed his mother.

"I'm—I'm so sor-ry for that poor li'l' ca-alf," he sobbed. "*He* didn't do nuffin'!"—*Everybody's.*

We Austrians cannot stand the drizzle
Of Russian shrapnel at Przemysl!
The Russian hordes are in the track of
Our noble men who flee to Cracow.
A million Cossacks may debouch,
At any moment, at Olkusz!
A million more reported are
At Kamionkastrumilowa!
And yet another million have
Consumed all food at Yaroslaf!
Ah! ev'rything they cleared—as well as
The larders of Jaszarokszcellas!
Then down they poured, like molten lava,
On rural, innocent Suczawa!
And now they march, with hungry screech,
On harmless little Drohobycz!
Curst be the foreign rascals, greasy,
Who chased us at Tustanowice!
Steel motor-cars—ten guns in each car—
Are rolling on toward Wieliczka!
How truly awful will it be
If Cossacks mangle us at Stryj!
No one may even dare to guess of
The patriots who fell at Rzeszow.
Of Czechs, 'tis said, they've buried a
Battalion at Csikszereda!
As at the banquet of Belshazzar,
The finger writes at Njiregyhaza!
So, ere the sky with dawn grows streaky,
Let's fly to dear old Zaleszczyki!

—*London Opinion.*



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Abstract of Statement of Condition of United States Branch December 31, 1914

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real Estate in New York City	$210,000	Reserve for Unearned Premiums	$2,913,778
United States Government Bonds	208,000	Reserve for Losses in Process of Adjustment	320,481
Railroad and other Bonds; Guaranteed, Preferred and other Railroad Stocks and other Securities	3,610,793	Reserve for Taxes and other Liabilities	77,095
Cash in Banks	285,765	Surplus over all Liabilities	1,547,360
Cash in Agents' hands and in course of collection	493,686		
Other admitted items	51,370		
	$4,859,614		$4,859,614

Trustees of the Funds of the Company in the United States

Herbert L. Griggs, Esq. Samuel T. Hubbard, Esq.
James Brown, Esq.

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Of all the investment opportunities offered there are few indeed not open to criticism. Absolute safety is the first requisite and adequate and uniform return equally important, and these seem incompatible. Aside from government bonds, the return under which is small, there is nothing more sure and certain than an annuity with the **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, by which the income guaranteed for a certain lifetime is larger by far than would be earned on an equal amount deposited in an institution for savings, or invested in securities giving reasonable safety. Thus a payment of $5,000 by a man aged 67 would provide an annual income of $618.35 absolutely beyond question of doubt. The Annuity Department, **METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**, New York, will give advice as to the return at any age, male or female.

January 1, 1915

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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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BOTH SIDES A DEBATE

STATE CONSTABULARIES

RESOLVED, That state constabularies should be established thruout the United States.

STATE police forces have been organized in five states, Texas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Nevada. The organizations in Texas and Pennsylvania consist of mounted police, stationed at certain points thru the state, whose principal duties are to coöperate with the local police, to patrol rural districts and to give special assistance in preserving order in any locality when they are called in by the local authorities. The famous Northwest Mounted Police of Canada and the constabularies of foreign countries are similar organizations. The establishment of state constabularies is being discussed in several states, notably in New Jersey and New York, where legislation is now being considered. The plan has met strong opposition and the question is arousing much discussion thruout the country. This debate was prepared by Mary Prescott Parsons.

BRIEF FOR THE AFFIRMATIVE

I. State constabularies are necessary.

A. Rural crime records in the United States are high.

B. Local police are unable to prevent crime.

1. The small number of men and the lack of funds make efficient organization impossible.

2. Lawlessness among the large numbers of foreign laborers presents a serious problem.

3. Vast tracts of unpoliced land increase crime.

a. By facilitating the escape of rural criminals.

b. By furnishing hiding places for urban criminals.

C. State constabularies can deal with the rural problem.

1. They are carefully chosen and trained.

2. They do much to prevent crime.

a. They are respected because of their skill. "The mere presence of seventeen men [Texas Rangers] prevented an outbreak that might have resulted in a pitched battle between two or three hundred combatants." Idler, 20:388, December, 1901.

b. Patrolling rural districts ensures security of life and property.

3. They track and capture criminals.

4. They will help to meet special problems in different localities.

a. Lynching will be prevented in the South.

b. Black Hand offenders have been caught in Pennsylvania.

c. Vagrancy will be diminished.

d. They are needed to preserve order in strike districts.

(1) Local police are inadequate.

(2) The militia is inefficient because untrained for such service.

(3) Special police or detectives employed by the companies are unfair and brutal.

(4) State police are unprejudiced, free from political influence and efficient.

II. A state constabulary benefits the entire community.

A. It maintains peace and order.

B. It performs important services in addition to its police duty.

1. It enforces order in quarantine districts.

2. Its members act as forest rangers and as fish and game wardens.

3. It tends to strengthen our army.

a. More men enlist in the militia when they know their regular occupations will not be interrupted for strike duty or for fighting forest fires.

b. The constabulary constitutes a trained reserve for the army.

III. Establishment of state constabularies is wise economically.

A. It furnishes forest rangers and game wardens at low cost.

B. It prevents losses by fire.

C. It secures better rural business conditions.

D. It saves the expense of calling out the militia for strike or fire duty.

E. It decreases the cost of apprehending and confining criminals.

IV. Experience has shown the success of state constabularies.

BRIEF FOR THE NEGATIVE

I. State constabularies are unnecessary.

A. Conditions in Pennsylvania show that the need has been overestimated.

1. Arrests made by the state police could often have been made by the local police.

2. In many cases the state police have found nothing to do in the localities to which they have been assigned.

B. There are other practical ways of solving the rural police problem.

1. State aid and state regulation of local police would increase their efficiency.

2. The plan of maintaining a state detective system has proved satisfactory in Massachusetts.

II. The advantages of the state constabulary plan are outweighed by its serious disadvantages.

A. It is un-American in principle.

1. State police support the interests of the rich at the expense of the poor.

2. Arrest without warrant endangers personal liberty.

B. It is unfair to workers in time of strike.

1. Injustice is sure to result when a police force is in no way responsible to the community for its acts.

2. In Pennsylvania the state police, instead of preserving order, have caused riots.

3. Brutal violence has been used against strikers by the Pennsylvania constabulary.

C. It places another serious obstacle in the way of industrial conciliation.

III. Establishment of state constabularies is unwise economically.

A. The estimated cost of a constabulary in New York the first year is $450,000.

B. "It was computed, two years ago, that it cost one hundred and twenty-nine dollars and some cents for each person . . . arrested." Pennsylvania Legislative Record, 1909:2849, April 7, 1909.

IV. State constabularies have not proved successful in the United States.

A. The Arizona Rangers were abolished after given a trial.

B. An attempt is now being made to discontinue the Pennsylvania constabulary.

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FORWARD ON THE FARM

Dry farming means raising good crops without rainfall. America reports wheat grown on eight inch rainfall; but South Africa sends word that it grows good wheat without a single drop of rain from seed time to harvest. This is the way they get the Durum wheat which has become so popular for bread making and flesh producing.

Alfalfa is a Moorish name; but the plant was well known to the Romans. Varro tells us carefully how to plant it, and how to make the most of it. Professor Hansen has discovered yellow-flowered alfalfas in northern Asia, many varieties of it, and he promises us an alfalfa adapted to every climate known in the United States, and farther north, up to the Arctic zone. Forty varieties are under test in Florida.

America has lost one-seventh of its meat export during the past thirteen years, but is still sending away annually more than $150,000,000 worth. Packers tell us that the decline will go on, without a possibility of prevention in the supply, both for home use and for exportation. This cheerless statement is immediately met by an announcement that the supply of meat from our home ranches and from Argentina will soon be more than duplicated by importations from Africa.

The average loss to our crops from flood is figured out to be $100,000,000 a year, not counting in the soil that is washed away, or the wasted water that ought to be used on every farm as working power. Every farmer should start out understanding that he needs for his own use every pound of soil and every pailful of water that Nature gives him; his first problem is to be prepared to prevent waste, and utilize to the best advantage. It is not long before we shall see all of our farms utilizing brooks, and turning the wash into the brooks.

Of all the recent introductions by the Department of Agriculture we know of nothing to surpass velvet beans, for their effect on farm life in the South. These have been improved into the Lyon, the Yokohama, and the Chinese. The Chinese bean blooms earlier in the year than the others, and matures its pods early in October. These beans will climb pine trees forty to fifty feet, absolutely loading them with strings of pods two feet long. After careful testing, the velvet bean has been proved to be superior to cottonseed meal for production of milk.

The Department of Agriculture after organizing boys' and girls' clubs, to raise crops, announced that the girls had surpassed the boys in their zeal and executive tact. That is saying a good deal for the girls, for the boys have beaten the old farmers all hollow. One Carolina boy two years ago turned out over two hundred bushels of corn to the acre. A New York boy now exhibits three hundred bushels from a single acre of ground. This is not only vastly ahead of what the average farmer gives us, but we do not know of any experiment station that approaches it.

If there is a corner of the earth not yet ransacked by our Agricultural Department, in the interest of farm life and production, we do not know it. The South is getting more advantage than the North, because more of the new plants come from semi-tropical regions. Japanese cane is one of the most satisfactory of recent introductions. Altho it makes a sugar, it is most notable for its superb qualities for stock feeding. Twenty-seven tons of green matter per acre are reported, where the very best yield of corn would not exceed twenty.

In discussing the filibuster against the shipping bill in our issue of February 8 we referred to the statement published in the Washington correspondence of one of the leading New York papers that Senator Williams had said that the prolongation of the debate was costing the country half a million a day in printing bills and stenography. When the *Congressional Record* came to hand we found that Senator Williams had reference to the commercial losses, not congressional expenses. What Senator Williams did say was this:

> We might have had this law five months ago; and if we had had it five months ago we would have saved during that five months up to this good hour $80,000,000 in freights to the American people—twice all the money that is called for under this bill—and now senators are going on and filibustering against it and delaying it, when it is costing about $16,000,000 a month to the American people. Every day that you delay it you are costing the American commerce one-thirtieth of that amount—about half a million dollars a day. Is your love of talk worth that? Is there a man in the Senate who does not know how he is going to vote on this bill?

The portrait of General von Hindenburg published in The Independent for March 8 and credited to the *Illustrated London News* appeared originally in the *Illustrirte Zeitung* of Leipzig, to which it should be credited.

A CHEMIST WHOSE DISCOVERIES PROMISE CHEAPER GASOLINE

DR. WALTER F. RITTMAN, CHEMICAL ENGINEER OF THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES, WHO HAS DISCOVERED IN RESEARCHES AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AN IMPROVED METHOD OF PRODUCING GASOLINE AND A WAY OF MANUFACTURING TOLUOL AND BENZOL—USED IN SMOKELESS POWDER—FROM PETROLEUM. COMMENT ON HIS WORK WILL BE FOUND IN THE EDITORIAL PAGES

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1915 NUMBER 3458

THEY CAN'T HAVE IT BOTH WAYS

SIR EDWARD GREY, in commenting upon the German proclamation of a war zone surrounding the British Isles, used an effective phrase: "Germany can't have it both ways."

This is precisely what Germany seems to want. But it is also precisely what Great Britain seems to want.

Germany seems to want to keep her fleet of capital ships safe in harbor and yet reap the advantage of a quasi-blockade of British ports carried on by her seagoing submarines.

Great Britain seems to want to reap the advantage of a quasi-blockade of German ports without complying with the definite conditions laid down by international law for the establishment of blockades.

In considering the merits of the respectve positions taken by the two belligerents, it is well to go back to the fundamental principles underlying the practises of nations in maritime warfare.

In time of war, neutral trade has a *prima facie* right to go on unmolested. This right, however, is subject to two limitations. Neutral vessels carry contraband of war to the ports of a belligerent under peril of capture and confiscation, both of cargo and of vessel, by the opposing belligerent. Neutral vessels, whatever the nature of their cargoes, attempt to enter or leave the ports of a belligerent, in violation of an established blockade, under the same peril.

Both limitations have always raised vext questions. For more than a hundred years the nations of the world, whenever there has been a war, have constantly wanted to "have it both ways." As belligerents, they have striven, to the utmost possible degree, to cut off the trade of neutrals with the enemy. As neutrals, on the other hand, they have, with equal consistency, sought to have their trade with each belligerent go on with as little interference as possible by the other belligerent. In both these purposes they were quite within their rights. It is only when they came to set forth and interpret the rules under which they were to pursue these purposes that inconsistency and conflict ensued.

IN the present controversy, the matter of contraband enters only indirectly. Blockade is the main point at issue. Two questions present themselves for the consideration of the neutral world:

Is Germany justified in her scarcely veiled threat to attack British shipping within the war zone, and possibly, by "accident," neutral shipping within the same area, without taking the precautions prescribed by international law and custom for safeguarding the lives of crew and passengers of the vessel attacked? This question has already been discussed in these pages.

The second question is: Is Great Britain justified in threatening to cut off all trade, both incoming and outgoing, with German ports, without declaring and making effective a formal blockade? This question needs some examination.

IN the history of modern warfare, the doctrine of blockade has been gradually developed and made precise. The distinction is now clear, as it was not something over a century ago, between the effective blockade, the only kind sanctioned by international law and custom, and the so-called "paper blockade." In 1800, during the Napoleonic wars, John Marshall, American Secretary of State, set forth the objections to the "paper blockade" effectively:

> Ports not effectually blockaded by a force capable of completely investing them have yet been declared in a state of blockade. . . . If the effectiveness of the blockade be dispensed with, then every port of the belligerent powers may at all times be declared in that state, and the commerce of neutrals be thereby subjected to universal capture. But if this principle be strictly adhered to, the capacity to blockade will be limited by the naval force of the belligerent, and, in consequence, the mischief to neutral commerce cannot be very extensive. It is, therefore, of the last importance to neutrals that this principle be maintained unimpaired.

In 1803 James Madison wrote to the American Minister in London:

> The law of nations requires to constitute a blockade that there should be the presence and position of a force rendering access to the prohibited place manifestly difficult and dangerous.

During the succeeding half century the doctrine became so universally accepted that in 1856 the Declaration of Paris contained the categorical rule that "blockades in order to be binding must be effective." The Declaration of London, drawn up in 1909, reiterated the rule as to effectiveness, adding that the blockade "must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coastline." The Declaration also laid down as essential to a binding blockade that it must be both declared and notified.

The blockade is the result of the collision of two rights—the right of neutral trade to go on unmolested and the right of the belligerent to cut off his opponent's trade and supplies. The blockade is a compromise arrived at by international custom. Neutral shipping may enter and leave a belligerent's ports freely unless and until the other belligerent is prepared to assume the responsibility of keeping *all* shipping from entering and leaving those ports. The belligerent may not secure the advantage of keeping supplies away from the enemy unless he is ready and able to do the thing thoroly. Neutral nations are not to be deprived of the opportunity to trade with a belligerent unless the deprivation is to be

made complete. In exchange for giving up the right to trade without hindrance, each neutral nation demands —and the demand is granted by international custom— that no nation be allowed to continue in the same trade.

This, then, is the international law and custom in the matter of blockade.

If Great Britain proposes to deal with neutral shipping sailing from or destined to German ports as tho a binding blockade were in existence, while she has neither declared a blockade nor made it effective, she will be violating international law and the ethics of civilized warfare. Whether as a matter of fact this is the British purpose is not clear from the somewhat vague statement of Mr. Asquith.

Such action on the part of the British navy and such action as was foreshadowed in the warning proclamation of the German Admiralty would both involve clear invasions of the rights of neutral nations which every such nation would be derelict in not resenting.

But the two cases do not stand on an equal footing. The British threat is aimed only at property; the German warning involves a threat against the lives of peaceful citizens, not only of Germany's enemies, but of neutral nations.

Sir Edward Grey was right. Germany cannot have it both ways. But no more can England. The fact that Germany's both ways threatens a more serious assault upon the rights of neutrals than does England's does not save the British case. As far as the United States is concerned, not only Germany but England, not only England but Germany, must respect the unquestioned rights of American shipping and American citizens or be called sharply to account.

HOW THE "GEORGE WASHINGTON" RAN THE DARDANELLES

IF the Allied fleet succeeds in making its way thru the strait to Constantinople it will be an epoch-making event, but it cannot take away from America the honor of having been the first to get a warship past the guard which the Turk stationed at the gateway in 1453.

The forts now being bombarded by the Anglo-French guns stand on either side of the Dardanelles where it is less than a mile and a half wide. It is a place famous in history and legend. Here Leander the lover swam across to keep tryst with Hero, and Lord Byron repeated the exploit with less incentive. Here Xerxes built his bridge of boats when he attempted to conquer Europe, and here Alexander shipped his army across when he entered upon the conquest of Asia. But Alexander himself, steering the first galley with his own hand, turned the prow to the southward in order that he might land at the same point where the Greeks beached their boats for the attack on Troy, that is, at Kum Kale, which the British captured the other day.

Nearly nineteen hundred years later another ambitious young man of twenty-three, also called "the Great," built upon the headlands that dominate the narrowest passage of the Hellespont two fortresses. Mohammed II, being an energetic young man and impatient to bottle up Byzantium, set two thousand masons at work and within three months the "Castle of Europe" and the "Castle of Asia" were completed. There they stand today unless the shells of the superdreadnought "Queen Elizabeth" have scattered their ancient stones. Thirty feet thick were their walls, and many a pillar and altar piece from Christian churches went into their construction. Upon the tower was mounted the new-fangled invention of a Frankish engineer never before used in warfare, a sort of a deep bowl loaded with gunpowder which threw a five hundred pound stone, altho how far it would go or where it would land was highly uncertain. But, anyway, if it could not hit ships it scared them off, and from the day that the first cannon was mounted the Dardanelles were closed. Now they are being opened with fifteen-inch guns that carry twenty miles, and let us hope that they will stay open.

But in 1800 there passed thru the Dardanelles a frigate bearing a strange flag with stars and stripes and a still stranger cargo, to wit, one hundred Algerians, one hundred negro slaves, women and children, half a million dollars in gold, four lions, four tigers, four parrots and a lot of cattle, horses, antelopes, precious stones and works of art. The captain, a young man by the name of William Bainbridge, was brought before the Sultan to explain where he came from and how he got in. He stated that he was from the United States. The Sultan had not heard of that country or, for that matter, of America. Captain Bainbridge, however, assured him that there was such a continent and that it had been discovered some years before by Columbus.

The Sultan accepted the statement as well as the cargo, and was pleased to see by the stars on the flag that the United States was a Mohammedan country. But he ordered the governor of the castles at the narrows to be put to death for letting a foreign man-o'-war get by him. Captain Bainbridge, however, interposed and begged for his pardon, explaining that the governor was not to blame, for the "George Washington" had slipt past the castles of the two continents by pretending to drop anchor, and then, after saluting, suddenly setting sail and speeding up the Dardanelles. The boldness and frankness of the American captain found him favor in the eyes of the Sultan, and when he sailed away he bore a letter from the Sublime Porte which enabled him when he got back to Algiers to set free the French men, women and children held for ransom by the Dey.

It was the Dey of Algiers who had sent the "George Washington" on its queer errand with its Noah's Ark freight. Captain Bainbridge had called at Algiers to pay the tribute or blackmail which the Dey extorted from all maritime nations as the price of abstaining from preying upon their commerce. The proud young captain felt the humiliation of his errand; he would have preferred, as he confesses, to have paid his piratical majesty in cannon balls rather than coin, and we may imagine his emotion when the Dey commandeered his ship and ordered him to take the Algerian embassy and their retinue and presents to Constantinople. Protests were in vain; resistance was fatal. "You Americans pay me tribute," said the Dey; "you are therefore my slaves and you will obey my orders." To refuse meant not merely that the "George Washington" would be sunk and her crew sold as slaves, but that every merchant vessel in the Mediterranean would suffer the same fate. So Captain Bainbridge sailed for Constantinople bearing the Algerine flag—until out of sight, and then hoisted the Stars and Stripes, with what effect we have seen.

But he got his revenge before long, for this insult to our new navy aroused the United States to action. Altho Algiers joined with England in warring upon our commerce, the American fleet under Decatur brought Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers to terms and put a stop to piracy in the Mediterranean forever. Now the map is changed. France has Tunis and Algiers; Italy has Tripoli; and Constantinople—who will have that? We shall soon see.

THE COST OF SMOKE

THERE is a curious lack of coördination between the different departments of our Government. The Secretary of the Interior announces with proper pride that Dr. Rittman in the Bureau of Mines has discovered a process by which petroleum can be made to yield a larger quantity of gasoline than is at present obtained and also the compounds which form the basis of the aniline dyes. Mr. Lane adds, "I understand that some benzol and toluol have been obtained from American coal and water-gas tars, but this supply does not begin to satisfy the present demands."

But at the same time with this comes out a report from the Department of Commerce showing that the American coke ovens waste enough benzol and tar "to more than cover the world's consumption in making artificial dyestuffs." Mr. Redfield adds, evidently without consultation with his colleague in the Cabinet, that "If a commercial demand is present, American tar works can quickly provide all of the crudes needed, practically as cheaply as in Europe," and further, "There is no question of the readiness of tar distillers to enlarge their plants for the production of an ample supply of the needed crudes if a continued demand is certain."

The Secretary of Commerce has the right of it. We trust that Dr. Rittman's process will provide another source of such material, but it must be distinctly understood that it is not the lack of tar which has kept our manufacturers of textiles, drugs and explosives dependent upon Germany. Our coke ovens are sending up in smoke volatile distillates worth $75,000,000 a year which in Germany are saved and sold to us under various fanciful or cumbersome names at a high price per ounce. There are about a thousand of these coal-tar products now in use and over nine hundred of them are free from patent restrictions. We have competent chemists or could train them in our universities if there was any demand for them. It is, then, not the lack of capital, material or inventive genius that has kept us in this humiliating, costly, and—in crises like the present—dangerous state of dependence.

The fundamental cause of our backwardness in this most profitable industry is, as the Secretary of Commerce says, the lack of business organization, and one reason for this, as he does not say, is that the American Government, urged thereto by American public sentiment, is determined to keep business in a state of disorganization. It is the common belief that such restriction is necessary in order to prevent the oppression of the public by trusts. This theory may be correct, but the result in this case, as in others, is to put the public at the mercy of a foreign trust.

That the German chemical companies are able to control ninety-five per cent of the world's dyestuffs and to make a profit of twenty to fifty per cent out of it every year is largely due to the fact that they work together and handle all the products and by-products in a systematic way to the best advantage. Such results can never be attained where the mining of coal, the making of coke, the distilling of tar, the preparation of the ten crudes and the three hundred intermediate products and the manufacture and marketing of the final products are in the hands of separate companies each concerned solely with making the most profit out of its particular stage of the complete process without regard to the effect on the industry as a whole.

The reason why the Germans have been able to monopolize the chemical industry is the same as for the fact that they are able to fight six nations at a time: that is, unity of purpose and efficient organization. How long would the French armies have been able to stand against them if their Government had compelled each army corps to act independently and prohibited an interlocking directorate of the artillery, infantry, cavalry, aviation and commissary departments?

We must either find some way by which business consolidation may be permitted without injury to the public or we must frankly recognize the impossibility of competing in the foreign markets, and, as Secretary Redfield suggests, put up a tariff wall sufficiently high to prevent the organized industry of other countries from preying upon our anarchic business. If an industry is prevented from growing it must always have the protection necessary for an "infant industry."

THE DEVIL WAS SICK—

THE Sixty-third Congress, just adjourned after twenty-three months of activity, appropriated two and a quarter billion dollars—a hundred and twenty-five millions more than the last Congress.

Its membership was overwhelmingly Democratic.

The Democratic national platform declared: "We denounce the profligate waste of money . . . thru the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses. . . . We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government."

Profligate waste? Lavish appropriations? Simplicity and economy?

The ladies of Erzerum have made a pacifist demonstration in a novel and effective manner. They began like the suffragets by stoning the palace of the Vali, but when he sent out his guards to disperse them the women tore off their veils and most of their clothing and boldly faced the guards, who, being good Mohammedans, were obliged to turn their backs and retire from the street. Then the women invaded the palace and compelled the Vali Pasha to send a telegram to the Sultan protesting against the war.

The Germans talk of cutting down their meals by half. This will doubtless be hard on them for a while, but after they get used to it they will find that they can live on three meals as well as six.

The President has been empowered by Congress to prevent by force of arms violations of our neutrality. Aggressive neutrality has all the attractiveness of muscular Christianity.

Drawn especially for The Independent by Arthur Elder

CLOSING IN ON CONSTANTINOPLE

The attack on the Turkish capital is one of the most spectacular, as it seems likely to be one of the most momentous operations of the great war. A fleet of over fifty British and French warships is assembled to force the Dardanelles, while a Russian fleet is crossing the Black Sea to the Bosporus. The most powerful battleship afloat, the new super-dreadnaught, "Queen Elizabeth," completed since the war began, is throwing her fifteen-inch shells into Kilid Bahr and other forts along the narrows from the Aegean Sea, west of the Gallipoli Peninsula, ten miles or more away. The Homeric siege of Troy took place a few miles up the Scamander (Menderes) River from Kum Kale. The battle of Aegospotamos—when the Spartans under Lysander defeated the Athenian fleet and so put an end to the Peloponnesian War, 405 B. C.—was fought near Galata. At the narrows, somewhere between Nagura and Kale Sultanie, which now is the chief point of attack, Xerxes crossed from Asia to conquer Greece in B. C. 480 and Alexander crossed from Europe to conquer Asia in B. C. 334. Brusa was the first capital of the Ottoman Empire and hither the present Sultan may retire if he is driven from Constantinople. As the taube flies it is about 160 miles from Kum Kale to Constantinople.

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THE STORY OF THE WEEK

The Key to Constantinople

If the Allied fleet succeeds in forcing its way thru the Dardanelles it will be counted as one of the most remarkable feats of the Great War, for the strait has been regarded as impregnable ever since the first cannon were placed upon its banks in 1453 by Mohammed II. From that time on no hostile vessel succeeded in passing the Dardanelles until 1807, when Admiral Duckworth with a British fleet ran the gantlet, but even he was not able to reach Constantinople. During the nineteenth century Great Britain backed up Turkey in keeping the Dardanelles closed to warships, altho this policy made an enemy of Russia. In 1840, the Treaty of London, to which Russia was a party, reaffirmed "the ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire by virtue of which it has been at all times prohibited for ships of war of foreign powers to enter the Dardanelles and Bosporus."

Now, however, there is a Russian fleet crossing the Black Sea to seize the Bosporus, and on the other side of Constantinople Russia is represented by one cruiser in the Allied fleet forcing the Dardanelles.

On the European side of the Dardanelles arid bluffs are to be seen; on the Asiatic rolling and fertile hills covered with gardens and vineyards. The highlands at the entrance from the Ægean are crowned by two old forts built by Mohammed IV in 1659 as a protection against the Venetian fleet, Sedd el Bahr on the European and Kum Kale on the Asiatic. Both these, or rather the modern fortifications on these points, were reduced within a few hours by the British and French battleships standing out at sea beyond the range of the land guns, altho these were neither few nor small. The entrance forts and batteries contained nineteen guns ranging from 6 to 11 inches and eleven of smaller caliber. After these were silenced a landing force completed the demolition of the batteries in the vicinity. The 400 British marines who occupied Kum Kale, or the "Sand Castle," on the right, must have landed near the mouth of the Scamander River, where 3000 years before Agamemnon and the hosts of Greece had disembarked to undertake the siege of Troy, the site of which is about four miles up the Scamander River.

But Homer's Ilium was not so old a city as Dardanus, from which the Dardanelles is named. The headland here is occupied by the fort of Kephez Kalèsi, which has been bombarded by the Allied ships advancing up the strait from the Ægean to this point, a distance of about thirteen miles.

THE GREAT WAR

March 1—Bombardment of Dardanelles forts continued. Premier Asquith declares intention to shut off all commerce with Germany.

March 2—Germans bombard Polish fortress of Osowiec. Russians cut off a Turkish force in Armenia and take Khopa, Black Sea port.

March 3—British attack Turks in Tigris valley. Germany will agree to American proposals for free neutral commerce if England will permit food shipments to Germany.

March 4—Russian fleet sails to Bosporus. French claim gains in Champagne, Argonne, Vosges and Alsace.

March 5 — British fleet bombards Smyrna forts. "Queen Elizabeth" shells Dardanelles forts over Gallipoli hills. Allied army of 100,000 land on peninsula.

March 6—Greek Premier Venizelos resigns because King will not approve his war policy. Russians regain Czernowitz and Stanislau.

March 7—Germans attack Russians on Pilica River, south of Warsaw. Revolutionary riots in Portugal.

Firing Over Gallipoli

It would be hard to imagine a better position for defense than the long, narrow, deep and crooked channel which separates Europe from Asia and connects the Ægean with the Sea of Marmora. Doubtless many of the fortifications which line both banks are antiquated and useless, but some of them are modern and German engineers have been working for months to make them effective by the importation of such Krupp guns and ammunition as the Rumanian Government would permit to be shipped thru that country.

Brown Brothers

THE CANNON'S MOUTH

Looking into the muzzle of an English 13½-inch naval gun. Note the rifling

The strongest fortifications and the heaviest armament are concentrated at the narrowest part of the Dardanelles, where the shores are only a mile and a quarter apart. Here on the western side near Kilid Bahr there are three forts containing altogether the following big guns: Two 14-inch, three 11-inch, one 10.2-inch, fifteen 9.4-inch, and three 8.2-inch caliber. Yet these three forts were, March 5, bombarded without the possibility of retaliation. They were absolutely helpless because their guns were directed inward toward the narrows, and they were shelled by the British battle-cruisers from behind, that is, from the other side of the Gallipoli peninsula, which forms the western side of the Dardanelles. The peninsula is here about seven miles wide and the new "Queen Elizabeth" in the Ægean Sea, at a safe distance, was able to throw her 15-inch shells over the hills with marvelous precision at her invisible targets. The aeroplanes hovering above and the British warships in the lower part of the Dardanelles reported the result of each shot by wireless. The weather being good the "Queen Elizabeth" fired twenty-nine rounds that day "with satisfactory results," as the dispatch puts it. That is, the magazine of the strongest fort was blown up and the other two damaged. There is no apparent reason why the other forts on the strait may not be demolished with equal ease and safety.

There are few fortifications on the western side of the Gallipoli peninsula. Those in the vicinity of Bulair have been bombarded by four French battleships in the Gulf of Xeros.

The Allied army which has landed on the peninsula of Gallipoli is commanded by a French officer, General d'Amade. He has under him some of the Algerian and French troops with which he effected the conquest of Morocco two years ago. But most of his force is composed of the British troops which had been assembled from all parts of the world in Egypt. The attempt of the Turks to cross the Suez Canal was such a disastrous failure that they are not likely to repeat it soon. It is not known how many British troops have been camping in the shadow of the pyramids of Gizeh, but it is said to be the greatest expeditionary force ever transported oversea at any one time.

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International News

THE CHURCH AND WAR—A MOTOR FIELD ALTAR FOR GERMAN CATHOLIC SOLDIERS

It is also the most composite. The various races of the Indian army are represented in it. Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania have contributed to it, and the New Zealand contingent includes Maoris, the most warlike of the South Sea natives. Part of the Canadian troops have been sent here as well also as Scotch, Irish and English Territorials. It is this strange army, or part of it, which, under the command of a French general, has undertaken the task of expelling the Turk from Europe.

The Balkan Situation

The bombardment of the Dardanelles and the impending capture of Constantinople by the Allies has brought the Balkan question to a crisis. In Greece the Government has come into conflict with the King over the question of the participation of that country in the war. Premier Eleutherios Venizelos and his colleagues are determined upon an active policy, believing that the interests of Greece would suffer if she had no hand in the final settlement. The King, on the other hand, is determined to maintain peace and neutrality. Accordingly he accepted the resignation of Venizelos and called upon Alexandros Zaimis to form a cabinet. Zaimis has been Prime Minister as well as High Commissioner of Crete, and is now co-governor of the National Bank. There is, however, a strong popular feeling in favor of war, and it is doubtful whether he can secure support in Parliament, or, if this is dissolved, from the electorate, for a policy of neutrality. The King is inclined to be pro-German in his sympathies, as he was educated in Germany and the Queen of Greece is a sister of the Kaiser. It will be remembered that at the conclusion of the second Balkan war the German Emperor sent an enthusiastic telegram of congratulations to King Constantine.

Underwood & Underwood

THE CHURCH AND WAR—MILITARY FUNERAL AT THE REAR OF THE FRENCH LINES

Altho Greece will enter the war upon the side of the Allies if at all, still her interests are by no means coincident with theirs. If Russia should be in Constantinople it would dissipate the dream of Greek patriots to restore the ancient glories of Byzantium as the capital of a new Greek empire. The Turkish islands at the entrance to the Dardanelles in the possession of Greece are serving practically as a naval base for the operations of the Allied fleet. Italy still holds the Turkish islands to the south of Smyrna, which are also coveted by Greece.

The intervention of Greece would therefore probably bring about the immediate participation of Italy in the war. The Italian army has already practically been mobilized and brought up almost to its war strength. It is a matter of general surprise that Italy has held off so long when she now has an opportunity to seize the Italian provinces of Austria and secure a dominant position on the Adriatic. It is supposed that Count von Bülow, former German Chancellor, was sent to Italy for the purpose of trying to secure a pledge of neutrality by cessions of Austrian territory. But these negotiations seem to have been fruitless, tho whether this is due to the reluctance of Austria to make such cessions or to the Allies having offered a greater price is not known.

The Rumanian Parliament has empowered the Government to declare, at any time when it thinks desirable, a state of siege till the end of the war. Preparations for war have been completed and at any time Rumania may assist the Allies either by attacking Turkey on the Black Sea or by invading Hungary thru the Transylvanian Alps.

Bulgaria is, of course, anxious to regain Adrianople, which she took in the first Balkan war and lost in the second when she was attacked simultaneously on all sides by Serbia, Greece, Rumania and Turkey. In the first Balkan war the Bulgarian armies might perhaps have reached Constantinople if they had not been checked at the Chataldja line more by the intervention of the powers than by the valor of the Turks.

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The Attack on Osowiec Hindenburg's sudden swing to the northward not only drove the Russians out of East Prussia but enabled the Germans to begin operations on the permanent fortifications which extend along the Niemen, Bobr and Narew Rivers from Kovno to Warsaw, and form Russia's real line of defense. The point chosen for attack seems to be Osowiec (Ossowetz), which is the nearest of these fortresses to the frontier, being only about twenty miles from the southeast corner of East Prussia. Osowiec is presumably one of the weakest of the chain, and in fact was not mapped as a fortress before the war. It commands the railroad leading from the Prussian town of Lyck to the Polish town of Bialystok, and if the Germans should succeed in taking it they would have a chance to cut the railroad between the Russian and the Polish capitals at Bialystok.

For the bombardment of Osowiec the Germans have brought up the Austrian 11-inch field howitzers such as they used chiefly for the reduction of Liège and Namur. Two of its forts are said to have been already demolished. Once before, in the latter part of September, the Germans besieged Osowiec, but were forced to retire on account of the Russian victory at Augustowo, twenty-five miles to the north. This time the Germans seem to be determined to hold their ground in this region, for they are reported to be fortifying on a large scale among the hills along the river.

But the German forces are too few to man the whole line and the Russians are gradually regaining the territory they recently lost. To the north the Germans have withdrawn from the Niemen River as the Russians advanced without offering much opposition, but to the west, in the vicinity of Przasnysz, the Russians inflicted a severe blow on the Germans. A brigade of Russian cavalry broke thru the German line at this point, so their right wing was attacked from front and flank, and before they could recover the Russians had taken many prisoners and the guns and supplies of the foremost depots.

Czernowitz Recaptured In eastern Galicia and Bukowina the Russians are regaining the ground they lost in February. The Austrians have been compelled to evacuate Czernowitz and Stanislau. The Russian official report of the operations between February 21 and March 3 claims the capture of 133 officers, 18,522 men, five guns, sixty-two machine guns and numerous trains. General Brusiloff's army boasts the capture since the war began of 1900 officers and 186,000 men, which is more than his army numbers.

Medem Photograph Service

THE CHURCH AND WAR—OPEN-AIR MASS IN THE ARGONNE FOREST

In regard to the struggle which has been going on all winter for the possession of the Carpathian passes the Russian and the Austrian reports agree in nothing except the fierceness of the fighting and the terrible suffering caused by the snow, which fills the mountain defiles and buries dead and wounded. It is evident that neither side has made any substantial gains during the winter, but both are holding on to their positions with desperate energy in the hope of utilizing them when the spring weather permits of offensive movements. The chief points of contention are the Dukla, Lupkow and Uzsok passes, which lie south of the besieged fortress of Przemysl.

England to Cut Off German Commerce In the session of March 1 Premier Asquith announced, amid tremendous applause from all parties, the reply of the Government to the German threat to establish a war zone about England and Ireland. His policy amounts virtually to a blockade, but the Premier carefully avoids the use of the word "blockade," which has come to have a strict and well defined meaning in international law. In the statement which he read to

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THE CHURCH AND WAR—CONSECRATING MOTOR AMBULANCES IN LONDON

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the House of Commons the following language was used:

The law and customs of nations in regard to attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is bringing it before a prize court, where it may be tried and where regularities of the capture may be challenged, and where neutrals may recover their cargo. The sinking of prizes is, in itself, a questionable act, to be resorted to only in extraordinary circumstances, and after provision has been made for the safety of all crews and passengers. . . .

The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated captures. Germany has adopted this method against the peaceful trader and the noncombatant, with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds, including food for the civilian population, from reaching or leaving the British Isles or northern France.

Her opponents are, therefore, driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany. These measures will, however, be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or neutral or noncombatant lives, and in strict observation of the dictates of humanity. The British and French Governments will, therefore, hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to confiscation.

Following the speech of the Premier the House of Commons voted appropriations amounting to $1,450,000,000, the largest grant ever made by Parliament. Previous appropriations for the war reach a total of $1,800,000,000. Mr. Asquith stated that the expenses of the war now amounted to $7,500,000 a day and next month would be a million more. In the wars against Napoleon, he said, England expended only $9,155,000,000, and in the Boer war $1,055,000,000. In addition to the grants of $4,000,000 to Serbia and $50,000,000 to Belgium, England would probably advance more funds to these countries.

Power to Enforce Neutrality

At one o'clock in the morning on March 4, Congress adopted by unanimous vote a joint resolution empowering the President to prevent use of our ports as bases of supplies for the ships of belligerents in the present war. In its original form the resolution, which had been prepared by Counsellor Lansing, of the State Department, and the Attorney General, was introduced in the House some hours earlier and promptly adopted there. Afterward it was thought that too broad a grant of power had been given, and a conference at the White House preceded action in the Senate. The terms of the resolution adopted

International News

WILL IT FALL?

Ancient Turkish tradition is said to prophesy that with the fall of this "Burnt Column" in Stambul the Turkish Empire will come to an end. The column is of porphyry and was erected by Constantine

in the House, it was said, would permit an embargo upon exports of such supplies as have been shipped in large quantities from this country to Europe. Power to do this had not been sought, and our Government had no desire to see such an embargo imposed. Therefore a substitute, less than half the length of the original, was prepared. This the Senate adopted, and the House accepted it a few minutes later.

The resolution provides that hereafter and during the existence of a war to which our country is not a party, in order to prevent violation of the neutrality of the United States by the use of its territory, its ports, or its territorial waters as bases of operation for a belligerent—a use at variance with the obligations imposed by the law of nations, our treaties or our statutes—the President is empowered to direct collectors of customs to withhold clearance from any vessel of American or foreign registry, or license, "which he has reasonable cause to believe to be about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men or supplies to any warship or tender or supply ship of a belligerent nation in violation of the obligations of the United States as a neutral nation." And if any such vessel shall depart, or attempt to depart, without clearance, "for any of the purposes," the owner or master or person in charge or command shall be liable to a fine of from $2000 to $10,000 or to imprisonment for two years, or to both fine and imprisonment. In addition, the ships are to be forfeited. To enforce the resolution the President is authorized to use the land or naval forces of the United States.

In a letter to Representative Underwood, Counsellor Lansing said that the Government had been "hindered by lack of sufficient legislation to prevent vessels from leaving American ports with coal and supplies for warships at sea." He desired to emphasize "the great urgency and need of the immediate passage" of the resolution.

It is understood that the request for prompt action was due to evidence laid before the Federal grand jury in New York which indicted, on the 1st, the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, its chief representative in this country, and four other persons for procuring the shipment of coal to German warships by means of false manifests and false clearance papers. At least two cargoes of coal were sent out in this way on chartered ships to war vessels lying off New York.

Adjournment of Congress

Congress was in an amiable mood in the last hours of the session. In the Senate there were kind remarks about retiring members, and in the House prominent Representatives vied with each other in commending partizan opponents. Speaker Clarke, Leader Underwood and Leader Mann were heartily praised. All but two of the general appropriation bills were passed. An agreement on the Postal bill could not be reached in conference, owing to differences about mail pay to railroads. There was no final action on the Indian bill. By joint resolution the present year's appropriations in each case were continued without change.

One day before adjournment the Ship Purchase bill was laid aside. No action was taken on the Philippine Government bill or the pending conservation measures. The Colombia and Nicaragua treaties were not ratified. For river and harbor improvements a lump sum of $25,000,000 was granted, in lieu of the pending bill, which carried a much

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larger sum. In the navy bill provision was made for two battleships, six destroyers, two large submarines and sixteen coast defense submarines. The Seamen's bill was signed by the President on the day of adjournment, but it does not go into effect until fifteen months hence. A rural credit addition to the Agricultural bill was passed in the House, but eliminated in conference. The subject is now to be considered by a joint committee, of which Representative Glass is chairman. All of those nominated for the new Federal Trade Commission were confirmed, except Mr. Rublee, and the President has given him a recess appointment. Col. Goethals and Surgeon General Gorgas were made major generals, receiving the thanks of Congress. Among the nominations confirmed were the following: Samuel L. Rogers, North Carolina, Director of the Census; Robert W. Woolley, Virginia, Director of the Mint; Houston B. Teehee, Oklahoma, Register of the Treasury.

In a brief statement the President said a great Congress had closed its sessions, and business had now a time for calm and thoughtful adjustment. But the European war had put the nation to a test of its true character and its self-control. The constant thought of every patriotic man should be now for the country, its peace, its order, its just and tempered judgment in the face of perplexing difficulties. Its dignity and strength would appear not only in the revival of its business but also in its power to think, to purpose and to act with patience, with disinterested fairness and without excitement, in a spirit of friendliness and enlightenment which would firmly establish its influence thruout the world.

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A STATESMAN WHO LEAVES THE SENATE

When Congress adjourned Elihu Root, having refused renomination as senator from New York, retired from national office. He was seventy years old last month. Few men have played so large a part in the international relations of the United States in the last fifteen years, and his clear thought and sound judgment on diplomatic problems can ill be spared from Congress

In Latin-America

There has been discovered in Brazil a conspiracy against the Governor of the State of Rio Janeiro. Among those involved are the sailors on the battleships "Minas Geraes" and "Sao Paulo." Arrests have been made, and the movement is said to be a complete failure. But there is revolt elsewhere as well as in the vicinity of the capital, for the dispatches say that an aviator was killed while making an inspection flight over the "rebel camp in the State of Parana." The news reports are brief. It may be recalled that the memorable revolt in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, in November, 1910, began with the sailors on the same battleships that are named in connection with the present conspiracy.

The recent capture of Colonel Concha, chief of the revolutionists in Ecuador, at Esmeraldas, is regarded by the Government with great satisfaction because it probably will cause a collapse of the revolutionary movement in that country.

Dr. Feliciano Viera, the new President of Uruguay, was inaugurated on March 3. He said in his inaugural address that he was a disciple of his predecessor, Señor Battle, whose policy would be his own. President Battle was recently challenged by Señor Ramirez to fight a duel. He declined, because of his high office. Now, however, he has challenged Ramirez, and the latter says he is not bound to accept. But it is expected that there will be a duel.

In Hayti, Gen. Guillaume Sam, the successful revolutionist, was proclaimed provisional President on the 1st, and formally elected President by the Senate four days later. It is said that he will not regard with favor our Government's proposition for the establishment of a fiscal protectorate such as we now exercise in the case of Santo Domingo.

Mexico's Unfortunate Capital

The deplorable condition of Mexico's capital caused much anxiety last week in Washington and elsewhere. General Obregon, representing Carranza, holds the city with a garrison of about 10,000 soldiers. There is a scarcity of food, many thousands are unemployed, and the currency issued by Villa has been made worthless by decree. Obregon demanded $250,000 from the Catholic clergy. Because the money was not paid to him he put 180 native priests in jail and expelled twenty-two Spanish priests, who have been deported from Vera Cruz. He levied a tax of three-quarters of one per cent. upon the capital of all merchants, banks and individuals, with a general tax amounting to one-third of the customary annual tax. Only seventy-two hours were allowed for the payment of the first tax, the penalties being confiscation and imprisonment. Five hundred delinquents are in jail. Owing to our Government's protests, Carranza ordered that foreigners be excepted. This made Obregon angry, and he

Paul Thompson

THE WATCHDOG OF THE TREASURY

Senator Burton, of Ohio, is another distinguished Republican who has left Congress. For thirteen years a member and for ten years chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors before his election to the Senate in 1909, he has consistently been opposed to pork-barrel legislation and has made traditional his thoro mastery of a matter for which he was responsible

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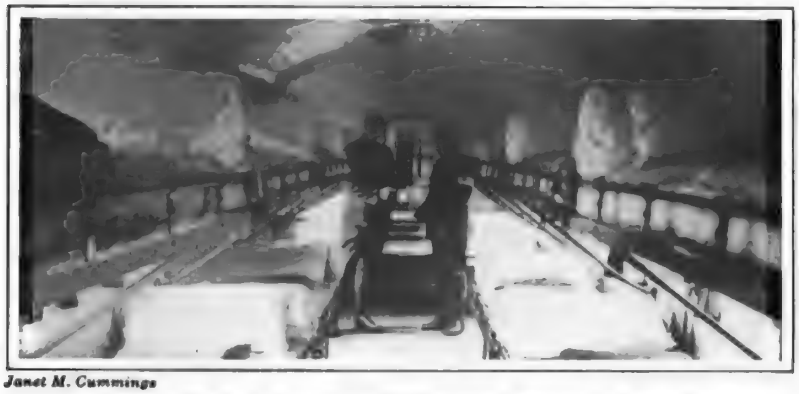

Janet M. Cummings

A HOSPITAL CAR ON THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY IN ENGLAND

railed against the foreign residents and the rich, asserting that they were hostile to the revolution, exploiters and friends of Porfirio Diaz. The priests, he added, were avaricious.

He published a threat that he would take his troops from the city if there should be a riot, and he advised the hungry poor to "take matters into their own hands." Those who had money, he asserted, would not contribute to help the destitute. This was not true, for there had been large contributions, but when the relief committee of foreign residents asked him to permit the railroads to be used for bringing food, he refused to do this, saying that the people needed no help from foreigners. Frightened merchants had closed their shops, and the hungry mob was looting them. Obregon ordered the merchants to open these stores, the penalty for disobedience being imprisonment. They were directed to accept Carranza's currency in place of Villa's, $50,000,000 of which, it is said, had been put in circulation. There were bread riots, the peons were dying, and the water supply had been cut off. Two hundred of Obregon's soldiers entered a dry water main, intending to pass through it and thus to surprise a party of Zapata's soldiers in the suburbs. Zapata heard of this project, turned on the water and drowned them all. There are epidemics of smallpox and typhus fever in the capital. The first of these diseases is also causing heavy mortality in Tampico and Vera Cruz.

There were indications that Obregon was preparing to leave the capital and to use the garrison in a movement against Villa. The merchants and foreign residents would then be at the mercy of the mob, or of Zapata's army. Our Government, to whom several European ambassadors made earnest complaints, sent sharp protests to Carranza, but there was no reply. It was said that the foreign diplomats had decided to leave the Mexican capital in a body. Some thought that it might be necessary for foreign powers to send a protecting force to the capital from Vera Cruz.

Villa and Other Warriors

Villa had followed the fleeing soldiers of Carranza from Guadalajara in the direction of Manzanillo. In a battle not far from that port he routed them, killing 1500 and taking 400 prisoners. He then began to besiege Manzanillo, but soon, for some reason, discontinued this movement. Returning to Aguascalientes, he stopped there long enough to put to death two generals who had turned from him to Gutierrez and had come north to seek a restoration of his favor. His movement against Tampico was delayed by the attacks of Carranza's forces upon his favorite commander, Angeles, at Monterey. In Carranza's service were two American aviators, who dropt bombs upon houses in the town. After a time, however, a part of the Villa army in or near Monterey moved southward toward Tampico.

Along the northwest coast several independent factions were robbing the people. General Cabral, whom Villa sent north several weeks ago to supersede Maytorena, who escaped from the prison in which Maytorena placed him, and who afterward reached an agreement with Maytorena and returned to his troops, has now resigned and crost the border again, saying that he can support neither Villa nor Carranza, but will live in the United States. Garza, the convention's latest President, said to have been kidnapped and killed by Zapata, was alive on February 26. On that date he sent a message to Villa, reporting Zapata's attacks upon towns near the capital.

In Yucatan the Carranza forces are divided, and one faction is fighting the other. One of Carranza's gunboats was blown up at Progreso by a bomb brought on board concealed in a barrel of rice. Thirty men were killed. It appears that more than 600 persons lost their lives in a railroad accident several weeks ago. After Carranza had captured Guadalajara, an order was given that the families of the soldiers should be brought to the city. A special train carrying 900 persons ran away down a steep grade and plunged into a ravine. More than 600 were killed and very few escaped injury.

Gutierrez, formerly President, has offered to surrender to Villa or Carranza. At Acapulco, on the west coast, Carranza's forces imprisoned the British and Spanish Vice-Consuls. In response to the demand of the captain of the United States cruiser "Cleveland" they were speedily released. They left the city and sought refuge on his ship.

Press Illustrating Company

WHEN A SCULPTOR IS QUARTERED IN A SOFT-ROCK CAVE

Those figures were the product of the French occupation of underground shelters near Soissons. To the left is La Republique, then comes King Albert, and on the right a Spahi

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THE CHALLENGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

BY JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS

The name of John Graham Brooks is a familiar one among students of social reconstruction. He has been lecturer on economic subjects at Harvard, Chicago and California, an expert in the service of the Department of Labor at Washington, and is president of the National Consumers' League. He wrote "The Social Unrest," "As Others See Us," "An American Citizen," "American Syndicalism." This is the substance of an address delivered before the Economic Club of New York.—THE EDITOR.

IT is the very least among reasons for attending to it, but the issue of unemployment cannot longer be shirked because it will become more and more the center of justified social revolt. Socialist and anarchist alike will use it for ends of their own, counting securely upon just enough public sympathy to sustain their propaganda.

Until society deals seriously and constructively with the problem, this agitation will be justified.

I for one even thank the I. W. W. for stinging us and nagging us into some recognition of our duty. I thank them in spite of the childishness of their "solution." To demand in the present situation "$2 a day or take it when you can find it," is of course a puerility; but this should not divert attention wholly from their service of insisting that we have thus far merely fooled with these issues. On this visit to New York I was not ten minutes from the train before a man on Forty-third street appealed to me for a job. I could not help him to a job; should I give him money, which was what he wanted?

I reasoned about it doubtless as most of you would have done: "This of course is a hobo, and if I give him a quarter, I am simply paying his drink bills and helping to keep him and his kind in the city when they ought to be in the country." This argumentative use of "the country" as a cure-all has saved us too long from reasoning about the problem at all. Every week you may hear, "Oh, if these men and women would go to the country, the demand for farm-hands and servants would end this trouble." A lot of people who look clean and even educated continue to repeat parrot inanities like that in the belief that they are throwing light on this question.

And yet it is here with the bum that our problem begins: namely, that, shuffling about between us and the genuinely unemployed, are vagrant armies of skilless vagrants and unemployables. A goodly part of these we are rather deliberately turning out year by year as social products. We are steadily creating material for jobless men, not by retail but in huge, large-scale production. We are doing it by much of our child labor and by certain gross omissions in our educational policy. Could the devil himself devise a more ingenious scheme to produce continuous reinforcements to the army of work-shy unemployables, than—to give one of many illustrations—to allow thousands of youth to escape from school in those plastic years from fourteen to seventeen, to take their chances at shifting and casual jobs?

At that age, two or three years of casual jobs are sure to make casual habits among a large percentage of these. There are two of these manufactories of work-shy unemployables, common pool rooms, which I pass daily. I never look into them, even in the morning, that I don't see a group puffing at cigarets, playing pool with petty gambling, and occasionally passing a whiskey bottle. Multiply that by a great many thousands and we have a picture of these factories for turning out creatures who will by and by look for a job but hope they won't find it.

Is it not fatuous that we should lack industrial schools to which these youths should be compelled to go *while out of a job?* A proper organization of public labor exchanges of the English type would find the job with far more certainty while the youth was being taught something, and thus preserving him from flabby and vagrant habits.

At present these unemployables are so inextricably mixed up with those who want work and are willing and capable of doing it, that we must create agencies like perfectly fair and adequate work-tests that shall separate the bum and unemployable from those who can and will work. Spasmodically and in spots those tests have been applied to a whole state, to counties, and to hundreds of towns. But when the state alone or the town alone does it, the work-test straightway puts the boil on the next state or the neighboring town. This is one convincing proof that the organization of work-tests, employment bureaus and the like must be worked out *nationally*. It is also proof that farm colonies must also be established. Part of these colonies must be semi-penal for those who can work but won't. They must be educational for those who are unemployable but willing to be taught. The Swiss have begun this so admirably at Witzwill and Tannenhof that a working model is at hand, just as England (taking her lesson from Germany) has brought the supply and demand of labor into possible touch thru her 1500 employment bureaus and their affiliations, bringing every labor center within five miles of an agency. These bolder plans are no longer wholly in the air.

Again, it is mighty lucky for us that we have, in every variety, the models of something else that sometime we shall have to accept frankly —unemployment insurance. There are nearly twenty years' experience with this. Except in Denmark, nowhere is it applied to miscellaneous workers, and there only to trade unions. We shall begin as England began in 1911, with carefully selected trades, and that experimentally. Cities will begin, as in German and Belgian cities, with subsidies to funds contributed thru common trade organizations.

But I should feel that I was insulting the unemployed as well as my readers if I were to put this big, loose-jointed scheme before you as in any way meeting the gaunt and immediate need for jobs. This sketch of large future construction has, however, to become consciously a part of our plan. Every practical step should henceforth have some relation to that plan. But it is very vital not to excite too much ardor about it, for the reason that the whole bunch of remedies does not touch what is hardest in the problem, namely, to find work for which there is no demand —to make products which nobody cares to buy at market rates.

Affiliated employment agencies, governments and cities have honestly begun to "even out" and adjust work to the slack periods. John Burns as he first began his work in the Board of Trade told me he was astounded to find how thoughtlessly and clumsily the English government distributed its work, with no thought of unemployment periods. Governments and cities are enormous employers of labor and are just now waking up to this duty of organizing work with intelligent reference to unemployment. The first definite suggestions I have ever seen in Boston have just begun. But when governments and cities have done that, and employment agencies have brought the jobless man and the manless job together, there will still be a most formidable unemployment in deprest periods. To recognize that fact is to justify insurance. We can no more keep all the people at work all the time in the vibrations of world indus-

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try than we can keep all people well or prevent all accidents. We shall have an enduring percentage of undeserved misfortune in unemployment and we must insure against it like other calamities. As soon as we can practically manage it, insurance must become a part of what we have only bungled so far, really constructive work—road making and reclamation work, afforestation, and the like. We have tried the bum and unemployable on this kind of work and succeeded only in putting dollars into a machine and getting cents back. But the employable have to be paid on the spot, while in road making, reclamation, and tree planting the return is so far off that the politicians in office, and the people behind them, are afraid to face the necessary expenses. Even the eucalyptus, which "grows so fast that you can't hit it twice in the same place with an ax," requires twenty-five years before you can turn it into cash. Meantime you are paying out the taxpayers' money to keep the unemployed alive. Apart from the education of the average voter, there is no conceivable meeting of this difficulty. Irrigation work is beginning to give us returns. European forestry has definitely proved its case.

It has been settled once for all that a crop of trees may pay as well as turnips or wheat; that tree planting may be financed so as to return a profit on investment, and it is this kind of evidence that must be used before electors and legislatures as we enter slowly upon those larger constructive plans.

But I repeat it—it pretty nearly insults one's readers to sketch a large, loose outline of far-off remedies for a need so haunting and so challenging as this which has fastened upon us. There they are mixt up, the cadger, the vagrant, the casual, together with a very large army of jobless folk from no fault of their own—thousands with families, in a welter of misfortune. We want to keep in mind the larger scheme—education, at least in periods of unemployment; work tests; labor exchanges, and insurance, that each humbler, nearer, practical step shall have some relation to the future constructive order. We must integrate as far as possible our present activities with that future organization. Meantime, we must take the penalty of our own social neglect and avoid that meanest proclivity of cynical aloofness, especially among educated and well-fed people, to act as if there was really no problem except to get rid of bums and cadgers.

On the other hand, we have to tolerate the idealogue, who may be right in the next century, but is often a hardy nuisance in the presence of that half-fed, embittered and worried man wanting work.

It may be a single-taxer who bursts out—"What's the use? If you'll take the economic rent, opportunity will blossom like the rose and no man shall fail of a job." It may be the Socialist, who insists upon socializing the means of production, and then, of course, everybody has a job.

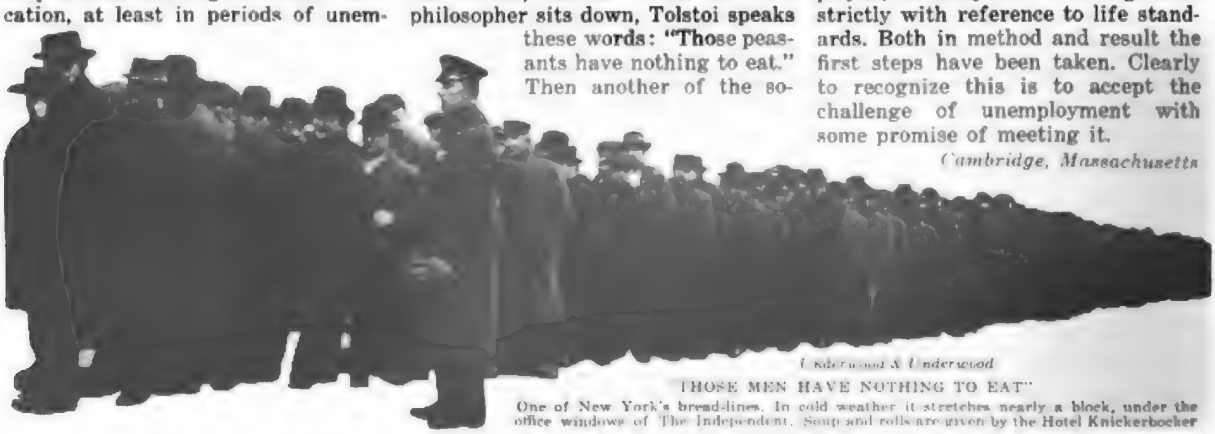
I quite agree that we ought to have far more economic rent, and we shall have, whether we want it or not, far more socialistic control; but meantime we have to do business; to see that these people are taken care of, the wheat and tares together. They have to be fed and clothed in the old-fashioned way, in spite of the outcry that "we must have justice and not charity."

I cannot find it in his books, but I once heard this incident of Tolstoi. The same old question of pinching need among the peasants in the country was being discussed by a group of educated and well-to-do folk. There were, it was said, so many "unworthy" that it was very difficult. Feed them, and more will come to Moscow. Only self-help will save them—and all the rest of the liturgy of the man with a full belly trying to be wise and scientific about the man with an empty one. Tolstoi, in the corner, listens. When the first philosopher sits down, Tolstoi speaks these words: "Those peasants have nothing to eat." Then another of the sophisticated begins and ends in the same scientific manner, and from the corner come the words: "They have nothing to eat." And a third winds himself up and runs down with his formulas of caution, and the awful sentence comes again. A fourth man tries to be safe and sane, but the words stick in his throat and instead of finishing as he meant to, he saves Tolstoi the trouble and repeats himself: "But they have nothing to eat." The spell is broken, and they begin to gather food and take it to the starving peasants.

In that spirit, without being stampeded by phrase-makers from any quarter or by great scheme-makers, we have to deal with a situation. But this is our new hope—for the first time in the history of unemployment, we can work *toward* constructive and preventive measures. For the first time we have a body of organized experience in at least five countries to serve as a goal and a model. Enough has been attempted and achieved to give us heart that we may now move on even from bread-lines and soup kitchens and so-called charity in the direction of and in increasing affiliation with organic plans, the principle of which has been as solidly proved as the best of our social legislation.

Even out of the fiery pit of this war Germany and England both have given us amazing hints of what could be done with unemployment if the nations used their real strength at the problem. One of the most brilliant and successful manufacturers in Massachusetts, Mr. McIlwain, set himself the task in a seasonal occupation of steadying the work in his factories evenly thru the year, and accomplished it. Nationally, we shall do no less, if we will begin to pay the honest price of using our collective strength and intelligence upon *proper industrial organization* rather than wasting ourselves merely upon piebald masses of individuals. Really and permanently to help the unemployed, industry has to be organized strictly with reference to life standards. Both in method and result the first steps have been taken. Clearly to recognize this is to accept the challenge of unemployment with some promise of meeting it.

Cambridge, Massachusetts



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"THOSE MEN HAVE NOTHING TO EAT"

One of New York's bread-lines. In cold weather it stretches nearly a block, under the office windows of The Independent. Soup and rolls are given by the Hotel Knickerbocker

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THE VENEZUELA DISPUTE

THE FIFTH OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES

SOUTH AMERICA is today a collection of independent republics, large and small, civilized and half barbarous; all under our protection against conquest by any European power. Only the northern coast, east of the Orinoco River, is colonized by any foreign nation. Here are three colonies, British, Dutch and French Guiana, peopled with negroes and Asiatic coolies who work the plantations, together with a thin sprinkling of European settlers and the wild Indian tribes of the interior. British Guiana is the largest and most important of these three colonies. It looks small on the map of South America, and yet it is larger than the island of Great Britain and the land once in dispute between the colony and the neighboring republic of Venezuela had an area larger than that of England.

Guiana, like all the rest of South America except Brazil, was Spanish for many years. But the constant wars of Spain with other European countries gave an excuse for Dutch and French and British adventurers to raid the Spanish coasts, and even to take advantage of the increasing weakness of the Spanish Government to establish permanent settlements. They were especially attracted to the Guiana region because it was believed that this part of America was rich in gold. Wild stories circulated to the effect that in the interior of this country there lived a king who covered his skin with gold dust, and so was known to the Spanish as El Dorado or "the golden one." Sir Walter Raleigh was the most famous of the Englishmen who visited Guiana in search of gold, and his search was rewarded by the discovery of a small quantity of the precious metal. Spain finally recognized the Dutch settlements as independent of Spanish dominion, but much of the region was still unexplored and no exact boundaries were laid down by either Dutch or Spanish. In 1814 the Dutch ceded to the British their settlements near the Essequibo River, but again with no adequate description of the boundary between them and the Spanish country to the west. In the meantime, a general revolution had begun in Spanish America. After many years of fighting the Spanish were forced to recognize the independence of their colonies in North and South America. The boundaries of the Republic of Venezuela were stated to be the same as those of the old colony of that name, which of course left everything as much in the dark as before. No one knew at what point in the vast wilderness between the Essequibo and the Orinoco to draw the line of division between the new republic and the British colony, and the question which was unimportant in the early days of exploration and settlement became of great importance as the disputed country began to fill up with British and with Venezuelans.

In 1841 the Venezuelan Government protested against the line drawn by Schomburgk, the surveyor, who had drawn a boundary that would have given British Guiana most of the land in question. The British replied that they had only made this survey for convenience and that they did not insist upon it as necessarily the right one. They offered the Venezuelans another frontier which, while retaining most of the territory between the British and the Venezuelan settlements for Guiana, would have given the Venezuelans control of both banks of the Orinoco River. This offer was not accepted, but both parties agreed not to fortify any of the disputed country. It would, perhaps, have been wise of Venezuela to have accepted the British offers, whether strictly just or not, for while Venezuela was weakened by almost continuous revolution and civil war, the British were strengthening their claim by advancing their actual settlements to the west and by making treaties with native Indian tribes. The discovery of gold mines by the British made them the more eager to gain and hold as much of the country as possible and proved that the legends of the country of "El Dorado" in the sixteenth century were not without a basis in fact. When the Venezuelans again tried to reach a final settlement they found the British less generous in their terms. Venezuela offered to submit the whole question to arbitration and appealed to the United States to enforce this demand to arbitrate. The British replied that it was impossible to submit to the decision of a court land which had been settled by their colonists and that they would only consent to arbitrate British claims beyond the Schomburgk line. Venezuela was not strong enough to enforce its wishes nor to resist any British demands, however far-reaching these might be. If the United States had not interfered at this point, Venezuela could only have submitted to superior force. But President Cleveland decided that the time had come to act. In 1895 Congress recommended "friendly arbitration" as the best way to settle the dispute, and in July Mr. Olney, then Secretary of State, sent a message to the British Government insisting that the United States was directly interested in the question and would see to it that justice was done to Venezuela.

The reader may be wondering at this point how it could be that we were ready to quarrel with a powerful empire, with which we were then on good terms, to adjust the frontier of a disorderly little republic a thousand miles or more to the southeast of Florida. The reason was that the United States has undertaken to protect the independence of all the countries in North and South America which do not already belong to some European nation. This policy of ours is known as "the Monroe Doctrine," because it was stated by President Monroe in 1823. It is strange, but the policy to which we appealed in 1896 against Great Britain was at first supported by the British Government and, to some extent, suggested by it. Most of the Spanish colonies had won their independence early in the nineteenth century, but Spain wanted to reconquer them and there were other European nations which would have helped to do this in order to discourage any attempt on the part of their own people to make revolutions against their rulers. The British Government did not agree to take part in this attempt to restore the Spanish colonies, and Canning, who was minister

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for foreign affairs, suggested that it would have a good effect if the United States declared against any attempt to reconquer the revolted colonies. Monroe not only agreed to this, but went even further and stated it as the permanent policy of the United States to regard any interference with the American republics by an outside power as "unfriendly" to the United States. Altho the causes which led Monroe to assert his "doctrine" have long passed away, his policy is still accepted by the country and has been carried, perhaps, beyond what was originally intended. Secretary Olney took it to mean that if any European nation gained more American territory by insisting upon a doubtful boundary it was really colonizing country which we had undertaken to protect, for "the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interposition," an expansion of the Monroe Doctrine which made British statesmen gasp. Lord S .lisbury replied for the British Government that we had "no apparent practical concern" in the matter, that boundary disputes had nothing to do with the original meaning of the Monroe Doctrine, and that in any case this doctrine was only a policy of the United States and not a recognized part of international law. President Cleveland answered this by laying the whole matter before Congress and asking for money to support an American commission to determine the boundary. On the first of January, 1896, the President appointed on the commission five very able men: Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court; Judge Alvey of the Court of Appeals; Andrew D. White, who had been Minister to Germany and to Russia; F. R. Coudert, who was American counsel in the dispute about sealing rights in the Bering Sea, and D. C. Gilman, who was president of Johns Hopkins University. The British were angry at our interference, but the government headed by Lord Salisbury did not allow the situation to threaten war. Instead of insisting as before that there was "nothing to arbitrate," the British helped the Boundary Commission by giving it such maps and records as it owned. But the commission never finished its work. Before it had completed marking out the Venezuelan boundary, the British Government accepted arbitration, a court of five jurists was selected to hear the evidence and the United States withdrew from the contest. The arbitrators worked for many months to clear up the puzzling details of the boundary situation and finally reached a decision in 1899. A definite frontier, accepted by both Venezuela and Great Britain, ended an uncertainty which had existed for centuries, had been a serious menace to peace for at least sixty years and might never have been settled without war if the British Government had not valued good relations with this country and on our advice accepted arbitration. It was decided before the arbitrators met that any part of the disputed territory which had been settled or administered by the British for at least fifty years was to belong to British Guiana without further question. The rest of the country between the Essequibo and the Orinoco rivers was divided on a basis of practical compromise rather than a basis of right, because it was found impossible to settle beyond doubt the question of previous ownership. Venezuela gained control of the mouth of the Orinoco, but most of the inland country went to British Guiana. These terms favored the British more than the Venezuelans, but they were much better than Venezuela could have obtained without our aid.

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GROVER CLEVELAND

Another crisis had been safely ended and another victory for arbitration won; but the question of the true meaning of the Monroe Doctrine is still an open one. When first stated it meant only the protection of the American nations from reconquest, but it has come to mean a sort of protectorate over smaller, weaker and more disorderly republics. We have in the majority of cases used our power only for the protection of these nations, as in the Venezuela case or when we forced the French to withdraw their troops from Mexico after our Civil War. Sometimes, as in Cuba or Santo Domingo, we have entered the country to restore order or to manage the finances of nations unable for the time to do these things themselves. Some of the South American countries have come to feel that they are now able to protect themselves and manage all of their own affairs, including their relations with European powers. The time may come when there will be a friendly alliance of all American peoples to protect their common independence and ensure good government and safety for the lives and property of foreigners everywhere in the new world. One thing is certain, the Monroe Doctrine, whether administered by the United States alone or by the United States in alliance with all the other American republics, has nothing to fear from friendly England, altho that power, of all European peoples, is the greatest landholder in America.

REFERENCES

Nothing better can be read on the subject than *The Venezuelan Boundary Controversy*, by Grover Cleveland. Another good book, with a large map of the disputed region, is *The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics*, by W. L. Scruggs, at one time agent of the Venezuelan Government. Both books favor the American view of the question and allowance should be made for this, but both are written by men who had a first-hand knowledge of the whole matter. D. R. Dewey's *National Problems* (Hart's American Nation series), pages 304-13, is a much briefer account. J. W. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy* treats in its final chapter of the relation of the boundary dispute to the Monroe Doctrine. Another good, brief summary is W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*, pages 300-18.

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NEW YORK'S GREAT WHITE TOWER—THE WOOLWORTH BUILDING ILLUMINATED AT NIGHT

THO FAR FROM THE GREAT WHITE WAY—WHICH IS THE ONLY BROADWAY MANY VISITORS TO NEW YORK KNOW AFTER DARK—THIS TOWER, THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD, MAKES ONE OF THE MOST CHARMING PICTURES IN THE CITY AFTER NIGHTFALL. IN THE NEAR FOREGROUND IS THE CITY HALL CLOCK

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THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

"THE MOST AMERICAN THING IN AMERICA"

Under this heading Frank Chapin Bray, the Chautauqua Editor of The Independent, will once a month present the various aspects and applications of that American conception of popular education for which the name Chautauqua has come preeminently to stand. He will also give information concerning the activities of Chautauqua Institution and of the other manifestations of the Chautauqua Idea thruout the country. The Annual Chautauqua Number of The Independent will be the second issue of June.—THE EDITOR.

THE Chautauqua Idea is as big as you make it. Primarily it defines an attitude toward life. It germinated in the mind of a young man who determined to make up for what he thought he had missed by lack of the college training of his day. His devices for making his own life give him a liberal education revealed a genius at work. A passion for preaching became emphatically a mission of teaching—showing how people beyond school age, out-of-school people of all classes, might make their everyday life a lifelong, interesting and purposeful school of achievement for themselves, their children, their church, their community, state and nation. Here was a vital message to America's experimenters in democracy, both men and women, and the concrete applications of this Chautauqua Idea, with or without the Chautauqua label, have amazing, cumulative, active influence in the American life of today.

The Chautauqua movement to which the Chautauqua Idea gave birth is frankly idealistic. It emphasizes the importance of making a life above merely making a living. Whatsoever tends to enlarge vision, refine taste, and ennoble endeavor it seeks to increase appetite for, among "the many, not the few." The Chautauqua movement, by the way, has disclosed an amount of such hunger even in people considered otherwise "well-to-do," of which cynical critics of the materialistic spirit of American life would do well to take notice. Chautauqua says to all classes of people: You can make your life more worth while to yourself and to others if you will make up your mind to do so. The means of doing so are all around you day after day. Some of these opportunities were generally overlooked until Chautauqua called attention to them. There are more of them now available than ever before. Chautauqua has no patent-monopoly of them, but is an experienced expert in the development of many of them. Chautauqua's ideal is to help you to connect yourself with what will best serve your ideal determined purpose of life.

It follows that the Chautauqua Idea is intensely practical. For on the one hand personal efficiency, we are assured nowadays, comes first of all from the spirit in which we tackle our job. And on the other hand the Chautauqua spirit is not away beyond our reach; it gets right down to where we are, on the job of life-making. It reminds us that by far the largest part of the education any one can have comes from experience in life. Education is, indeed, a lifelong process, not a finished college-factory product. The vast majority of persons between the ages of eighteen and eighty do not have high-school, college or university training. The fortunate few who have these advantageous opportunities of learning about intellectual tools and how to use them, can by no means monopolize them all. Moreover, it is the use made of the intellectual tools, out-of-school, thru years of after-college life, that counts.

Now, to the person who feels handicapped Chautauqua says: You are no child. Experience in practical life has already given you much intellectual discipline and strength, definite knowledge, seriousness and stedfastness of purpose. You have some idea of what you would most like to be. Make your own little life-university. Get the passionate and ambitious enthusiasm of "college spirit" into it. Come into touch with the thousands of like-minded men and women possest of that spirit. Education, like present-day religion, is less a matter of monumental buildings, formulas and creeds than a mode of action, a Way of Life, seven days in every week, fifty-two weeks in every year, enriching personality and giving a larger significance to life by a purposeful succession of achievements. Get busy, on the level of your best moments. You've the will. Chautauqua has proved there's a way.

Note at this time a distinct change of attitude toward what the Chautauqua Idea stands for. When you ask a university professor now to write or speak of his specialty in terms that can be understood by Chautauqua-minded men and women, does he draw himself up to say, "Do I understand that you want me to 'vulgarize' my knowledge?" Hardly. He is much more apt to take the request as a compliment to knowledge which he has sufficiently mastered to be able to interpret to his fellow men. In the demand for a type of book and publication that shall put the knowledge of the professorial specialist at the command of the unprofessorial seeker for knowledge, the influence of the Chautauqua Idea has been immensely important. It has also been a great force in the demand, fairly overwhelming in some parts of the United States, for multifarious kinds of educational service to adult citizens by the endowed faculties and equipment of state universities. Few colleges and universities in these days are not

SPREADING THE CHAUTAUQUA IDEA

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subject to some kind of call for "extension" work. Within recent years witness further the growth of citizens' demands for use of the educational equipment of the great public-school system, not alone for the children but for popular education of adults as well.

In the developments just mentioned one discovers a common earnest striving to make investment in educational facilities serve all the people where, physically and mentally, they live. There is today a social sense of the need of such accomplishment if democracy is to be intelligent enough to succeed as a national way of life. Years ago, however, when the Chautauqua Idea came to the handicapped young man, it first of all had to do with an intimate, individual, personal problem. He assumed that he had the right to ask the best authorities, the specialists, to tell him in plain English what they knew, so that he could make use of it himself. He exhorted others to exercize the same right. Groups of such specialists and groups of people who wanted to learn he brought together for addresses, conference, discussion, conversation, in the democratic open-air life of the woods. He insisted on finding out what educators thought ought to be read in order to gain the outlook of the cultivated person, and then he read it. In imagination could he not travel under the expert guidance of photograph and printed page and learn as much as some people do who go abroad?

It became an inspiration to realize that when once awakened to the possibility of a really good education in belated years, the mature powers developed by experience of life were extraordinarily effective and adaptable to the purpose. As a matter of record, that inspiration spread to some of the college-graduated, who had "finished" and atrophied, so to say, but who renewed their enthusiasm for educational achievement by Chautauqua contact. From a new give and take relationship out-of-school grew a conception of common educational interest and ambition between so-called educated and uneducated classes of men and women.

Of all the variations of appeal in the Chautauqua Idea perhaps none proves persistently stronger than this: You intend that your children shall have a better education than you had. Will they be educated beyond and away from you? See that you keep ahead of them, as you can if you will only take the pains so to do.

Along with its repeated demonstration of the fact in thousands of lives that one is never too old to learn, the Chautauqua Idea is unique in its concrete grasp of opportunities at hand which might otherwise be wasted. If I am late in self-discovery, self-discipline, self-improvement, there is no time to be lost. Chautauqua suggests: The use of spare minutes for systematized reading. Thinking over what one has read. Group study of particular subjects when practicable. Association with educated persons whenever possible. Concentrated attention upon such inspiring and instructive lectures or addresses as are available; "follow up" reading on these subjects. Observation of the relations of the daily task to the world's work. And so on. What but the Chautauqua Idea thus conceived could ever have thought of utilizing waste vacation by making a delightful open-air school out of it—an organized school of living on a higher plane than the ordinary one? Chautauqua seasonal inspiration for the year's round of endeavor is a characteristically American device for combining the ideal and the practical.

If misrepresentation or misapplication could have killed the Chautauqua Idea it would have expired years ago. It vigorously survives because it meets a constant need of individuals and society. Its various manifestations, typical phenomena of American life, may be studied to advantage by readers of these pages.

The alumnæ of Irving College, Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, are raising money to secure two Chautauqua Summer Schools Scholarships for girls in that college. Last summer one of their students was awarded such a scholarship and her experience at Chautauqua has resulted in the movement to assure others of this opportunity. A full scholarship costs $50, which covers a six-weeks' course, living expenses in cottage dormitory and commons at Chautauqua included. Chautauqua awards about fifty free full scholarships and a number of half scholarships each year. Independent scholarships provided by individuals or organizations may be awarded by the donors to persons whom they designate.

Out-of-school home training for children in school has taken the form of school credit in Oregon and elsewhere. In the public schools at Little Rock, Arkansas, one unit of credit is given for each hour's home work performed daily thruout the term. Six hours' work for pay away from home on every Saturday in the term may be accepted in place of the hour's work at home. "The systematic performance of a home task by a child is a training that is of equal, if not of more importance, than any lesson he may learn at school," says the committee that prepared the plan.

Instead of favoring the establishment of a state university, the Massachusetts Board of Education recommended to the Legislature the creation of a University of Massachusetts, as a non-teaching organization authorized to conduct university extension and correspondence courses, to administer a system of state scholarships and to promote the training of school teachers, administrators, and supervisors. The board also recommended additional state scholarships for students needing financial assistance.

Mrs. Frances Willard Munds, elected to the State Senate of Arizona, is an undergraduate member of the Chautauqua Reading Circle. She has stated that her chief desire is to "idealize and specialize" on legislation favorable to the further uplift of women and children. She is working for circulating libraries for rural schools, and consolidation of such schools where practicable, in order that manual training, domestic science and kindergarten may be installed.

During the last session of the Chautauqua at Wapakoneta, Ohio, the saloons closed for two hours one day and the bartenders joined the business men who attended the lecture on "Community Building."

CHAUTAUQUA BELIEVES IN GETTING LIKE-MINDED PEOPLE TOGETHER

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THE SUM OF THE WHOLE MATTER

WHAT I BELIEVE AND WHY—FINAL PAPER

BY WILLIAM HAYES WARD

THE sum of the whole matter is this: Reason is the last arbiter; our own reason, our individual reason, my reason, nobody's else. There are various sources of authority, Bible, or Church, or God, but each one must be tested by our personal reason before it is believed. We are all of us at bottom pure rationalists, cannot help being. What God is, whether there be a God, we must decide by the best reason we have. If we are made in the image of God that image is in reason, not in body; and our little reason can and must get some true view of God, just as our little, blinking, myopic eyes can truly, if imperfectly, descry the infinite spangled universe. Reason may see faintly, even erringly, but it is all we have to guide us. It may rest on custom, tradition, social inheritance, the teachings from childhood of those whom we think possest of more knowledge and judgment than we, but all our beliefs rest on such reason as we have.

We may travel beyond our reason; we may imagine, or guess, or wish, but on these we can never rest. Poets, to tell a pretty story or point a lesson, have invented lovely or strange tales of gods and goddesses, and what they have told as story whole nations have taken as verities coming from the fathers who had better vision, and made a religion of them, and their children have believed them true, until wiser men have torn away the pomp and gold of gay religions and have found the true God enshrouded there, and have worshipped him with Platonist adoration, or they have found only a stock of wood under the gilded veneer and have burned the wooden sham of their faith. It is reason that has made them find faith under the false finery, or reason that has made them despair. It is by reason that we too must test the Bible as well as the Vedas, Moses as well as Hesiod or Zarathustra. If we find in our Bible anything of cosmogony or history or morals that does not approve itself to our reason, we must reject it; we cannot help it. That did not, could not, come direct from God, but came thru fallible men, the framework and the cord of whose harp was constructed after the fashion of their day, and could not sound perfect music. Reason prefers our school textbook to our Bible on matters of geology and astronomy, sifts Bible history by comparison with contemporary records recovered from the sands and clay of ancient empires; and reason it is that judges the teachings of Jesus to be superior to the sacrificial cult of Leviticus, or the cursings of Ezekiel and Amos. Our light is better than theirs, for our reason has more knowledge, more experience, on which to rest.

REASON FINDS GOD

The best human reason—I think I do not err—whether it looks outward or inward, finds God. He is in nature about us; he is in the reason within us. It is not simply that we wish to find God, but we find him whether we wish it or not. Because things are, therefore something always was, self-existent, existing from the necessity of its own being; something, matter or mind, or both, filling the vacuity of space, out of infinite ether creating finite atoms and worlds, doing it purposely, intelligently, with infinite power and boundless wisdom. We find evidence —we can hardly be mistaken—not only of creative power but of constant anticipative foresight, looking forward thru processes of development to the higher and highest forms of life and intelligence, to man; as if there were a Superior, a Supreme Power which guided the created world. So, in the beginning God; and so God thru all the processes of creative evolution; a God not only boundless in might and wisdom, but boundlessly Good, his laws imposed on man as good as they are wise, as beneficent as they are stern.

BELIEF AND DUTY

To err about the laws of nature or of God is unfortunate, and may be calamitous; to disobey them wilfully is wrong. Our fallible reason may err as to these laws, or as to facts of profane or sacred history, but if one's belief is based, tho wrong, on the evidence accessible to him, it is only of secondary importance to him, because the error is intellectual and does not affect his moral character; and moral excellence or obliquity is infinitely more important than rightness or wrongness of mere belief. Character before God or man depends not at all upon what we believe, but upon what we do. If Abraham believed God commanded him to slay his son as a sacrifice, his attempt to do it was an act of supreme virtue; but he was in error, for it is impossible that a good God could have commanded it. It is not supremely important, however desirable, that any single one of our beliefs in religion should be correct, not even our belief in God; but if we try to live up to the rule of duty, which is love, we shall be acceptable to God whether we know anything about him or not; and we shall not be acceptable to him, no matter how correct our knowledge of him, if love be wanting. Theology may be the queen of sciences, but it is all a matter of opinion or belief based on evidence, as to the value and bearing of which good men may differ. It is a noble study, worth giving one's best thought to, but the enforcement upon one's soul of the obligation of duty until it is natural to do right and impossible to do wrong—here is task, here is primacy.

For the most important of our beliefs, if not absolutely essential, is our common belief in God, which involves belief in the immortal soul and the future life. This allows hope and impresses duty to live such a life of goodness as will make the transition happy into the future life.

Yet, as it appears to me, our purpose and aim should be to love and cultivate goodness for its own sake, because it is good, rather than because it will secure happiness and avoid misery in the future life. In the answer to the first question in the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, "man's chief end" may be "to glorify God," but it is hardly "to enjoy him forever"; however that may be the result. To glorify God is very nearly the same thing as to magnify goodness, for God is infinite goodness. That is his ruling quality. To be utterly, totally good, loving, helpful, self-sacrificing, good as the holy God is good, to do justly, to love mercy, this is to walk humbly before God, and this is "man's chief end"; and this the promise of the life that now is and of that to come.

GOD THE FATHER

I cannot quite agree with those who talk much of "coming back to Christ" as if it were a new discovery of the age. It is well to find in Christ a revelation of God, also inestimable teaching and example. But God is primary, not Jesus, as Paul himself would teach us, when he says that in the end Christ will give up the kingdom to the Father. God is quite as loving as Jesus. He holds no anger to be appeased. His fatherly love can hardly need any sacrifice to remove his anger. His attitude to us is that of a father, not of a jealous judge who rules under law which infallibly exacts penalty for every offense. I cannot but believe that mod-

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ern theology has made too much of the atonement, much more than the Bible makes of it under the figures either of sacrifice or redemption. With Paul the great thing was the resurrection, more than the atonement. He makes much, to be sure, of the atonement, that is, Christ's death for us, but it is always *huper*, for, in our behalf, not *anti*, instead of, in substitution. We know certainly, beyond historic doubt, that Jesus has revealed to us God, our Father, and the rule of life in the spirit, not in any forms or rituals, and the eternal life; also that his teaching of God and duty has been of mighty saving influences and that is enough; and if there be more in the counsels of God that made his death especially important, because otherwise "die he or justice must," in "rigid satisfaction, death for death," this we may properly leave in the counsels of God, who only knows, where our merits and our frailties in equal trust repose, the bosom of our Father and our God.

THE ESSENCE OF CONVERSION

There are those who will see a religious danger in the slipping away from the former views as to the supreme authority of the written word of God. There is such danger. There are those who will conclude that if the outposts of faith are withdrawn the whole fortress is lost. Their alarm we cannot help. If they have had the essence of Christianity, the love of God and man, their own faith will not perish. I think a clearer understanding of what Christianity really is, and the removal of its dubious theological defenses added to the simple gospel, as the Jews "fenced" the Law, will help not a few to choose the Christian life. And at any rate we ought not to hesitate to seek and proclaim what our best study believes to be true, out of any fear that the result will endanger our faith or that of others. Truth will prevail, and truth will be safe.

I find in the Old Testament, and therefore where I would not expect it, the clearest, the most philosophical, explanation of the transition by which the man who has sinned passes into the divine life. In vision Isaiah saw Jehovah on his throne, and he heard the seraphim about the throne cry, "Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God of hosts." That is, being interpreted, he was overwhelmed by the thought of the infinite sanctity of God, in whom holiness is supreme over every other attribute. He had a view of how beautiful and how awful goodness is, and of the God who loves and will support and crown goodness, and who hates and will oppose and crush wrong. The effect on him of this vision of the holy God was to make Isaiah look inward on himself and see his own failure to meet the faultless glory of such holiness, and he cried, "Wo is me, for I am undone, for I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts." That being interpreted is that a serious consideration of the infinite beauty and majesty of the goodness of God stirs the self-convicted soul to confess and repent of its sins, for "the goodness of God leadeth to repentance." So *repentance* is the second stage in the experience of conversion. The vision of Isaiah continues: "Then flew one of the seraphim unto me, having a live coal in his hand which he had taken with the tongs from off the altar, and he laid it upon my mouth, saying, 'Lo, this hath touched thy lips, and thine iniquity is taken away, and thy sin purged.'" This third step follows and must follow, if God is good, the pardoning word heard and joyfully accepted. This we call *faith*, faith in the present and instant love and forgiveness of God. The Old Testament speaks of the coal from the altar of sacrifice, but the New Testament says that "the blood of Jesus Christ his Son cleanseth us from all sin"; yet it is all faith in God's mercy, thru which we, as well as the elders, obtain a good report. But this third step does not conclude the vision or the experience of the forgiven soul; for the prophet continues: "And I heard a voice saying, Whom shall I send and who will go for us? Then said I, Here am I; Lord, send me." The soul that has a convincing sense of the splendor of the spotless goodness of God, that has then repented of sin, and then has the assurance of faith in the forgiveness and love of God, cannot fail to hear God's call, and the cry of a suffering and erring world for help on errands of mercy. He will give himself to fellow-service with Christ; and this is the final and completing stage in the process of conversion, what we call *consecration*, which is love regnant if not yet perfected in the soul, love sacrificial and conqueror over life or death, the fairest word, whether for man or angel, in the bright lexicon of love.

THE WILL TO BE GOOD

I have used the word *conversion*, a word not soon to go out of use. It designates the critical experience which every one must have possest who would live a worthy life. It has all these elements of religious experience, the vision of the beauty of goodness, sorrow for the wrong that has been done, assurance of the loving mercy of God, and the will to live the life which goodness and the God of Goodness require. One need not know when the will so to live becomes first conscious; it may have grown in the child thru his earliest education, or it may have come later through a deep conflict and convulsion of the soul; but at some time it must begin to rule the man. One element or another may predominate in the experience, perhaps an overwhelming conviction of sin, with a sudden light driving away the gloom; or it may be that a sense of the love of God in Jesus Christ will so flood the soul that faith is swallowed up in victory; or it may be that a serious and yet passionless resolve may settle quietly on the soul to live a worthy and useful life—whatever the form of the experience may be it will finally settle into the conscious determination to the love and service of Being in General, that is, to God and man. And such a will, shown in life, is the crown of life, whether it appears under the Christian dispensation, or the older Jewish, or blossoms in the less favored soil of some pagan faith or some dubitant philosophy.

"WHAT SHALL I DO TO BE SAVED?"

Why do not preachers and Sunday school teachers understand how to make it clear to their hearers or their scholars just what it is thus to become a Christian? It is the most important thing to be taught in a Bible school or a theological seminary; but I do not think that I was properly taught it. My experience was that of many, I believe, who have been told they ought to become Christians, and who wish it, but who have not been told just exactly, in plain terms, what they must do about it. They get the idea that they must wait till it comes; or when they have asked, "What must I do to be saved?" they have heard the blind answer, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." But what is it, they have asked, to believe on the Lord Jesus, and how shall I go about it? I think that answer about the most unintelligible that can be given in these days. It had a more definite meaning when Paul said it.

I remember how the importance of having a clear answer to that question was first imprest upon me. It was in the first year after my graduation from the theological seminary that, shortly before the opening of the Civil War, I had charge of two churches in the troubled state of Kansas. The whole population of the

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village where I lived was employed in cutting lumber from the neighboring Indian reserve. One day the older Methodist minister and myself were suddenly called to visit a man who had been hurt by the falling of a tree and had but a few hours to live. He was presumably of the reckless, profane class, but yet no unbeliever, and desperately wanted to make his peace with God during the very brief remaining period of probation. The older minister talked and prayed with him, but it did not seem to me that he had given any clear instruction. Then it came my turn, and the best I knew I said, but I went away sad at heart, for I felt that I had not said that something that ought to have been said.

What should be said? That, I think, which should be said to a little innocent child that knows very little of sin, and that same which should be said to the experienced man of this selfish world. The child should be told that God is good, that God loves good children, that God will love him if he is good, that Jesus was good and loved little children, and that he died to help them be good and go to heaven; and then the child should be urged and persuaded—and the persuasion will not be difficult—to promise before God that he will try as long as he lives to be good, to please God, for God will love him and help him. That is all that is essential, but it must be followed up, that the purpose may not be forgotten, and that goodness may grow into a habit. That is all that is needed for the older people that they may be converted and become as little children. I should have told that lumberman—I hope I did substantially if imperfectly—that he knew, and God knew, that he had not lived a good and pure life, but that God is not resentful but very merciful and forgiving; and that before he went to meet his God he should follow me in a prayer of repentance and in the pledge before God that if his life were preserved, or in the brief fraction of it left, he would forsake sin and live in such a way as would please God, and that if he did this earnestly, he might now die happy in the faith that the Heavenly Father who loves the returning prodigal will forgive him and receive him even as the penitent thief was received into Paradise.

That is all I know. It is the simple gospel of Jesus Christ, as he taught it to sinful men and women, who heard him gladly. And I believe that such faithful teaching to our children will give us purer and more intelligent Christians than will be gathered in by the excitement of septennial revivals. The revival is not bad when needed, but how much better that quietness of thought which offers the prayer:

Oh give to me, made lowly wise
The spirit of self-sacrifice;
The confidence of reason give,
And in the light of love thy bondman let me live.

THE WORD

BY M. E. M. DAVIS

What wilt thou say at the Questioning,
Oh, Land who sittest between the seas?
What word, when master, and lord, and king,
Shall trumpet their splendid destinies?
For, one will speak of the birth of Time
In the lap of his robe, mayhap; and one
Will tell of his craft that scorched the rime,
Or chilled the fire of the primal sun.

"Many feet pass over me,
From sunrise ocean to sunset sea,
Coming, going,
—And all are free.
This will I say at the Questioning."

Nay, the Soldier will shout his battle-cries,
And show on his breast a thousand scars:
His voice on the blowing wind will rise,
The bugle-blast of a thousand wars.
The Master will boast of his pillared halls,
Carved and wroughten by cunning hands;
The Chief, enthroned on his world-old walls,
Will cry aloud of his conquered lands.

"Many feet pass over me,
From sunset ocean to sunrise sea,
Coming, going,
—And all are free.
This will I say at the Questioning."

But, these by their battleships will walk,
Those thru their busy marts will stride;
While all, with jostling tongues, will talk
Of growing power and rightful pride.
Then, thou, what word wilt thou speak, dear Heart,
When thou comest forth to the Questioning,
And Conquest, Learning, Science, Art,
Laughing loudly, the Nations sing?

"Peace, dolt! Is Freedom a paltry thing?
Many feet pass over me,
From sunrise ocean to sunset sea,
Coming, going,
—And all are free.
Thus will I answer, when lord and king
Their power, and wisdom, and glory, sing.
And, as far as the heavens my Word shall ring,
My great, glad Word! at the Questioning."

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The New Books

JAPAN TO AMERICA

Japan's Message to America, edited by Naoichi Masaoka, is a symposium by thirty-five of Japan's most representative men of affairs. It is designed to explain the friendliness of Japan to the United States.

As might be expected, a feeling of sadness and wonderment runs thru almost every article that the Japanese attitude toward the United States seems to be so misunderstood, and that all Japanese efforts to bring about a better understanding are so indifferent to us.

There is nothing more certain in international relations than that next to the preservation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, Japan's one desire is to cultivate closer relations with the United States. Again and again she has gone out of her way to show her gratitude and good will. Not long ago the Emperor donated $25,000 to the American Hospital of Tokyo, an almost unprecedented act of Imperial favor. But tho we accept all these proffers of friendship as a matter of course, our people go right on insulting Japan with supreme indifference to the consequences. Indeed indications are multiplying that Japan is at last beginning to think that America does not prize her friendship.

This little book ought to touch the heart of the American people. We wish it could be put into the hands of every American editor and every legislator and executive, whether national, state or municipal, who is called upon to deal with the Japanese problem.

It is time for the United States to adopt a new Oriental policy. Has Europe no lessons for us now?

Japan to America, edited by Naoichi Masaoka. New York: Putnam. $1.25.

THE DEATH OF A NOBODY

Like a pebble this insignificant incident, *The Death of a Nobody*, is tossed into Nobody's circle and ripples of odd musings, of mind-twists stretch in every direction. In this curious commingling of abstract philosophy with detail, Jules Romains has done an arresting piece of work which has found able translators. He makes the group, not the individual, his theme—the group as an entity—but in the same breath he demonstrates with enthusiasm how far, how unbelievably far the reach of the individual extends. The delicacy of his analysis of group psychology is joined with that penetrating simplicity of phrase and metaphor by which the French make homely things precious in the telling. Consider the stopping of a *diligence:*

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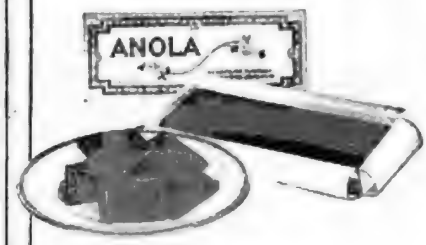

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changed. But it felt abashed. The noise and movement, in withdrawing from it, had left it high and dry; it had lost its balance, and toppled sideways like a stranded hull.

The translators in their lucid dedicatory preface "can conceive M. Jules Romains having an influence upon a few—a few who may influence others." That would seem sure, for he has given fiction a new focus.

The Death of a Nobody, by Jules Romains, translated by Desmond MacCarthy and Sydney Waterlow. Huebsch. $1.25.

OLD KINDERHOOK

With a loving compilation of much rare material Rev. Edward A. Collier, D.D., in *A History of Old Kinderhook*, has created a handsome volume which tells the story of "that part of Albany County which touches the river where the 'Half Moon' of Hendrik Hudson dropt anchor furthest north." It was from the children playing on the shore that the place got its name of "Children's Corner," or Kinder Hoek. The town is now in Columbia County and does not touch the river at all. It has a long roll of illustrious citizens and famous homes, and Dr. Collier, who has been for half a century the honored pastor of the Reformed Church, tells the tale of local life with clearness and charm. Lindenwold, the spacious and beautiful home of Martin Van Buren, where Washington Irving often visited, and where he found the character of Ichabod Crane, is one of Kinderhook's most cherished possessions. The village was also the home of the retiring Governor of New York, Hon. Martin H. Glynn, and we may be pardoned for adding that the first newspaper owned by the President of The Independent was The Kinderhook *Advertiser*, which had a weekly circulation of five hundred copies, but in whose editorial and mechanical production its owner enjoyed some of the most thrilling experiences of his life.

A History of Old Kinderhook, by Edward A. Collier. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

The General Education Board is the corporation endowed by Mr. Rockefeller to aid education. It is under a well-chosen board of directors, and it possesses a productive fund of $34,000,000, which in the last fiscal year produced an income of $2,417,079. Since the first gift to it twelve years ago of $1,000,000, according to its own account of its activities published by the board, it has expended $15,894,365, of which all, except $304,795 for operating expenses, has been given to education, and of this $13,253,666 has been presented outright to universities, colleges and medical schools. The rest has gone to rural educational, mostly in the South. The present volume gives briefly the history of the board, its charter, and its service in education, particularly in the South, and in agriculture. In its corn and canning clubs, by prizes as well as instruction, it teaches boys and girls better methods of agriculture. It is a splendid

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work which is thus carried on. We have also the account of the fine work done in medical research, and the list of large gifts given to colleges, these always on condition of perhaps three times as much in private benefactions. And this is one of the chief foundations of which some people are so suspicious, dreading lest somehow they will either enslave the institutions or will enslave labor thru their large blocks of stock held in steel, oil and other corporations. Yet their work is open to the eyes of all, their doings fully published and their service patent to men and boys. The fifty illustrations in the book will interest and instruct any one who wants to learn how to make three big ears of corn grow where only one grew before.

The General Education Board, New York: 26 Broadway.

A PERUVIAN ROMANCE

Old and New Peru are skilfully blended in *The Bride of the Sun* by Gaston Leroux. He has woven a tapestry of Indian legends, modern commerce, palaces and altars of the Incas, revolution, geography, and adventure, of a highly-colored and intricate pattern.

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THE TENTH CHANCE

The quest for adventurous setting carries that prolific writer, Harold Bindloss, out upon the North Sea in the exciting tale of an ex-mate of a Pacific liner who, all for the love of one fair maid—not so irresistible to unprejudiced susceptibilities—stakes his all in a venture to probe *The Secret of the Reef*. Home the conquering hero comes bringing a water-logged casket of lead and carrying away the maiden's heart.

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KEEPING JACK FROM BEING DULL

Henry S. Curtis is an authority on the subject of *Education Through Play*, the first of a series of books by him dealing with child culture. Restricting its discussion of play to that of the school and leaving the public, open playground and the element of play in the home for future consideration, he gives not only the practical suggestions of many years' study here and abroad, but deals as well with the entire psychological and sociological import of child play.

Macmillan. $1.25.

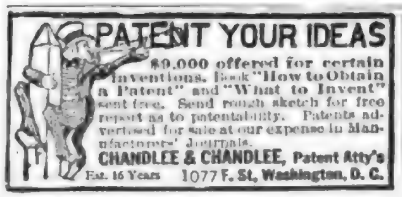
GENIUS

Schopenhauer's dictum that genius is simply the completest objectivity and Goethe's observation that the one distinctive thing required of genius is the love of truth are accepted as the final criterion of genius by Dr. Hermann Türck in his lectures published under the title *The Man of Genius*. The author does not make an analysis of genius, but applies the canons of various philosophers to a large number of great men, and to the three aspects of life—the esthetic, the intellectual and the practical.

Macmillan. $4.

HAUPTMANN THE SYMBOLIST

The fifth volume of the translation of the *Dramatic Works of Gerhart Hauptmann* edited by Professor Lewis Lion of Ohio State contains three plays that would keep a Hauptmann Society busy all winter at interpretation. Even those who profess a clear comprehension of the meaning of "The Sunken Bell" or "Hannele's Assumption" may without humiliation confess themselves baffled by "And Pippa Dances"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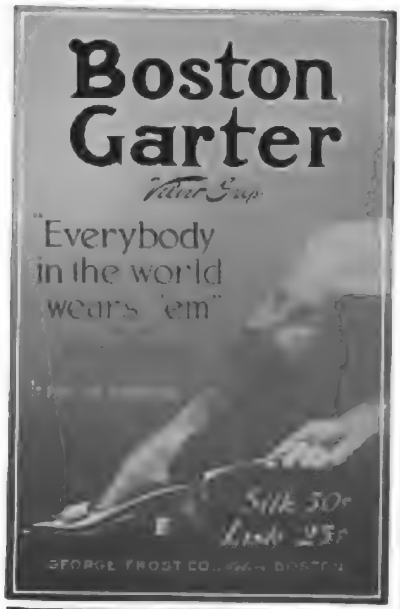

"What Will Be the Result of the War?"

President John A. Marquis of Coe College Iowa, has written for us two articles on this question. The first will be subtitled, "If the Allies Win" and the second "If Germany Wins."

"The Girl and The College: Does It Increase or Decrease Home Efficiency?"

President Anna J. McKeag of Wilson College has written for us an article dealing with this most important question.

These articles are only three of the many which will be published in The Presbyterian Banner during the next few weeks. Besides these articles, there will also be published many interesting, wholesome stories.

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Not for legal talent nor for judicial eminence so much as for strange kinks of character have the men whose lives make up the theme of *Some Old Scots Judges*, by W. Forbes Gray, been chosen. Scottish judges when Pretender fought for a throne, when Wordsworth's literary revolution was in swing, when Napoleon's vessels were held prizes before courts of admiralty, these thirteen men in gown and wig, from Lord Kames down to Lord Jeffrey, show vividly the life of Edinburgh.

Dutton. $3.

A TALE OF DUKES AND PRINCES

An anonymous author who writes such heresy as "the fad for feminine emancipation has become the most dangerous craze the world has ever known," and who describes costumes with all the detail of a fashion paper, is self-betrayed as a mere man. But realistic pictures of the Russian nobility do succeed in forcing themselves thru the engulfing adjectives which quite logically follow in the wake of a golden-haired, blue-eyed heroine, who is comparable only to a *Moonglade*, and the bold, bad beauty who acts as a foil to her pure loveliness.

Harpers. $1.35.

THE SPIRIT OF A LAND

California the Wonderful, by Edwin Markham, is neither history nor scenic summary of "the land that stretches from redwood to cactus." It is rather an attempt to put between book covers something of the spirit, of the atmosphere, of California, something of the glorious adventuring and happy deeds of Californians. As such it borrows from the methods and the means of the historian, the traveler, the poet, and the man of vision. Altogether it is a book well worth reading, one which sketches moods and fills the sketches in with facts to hold the mood firm-fixed.

Hearst's International Library. $2.50.

ITALY'S FRIENDS AND ENEMIES

From 1903 to 1909 Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senator Tommaso Tittoni laid the foundations of the Italian policy which continued unaltered until the outbreak of the European war. *Italy's Foreign and Colonial Policy*, a compilation of Senator Tittoni's official speeches, translated by Baron Bernardo Quaranta di San Severino, shows clearly the growth of the conviction that Italy's economic and political safety demanded strict loyalty to the Triple Alliance together with a sincere friendship for England and France—and reflects, as clearly, the growing distaste of the electorate for all alliances with Italy's old enemy, Austria.

Dutton. $2.50.

A PLAIN MAN AND HIS LIFE

The Life of a Citizen at Home and Abroad, by J. Augustus Johnson, formerly United States Consul General for Syria, has a double value of general interest and timeliness. It is the story of a man who was not great, written first for his own children, but, as well, for the children of other men not great, told in simple, straightforward fashion with the instinctive humor of the American man of action. Its especial timeliness lies in its picture of the Ottoman Empire in former administrative and international crises which resembles markedly the Turkey of today.

Vail-Ballou Press. $2.

LIFE IN A LONDON SUBURB

Frank Swinnerton is a writer who faces life as it is and who understands human relations and human emotions. He recognizes that the family is the center of modern life, but sees clearly that the man who cannot conform to its laws is destined to heart rendings and failure. His *On the Staircase* is one of the most remarkable and ablest books that have appeared in many

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a day. It is admirably written and paints the perplexities, the struggles and the yearnings of a little group in a London suburb realistically and with force.

Doran. $1.25.

ARISTOCRACY AND DEMOCRACY ALLIED

One cannot merely watch the progress of events in reading *Blue Blood and Red:* the drama is too intense, the actors too real. It forces one into the passionate struggle to equalize the love-equation of a man and woman of rare potentialities. There are other problems, but to an unusual degree Geoffry Corson has fitted them into a well-balanced whole, in which the striking note in each scene and the touch that vivifies each personality show careful workmanship.

Holt. $1.35.

A BOOKMAN'S WINDOWS

Neither essays nor tale nor incidents conjoined is J. H. Yoxall's *The Villa for Coelebs*, which began in contributions to the *Spectator* and the *Cornhill Magazine*. It is rather the sum of all, a novel total with a unique charm. An old bookman of London, full of the scholar's petulance at all things crude and empty, invests the villa of the new-wed Coelebs with a half-symbolistic significance—as if the past and present and the infinite centered round it, controlling, whimsically, the lives within.

Dutton. $2.

THE WAR IN TERMS OF FAITH

Preacher and layman Henry A. Stimson has collected a few sermons under the title *While the War Rages*, which seek to evolve from the chaotic conflict such germs of good as patriotism, the dawn of a new democracy, a new radicalism and a new ethics, with a promise of a saner civilization. The book is possest of a firm optimism that is cheering even tho one hesitates to believe with the author that "the world is going to demand truth and honesty, and purity, even of politicians and statesmen, as never before."

Abington Press. 50 cents.

SELF-EDUCATION

A Guide for All Students elaborates the title of John Adam's book, *Making the Most of One's Mind*, but the qualifying adjective *diligent* should be interpolated. Singleness of purpose and untiring patience would probably win the goal by the path marked out by the home-study time-tables. Laws of Thought and other sign-posts of this English professor's placing, but many who presume to call themselves students would fall by the wayside unless they discovered a short-cut thru so much system and over-illustrative material to the real essentials.

Doran. $1.

THE ART OF WRITING

The Study and Practice of Writing English is an excellent working test book for the high school and college student. The compilation of grammatic usages is clear and systematic, but at the same time brief. The suggested exercizes are well chosen to galvanize the principles under discussion without being needlessly dull. The suggestions on how to take notes and prepare manuscripts are practical, while the treatment of the short story and the drama, by the authors, Gerhart R. Lomer and Margaret Ashmun, is extremely illuminating.

Houghton Mifflin. $1.10.

SHAKESPEARE THRU THE GLASS OF HIS OWN AGE

Designed to give students of the present age an intimate appreciation of Shakespeare's work thru a knowledge of the social conditions of the great playwright's time, *The Study of Shakespeare*, by Henry Thew Stephenson, of the University of Indiana, combines an excellent historical picture, full of atmosphere, with a criticism marked by much suggestiveness. More comprehensive than most manuals of Shakespeare study, it has the merit of disregarding the obvious for the interpretative.

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"A tale of amatory misfortunes with a happy ending. It has been written as a trenchant criticism of the aimlessness of smart society, and it is all the more effective because of its frequently vitriolic quality. Pre-eminently calculated to provoke a storm of discussion. That it has already achieved this is abundantly demonstrated by the fact that it has promptly become a 'best seller.'"

James L. Ford in the New York Herald:

"The literature of the war is more remarkable for quantity than quality. One book, however, deserves serious attention and that is 'How Belgium Saved Europe.' . . . It is a long time since I have read a book that sets forth so briefly and convincingly the story of the part played by this gallant little kingdom as the savior of Europe—if not of our own country."

How Belgium Saved Europe

"By an Eye-Witness"
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January 1, 1915

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Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.98
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,030,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

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DIVIDENDS

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street.

Philadelphia, February 17, 1915.

The Directors have declared a dividend of one per cent. (1%) from the net earnings of the Company on both Common and Preferred Stocks, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 22, 1915. Checks will be mailed

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., February 27, 1915.

A dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 19, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

THE MARKET PLACE

COTTON AND POWDER

A cotton broker remarked last week that the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts was an argument for higher prices in the cotton market, because every time the greatest of British battleships fired one of her 15-inch guns a bale of cotton was consumed. It is true that the powder used in one shot from such a gun represents nearly a bale of cotton. For one shot from a 12-inch gun 300 pounds of cotton, or linters, are required. A first-class battleship in action may use 5000 pounds of powder in a minute, or from ten to twelve bales of cotton.

Large quantities of guncotton are consumed in the manufacture of smokeless powder. Guncotton is used in the production of more than two-thirds of England's output of powder, and in more than half of the powder made in Austria, Italy, Sweden and Norway. In Germany the proportion is larger. As the powder factories are now working at more than full time, some think that those of Europe are now consuming cotton at the rate of 400,000 bales a year. Cotton thus becomes distinctly a war supply, and for this reason the Allies may be unwilling to see it imported into Germany and Austria for use in powder factories.

WHEAT AND THE WAR

Because Russia has at least 100,000,000 bushels of wheat in excess of the quantity needed by her own people, and has been unable to sell this surplus, the determined attempt of the Allies to open the Dardanelles outlet from the Black Sea has sharply affected the price of wheat in this country. If the Dardanelles route is soon to be opened large quantities of Russian wheat will be shipped to England, France and Italy, altho the Italian Government admitted last week that it had made contracts for 40,000,000 bushels in the United States and South America. This is one of the five European governments which have been buying at Chicago, and the official reports show that wheat exports to Italy in January exceeded the shipments to England or those to France.

The price at Chicago was affected not only by the progress made by the Allies in the Dardanelles, but also by rumors that large orders recently placed by foreign governments had been cancelled. On the 1st there was a fall of nearly six cents a bushel, and in the course of the week a decline of about ten cents more was shown, the reduction from the highest figures—1.67 for May delivery, on February 5—being a little more than thirty cents a bushel. The export movement has been impeded by the German and British blockades. But more than 8,000,000 bushels were shipped last week, and the week-day average since July 1 has exceeded 1,100,000 bushels, making a total for eight months which exceeds the largest quantity exported heretofore in an entire year. A shipment of 250,000 bushels to Australia was noticeable, because it was the first of its kind.

There must be taken into account not only the expected exports from Russia, but also the large surplus in India, which will be marketed two or three months hence, and the surplus in Argentina, where there has been a good crop. Chili may take part of Argentina's surplus, for she has recently removed her import duties on wheat and flour. Prices in Chili are very high. They are also high in Peru, where the Government has decided to import flour and sell it at cost. Neither our Federal Government nor the Attorney General of New York, in their inquiries at Chicago, has found any evidence of a conspiracy to increase the price of wheat. They found only the effect of the ancient law of supply and demand.

AGAINST BUCKETSHOPS

For a long time the New York Stock Exchange has made war upon what are called bucketshops. These, which profess to be brokerage houses connected with and approved by the Exchange, are merely gambling places. No stocks are bought or sold in them, and their business is only the making and settling of bets on the current Exchange quotations. These they must get in some way, in order that they may have at hand the machinery, so to speak, by a manipulation of which a great many people have been swindled.

In the legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut there have been pending bills to permit or compel the Western Union Telegraph Company to deliver or sell the price quotations of the Stock Exchange to any applicant. The contract agreement between the Exchange and the telegraph company provides that the quotations shall be given or sold only to applicants approved by the Exchange. In Massachusetts more than one hundred applications have been approved by the Exchange, and only six rejected. In Connecticut only five out of about fifty applications have been disapproved. It may be understood that the accepted applications are those of banks, reputable banking houses and other concerns by which the quotations are not improperly used. One of the unsuccessful applicants is a company controlled by a man who was formerly a partner in the bucketshop firm or syndicate that was prosecuted by the national Government in 1910. He pleaded guilty and was fined. His present company has wire connections with of-

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fices in half a dozen cities. It is from applicants of this kind that the Exchange and its officers desire to withhold the daily quotations.

They have convinced the committees in the Connecticut Legislature that the bill pending there ought not to be passed, and it is dead. They are using their arguments in Boston, and they have reason to expect that the bill pending there will be rejected. All this work is done in the interest of legitimate trading in securities and in hostility to the bucketshops. These betting places, by reason of the losses of many who have been swindled, and of the false claims of the swindlers concerning connection with the Stock Exchange, have excited prejudice against the Exchange in the minds of a considerable number of persons. The Stock Exchange has thus suffered unjustly in public estimation, to a certain extent. In striving to suppress bucketshops it not only works in the public interest but also defends itself against the undeserved hostility of those who are not well informed.

COST OF SHIP OPERATION

Under the new emergency law relating to ships 133 vessels, with a capacity of nearly 500,000 tons, have been brought under the American flag. At the same time their expenses of operation have been increased. Both the officers and the men have promptly demanded wages on the American scale, in some instances asking for discharge if the increase should not be granted. Written statements from several of the owners show what the increase is. In one case the wages rose at once from $936 to $1765 per month. On other ships the addition ranged from forty to fifty per cent. That is to say, the American wage scale is so much higher than the rates prevailing under the British or German flags. No comparison with wages in the Japanese merchant marine has been published.

This difference in cost of operation must be taken into account in all projects for the permanent enlargement of our merchant marine. We have in mind the ocean service, and not the coast field, from which foreign competition is excluded. The Seamen's bill, approved last week, by raising standards in various ways must increase the cost of operation and probably compel an increase of freight rates. On the Pacific our few merchant ships have to compete with the Japanese wage scale and Japan's subsidies. On the Atlantic, in normal times, our ships are opposed by wage scales much lower than their own, and also by the subsidies of European governments. Due weight must be given to these facts if we desire to retain the 133 ships after the end of the war.

With branches already doing business in Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, the National City Bank of New York is preparing to open branches in Havana and San Juan, Porto Rico.

The following dividends are announced:

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent, payable April 1.

Utah Copper Company, quarterly, 75 cents per share (7½ per cent), payable March 31.

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$23.50 Regular Hotel Style Mattress $16.50 Special

4 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet 3 inches long—weighing 50 pounds.

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Act quickly, now, while the opportunity lasts. Even though you have no immediate use for a mattress now, we know you will never regret your purchase at so real a bargain.

We are so sure of pleasing you, we sell it with our guarantee of "money back if not satisfied" during thirty days' trial.

Mattresses are shipped carefully wrapped in leatherette paper and [illegible]. They come to you direct from our work room, absolutely [illegible] and unsoiled. A postal brings you our Illustrated [illegible] Free Book [illegible] of Mattresses, Springs, Cushions, Divans, etc., and Samples of Coverings. Write today.

OSTERMOOR & CO., 106 Elizabeth St., New York

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LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY.

St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1915.

The Transfer Books of the Registered Seven Per Cent. Bonds of Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., March 15, 1915, for the payment of interest on said bonds, due April 1, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., April 2, 1915.

T. T. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

165 Broadway

DIVIDEND No. 27

New York, March 2, 1915.

The Finance Committee of the Utah Copper Company has this day declared the 27th quarterly dividend, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, being at the rate of seven and one-half per cent. (7½%) per quarter on par value, payable on March 31, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 12, 1915. The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., March 12, and reopen at 10 o'clock a. m., March 17, 1915.

C. K. LIPMAN, Asst. Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK

DIVIDEND No. 64

New York, March 3, 1915.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared payable Thursday, April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, March 11, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

WM. M. HAGER, Sec. S. S. DE LAND, Treas.

AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

COMMON CAPITAL STOCK.

DIVIDEND No. 56

New York, March 3, 1915.

A dividend of one-half per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable Thursday, April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business Thursday, March 11, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

WM. M. HAGER, Sec. S. S. DE LAND, Treas.

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AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Convertible Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on March 1, 1915, at the office or agency of the Company in New York or in Boston, will be paid in New York by the Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street. G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

English Teachers

"How to Use The Independent in the Teaching of English" is the name of a booklet prepared by Dr. Frederic Houk Law, Head of the English Department of the Stuyvesant High School where nearly FOUR THOUSAND boys attend.

Send for this booklet. It is free.

THE INDEPENDENT

119 West 40th Street, New York

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

NO UNDERWRITING PROFIT IN 1914

In 1914 most of the fire insurance companies fared badly on their underwriting, which means that the aggregate of their losses, expenses and increased policy reserve liabilities exceeded their total premium income. As a matter of course, the consequent drain on their surpluses was, in the majority of instances, more than made up by income receipts on invested assets. By way of illustrating the experience encountered we quote the premium incomes, the investment profits or losses and the net underwriting results of a limited number of the largest companies.

Aetna of Hartford: total premiums, $10,810,965; underwriting loss, $165,690; investment profit, $846,204.

Commercial Union of London, United States branch: total premiums, $6,759,322; underwriting loss, $787,580; investment profit, $361,512.

Continental of New York: total premiums, $8,347,375; underwriting profit, $233,097; investment profit, $245,535.

Fire Association of Philadelphia: total premiums, $4,307,132; underwriting loss, $285,562; investment profit, $308,831.

German American of New York: total premiums, $8,675,173; underwriting profit, $92,795; investment profit, $1,024,720.

The Home of New York: total premiums, $15,259,556; underwriting profit, $370,864; investment profit, $1,817,621.

Insurance Company of North America of Philadelphia: total premiums, $9,698,224; underwriting profit, $10,137; investment profit, $613,211.

Liverpool and London and Globe, Liverpool, England, United States branch: total premiums, $8,667,549; underwriting profit, $3197; investment profit, $566,385.

National of Hartford: total premiums, $8,643,551; underwriting loss, $696,159; investment profit, $760,168.

North British and Mercantile of Edinburgh and London, United States branch: total premiums, $4,854,766; underwriting loss, $145,528; investment profit, $428,342.

Phoenix of Hartford: total premiums, $5,682,709; underwriting profit, $213,201; investment profit, $636,145.

Royal of Liverpool, England, United States branch: total premiums, $7,879,239; underwriting profit, $179,335; investment profit, $493,810.

Springfield F. and M. of Springfield, Massachusetts: total premiums, $5,880,495; underwriting loss, $269,321; investment profit, $266,105.

Westchester of New York: total premiums, $3,372,637; underwriting loss, $366,982; investment profit, $278,201.

Here are fourteen of the largest companies in the country which received in 1914 total premiums of $108,838,693, seven of which made an underwriting profit of $1,102,626 and seven of them incurring a net underwriting loss of $2,716,822. The net results for the fourteen was a loss of $1,614,196. It will be noted that the surpluses of nearly all of them made a gain due, in the cases of those which lost on underwriting wholly to the investment profits. Gains from this source would have come if the companies had written no insurance whatever. As may be noted several of them would have been much better off if they had not.

J. C. K., Altoona, Pa.—The company you name maintains an adequate reserve and is under the supervision of a good Insurance Department. The company's surplus is small, but apparently sufficient for all probable contingencies. That it will make the savings (dividends) it calculates on to exceed the results of its competitors I do not believe.

C. M., Woodlawn, Ohio.—Both of the fire insurance companies mentioned are beyond criticism. The foreign companies doing business in the United States have special deposits here and their assets are under control of the state insurance departments. Policies for three and five years are issued by all companies. Write Hon. Price Russell, Superintendent of Insurance, Columbus, Ohio, requesting pamphlet containing names and financial data of companies doing business in that state.

B. A. M., Phoenix, Ariz.—Company commenced business in 1868, but languished until about 1900, when it passed into the control of more active managers. On December 31, 1900, its principal figures were: assets, $2,335,268; surplus, $829,846; life insurance in force, $14,148,855. The figures at end of 1914 have not reached us yet, but those for December 31, 1913, are: assets, $11,969,251; capital and surplus, $673,317; life insurance in force, $79,261,724. The capital is $500,000. The company commenced writing accident insurance in 1911 and that branch has met with moderate success only, the actual underwriting results showing a small loss for each of the three years. The management is composed of men of integrity, but of mediocre underwriting ability.

Insurance Commissioner Young of North Carolina has made a report and recommendations to the Governor of that state respecting fire insurance in that jurisdiction, in which he takes reasonable ground on the subject of rate-making and rather inclines to the opinion that while rates should be supervised by the state the making of them should be left to properly constituted organizations of underwriters.

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PEBBLES

She—Are you fond of Strindberg?
He—Yes; but I prefer Roquefort!—*Stanford Chaparral.*

Germany may be able to keep the wolf from the door, but how about the bear?—*Columbia State.*

You don't need a very complete list of funny stories to amuse a girl who has pretty teeth.—*Denver Clarion.*

It is to be regretted that all those trenches could not be dug in a region that needs irrigation.—*Albany Journal.*

"The man I marry must have common sense," she said haughtily.
"He won't," replied he bitterly.—*Denver Clarion.*

The Elderly Cultured Spinster.—I have a scarab that is five thousand years old.
The Flash Young Man.—Ah! A school prize?—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"I have a splendid idea for a magazine poem."
"Save it. You don't need it for a magazine poem."—*Awgwan.*

Alice, an enthusiastic motorist, was speaking to her friend, Maude, in relation to the slowness of a certain young man at proposing.
"Charley seems to start easy," she remarked, "and he speeds up well; but just at the critical moment he always skids."—*New York American.*

"As a matter of fact," said the lawyer for the defendant, trying to be sarcastic, "you were scared half to death, and don't know whether it was a motor car or something resembling a motor car that hit you."
"It resembled one all right," the plaintiff made answer. "I was forcibly struck by the resemblance."—*Tit-Bits.*

There was a talk once of honeymoons, and the ideal places to visit; and a Wise Man observed that if it mattered to the honeymooners where they went, it didn't matter *where* they went; and if it didn't matter *where* they went, why, then it didn't *matter* where they went.—*F. P. A. in New York Tribune.*

IN A GARRET

Four walls, eh?
Ceiling cracked and smudged, you say?
Nonsense, it's heaven if you have the eye
To twist gray plaster into vaulted sky!
And here's the little daub that Petri made,
Petri, the artist, from the floor below,
Who laughs and says that dreams are not a trade.
Better, I think, because he loved it so,
Far better than if he had preened his wit
To trick some fat purse into buying it.
Now like a god he gives his painted sea
And one white ship that sets the whole room free,
Blots the gray wall and lifts a gallant wing
For our adventuring.

Four walls, eh?
Come, let's crumble them away!
You and I,
Build us a world of sea and sail and sky.
The mind gives title where the law gives none.
The soul has more possessions than the sun.
Here's Petri's art! That proves a man may go
Into more worlds than wait upon his purse.
See, where his brush has made the water glow!
That's wealth without wealth's curse.
And here where morning trembles on the skies
Is freedom and a hint of paradise.
And you and I have love! Shall we not dare
Farther than Petri? Here's the lamp of art
Lighting the road . . . Come, there are worlds to share,
And you and I shall share them, oh my heart!

—*Dana Burnet in New York Evening Sun.*

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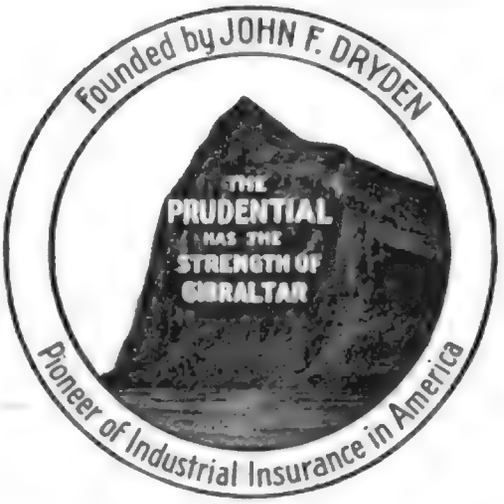

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EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

CONDUCTED BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON, DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, in so far as may be possible, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

40. Prof. T. G. R., New Mexico. "You have stated, in substance, that efficiency requires one to be as cold as steel during work hours, as social pleasantries dissipate energy. Is not teaching a partial exception to this statement? The teacher is required to awaken in his pupils a love of study for its cultural, recreational and social values. The cold-as-steel teacher would lose these. Granted that teachers, as a class, are among the most inefficient people, given to puttering and text-book teaching, is not the really efficient teacher one who sees clearly the many-sided nature of his work, is full of enthusiasm for the same, and is a happy combination of driver, leader and entertainer, rather than the cold-as-steel director?"

You are a comfort and joy, brother. Having *thought* it yourself. A man who really thinks can generally answer his own questions.

However, we would slightly differ with you. Discipline is discipline—whether in shop, office, factory or school room. But affection and devotion should underlie all discipline. A teacher should be business-like in method, and a captain of commerce altruistic in motive. The head in each should be cold and steely, the heart in each warm and genial. You will get some idea of my meaning from Miss Ida Tarbell's recent series of articles in the *American Magazine*, on "The Golden Rule in Business." I wish some genius would write a book on "The Golden Rule in Teaching," showing the tremendous, well-nigh universal need for teachers who really feel with and care for their pupils as human beings, and as little brothers and sisters—not merely as automatic learning-machines.

I knew of a teacher who was able to compel instant, perfect obedience in the school room—then to play leap-frog with his boys in recess. If we figure out his secret, we get somewhere near a conception of an ideal teacher.

41. A Reader from Maine. "I have long believed that courage, faith, endurance, imagination, and other moral and spiritual factors in efficiency would be augmented by some positive demonstration of the continuity of life hereafter. Do you know whether such proof has been made, that would appeal to the logical mind of a business man?"

Belief in a future life is primarily a matter of faith. But there are an increasing number of men who believe that they have secured convincing evidence of existence after death. The American Society for Psychical Research has done pioneer work along the line of such investigation. Write Dr. James H. Hyslop, care of the society, New York City, for a list of reliable works on the demonstration of a future life. When hard-headed, scientific thinkers like William T. Stead, Professor William James, Dr. Isaac Funk and Sir Oliver Lodge publicly announce their belief in immortality based on irrefutable evidence and logical deduction, the skeptic or agnostic may well pause and consider.

42. Mrs. M. S. S., New York. "Are parents responsible for the noble or evil careers of their children?"

So far as children are concerned, two things are required of parents: That they love each other with all the fervor, devotion and unselfishness of which they are capable, and that they employ all the known methods of science and religion for the bearing, rearing and training of children. Parents are responsible for their children only in so far as they themselves have obeyed, or refused, the guidance of love in their own life. Parenthood is the state and period of divine impress; wherever children fail to reach their highest, some lowered parental ideal was at least a contributing cause.

The father and mother of pure thought and lofty purpose bequeath to us a finer heritage than those of mere manual skill or psychic training. But a symmetry of parenthood is possible only to those who have made thoro study of sex-conservation, prenatal influence, physical, mental and spiritual aids to motherhood, privileges and responsibilities of fatherhood, psychology and hygiene of babyhood, principles and methods of Froebel, Horace Mann, and other true educators—in short, all that pertains to the growth of a child.

Are you a parent? Take responsibility for your children. Are you a child? Take responsibility for yourself. For, strange to say, the one who takes the most feels it least!

43. Mr. D. C. Y., Washington. "I suppose one ought not to give way to such fits of blues as a sensitive nature is apt to indulge when everything seems to go wrong. But it is hard to fight such spells off. Why is it that the friends one needs so much at times are always at a distance, and the ones at hand seem so inadequate to help? Would it be reversed if we were with the ones we think could aid us?"

There is nothing better for the mental and moral atmosphere than a good, honest fit of the blues—provided they end with a shower of tears. Blues without tears are like clouds without rain, they menace but do not refresh. Perhaps a wiser method may be suggested—vigorous exercize in the open air. A sensitive nature must create and preserve an extra share of vitality, to make a positive attitude easy in the face of discordant elements. Sensitivity is more "nerves" than spirituality.

Distant friends are greatest because we view them thru a halo of idealism. If we could always live up to our own standard of unselfishness and efficiency, we should find our neighbors most lovable. And the greatness of common people is clearly shown whenever a sudden crisis—like a burning home or a national disaster—appeals to the motives which are seldom stirred. Nearly every man is great when the need is great enough.

The friends at a distance often seem closer because we ourselves attracted them in response to our own growth; whereas the acquaintance of youth went with our surroundings and family inheritance, these being superficial and ephemeral. Instead of bemoaning a lack of sympathy in the people next door, why not enjoy and utilize the helpful understanding of those you have seen by faith alone?

44. Mr. W. R. H., Wisconsin. "Is the motion picture business a good one for a young man to engage in? Is a small town of three or four thousand population more suitable than a large city for such a venture? Do you think the 'movies' will continue to increase in popularity? Can you refer me to any magazine dealing largely with this line of work?"

The motion picture business is a remarkably good business, but without knowing you we cannot say whether it is a good business for you to engage in. The greatest theatrical producers, like Belasco and Frohman, have entered this field; the finest actors, including even Bernhardt, have posed for the "movies"; very high salaries are said to be paid to the best players and managers by film concerns; and a man here in New York has risen from a small tailor-shop to the millionaire ownership of a chain of photoplay houses—all in a very few years. Schools and churches will probably use the reel picture for educational purposes, largely and more or less immediately. Even manufacturers are showing samples and selling goods by this method.

A town of 3000 people could hardly support more than one first-class photoplay theater. If none exists in your town; and if you can get some practical experience or employ a veteran manager before starting your venture; and if you have a few hundred dollars that you can risk losing, in learning the business; and if a choice location is available, on a popular street near both home and trade sections of the town—then perhaps you can safely begin where you are.

The best magazine for your purpose is the *Moving Picture World*, New York.

45. Mr. A. J. A., Pennsylvania. "Following your first article, I made an inquiry or rather a request. I have never noted a response to it in the columns of The Independent. I am not at all impatient, but would appreciate the information greatly, and have been looking forward to receiving it."

We have been so overwhelmed by the hundreds of problems, requests and inquiries addrest to the Service, that we must ask our friends to be patient if replies are somewhat delayed. We aim to answer questions in priority of receipt, considering also the possible value and interest to other readers. But as some of the questions are exceedingly personal, complicated and difficult, requiring special study and investigation, we can aid you only as time and strength permit. Will you not coöperate by awaiting patiently our best endeavors?

46. Mrs. H. G., New York. "How can a widow be happy who has no one to care whether she is dead or alive; and whose only relative, a brother, drinks to excess? I get blue and despondent; I have become sour-tempered. Is there any hope for me? My heart leads at all times."

You are unhappy not because you are lonely and not because your brother drinks, but because your heart leads at all times. Get some work and let your brain lead part of the time; get some light and let your soul lead part of the time; get some exercize and let your body lead part of the time; take yourself out of your emotions and your troubles will seem infinitesimal, which they are.

The world is full of people who care whether you are dead or alive—you haven't found them, that is all. You haven't enough to do to keep your mind out of mischief. Look around you for people whose lives you can brighten; you will soon realize that others carry woes even greater than yours, and that you have been neglecting many sources of happiness. Cease trying to be happy—try just to be useful. And if Happiness doesn't catch you unawares, it will be the first time that anybody trod the path of loving service without meeting her.

47. Mr. F. C. A., New York. "I should like to ask whether attainable happiness here has necessarily a material side? And to what extent?"

Yes. Material beings cannot reside wholly in an immaterial world. Most of us need things, nearly all of us need people, to make us happy. But things and people have a spiritual significance, which, properly understood, lifts them out of the sordid and verifies them in the real.

I suppose a normal woman could not be happy without pretty clothes; I am quite sure a normal man could not be happy without "filling" food. Vanity is self-respect turned inside out, greed is strength i embryo. When the world has grown a little the strength of man will lie in his brain and the self-respect of woman in her soul. Whatever we earn, or make, for ourselves belongs in our scheme of happiness.

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By Edwin E. Slosson

A KEY TO THE INVENTORY

Students and readers who tried the "mental inventory" of the Germantown Friends School published in our issue of March 8 may grade their papers by the following answers. In the school the class averages ran from 13.2 per cent for boys and girls of ten or eleven to 48.2 per cent for those of about seventeen. In every class the boys on the average stand higher than the girls.

The test seems more difficult than that of a year ago. The averages this year run about five per cent lower than those for 1914.

Some amusing answers were obtained at the school:

Carranza is an opera singer.

Three states of matter: Pennsylvania, New York and Texas.

Pasteur: A man who invented a short cut to putrifying milk.

Watchful waiting (an answer that might surprize President Wilson): Waiting until you got a chance to inflict a severe blow.

---

1. Thomas R. Marshall. 2. Sir Edward Grey. 3. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. 4. Taft and Roosevelt. 5. Petrograd. (St. Petersburg to count wrong.) 6. "Marseillaise"; either "Deutschland über Alles" or "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" or "Die Wacht am Rhein" or their English equivalents. (Any one of the four to count full credit.) 7. Andrew Carnegie. 8. Great Britain and U. S. A. (Half credit *not* given for one country.)

9. California; San Francisco Harbor. 10. Europe not to interfere in American affairs. 11. California; San Francisco. 12. Portuguese. 13. English. 14. French. 15. Hoof and mouth disease. 16. China and Persia. 17. Vera Cruz. 18. Democratic. 19. President Wilson does *not* favor increase. 20. Lewis Carroll (pseudonym)—C. L. Dodgson. (Either one counts.) 21. Maurice Maeterlinck. 22. Winston Churchill. 23. Mark Twain—Samuel Clemens. 24. St. Luke. 25. Woodrow Wilson. 26. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. 27. Sir Walter Scott. 28. P. P. Rubens. 29. Hoffmann. 30. J. M. W. Turner. 31. Van Dyke. 32. Raphael. 33. Massachusetts. 34. New York. 35. Texas. 36. Kentucky. 37. Indiana. 38. Ohio. 39. Virginia.

40. "Spirit of the body"—unity. *e.g.* The team lacks *esprit de corps*.

41. "With a grain of salt"; with some allowance. *e.g.* War reports should be taken *cum grano salis*.

42. "Black beast"; pet aversion, or bugbear. *e.g.* Examinations are my *bête noir*.

43. "A white card"—full liberty. *e.g.* He gave the architect *carte blanche* in building.

44. "For the public welfare," *e.g.* His services are given *pro bono publico*.

45. "Into the midst of the subject, or matter." *e.g.* The lecturer plunged *in medias res*.

46. "Without which not"—an indispensable condition. *e.g.* Hard work is a *sine qua non* to success.

47. Authoress. 48. Musician; composer. 49. President of American Federation of Labor; labor leader. 50. Scientist or electrician. 51. Author. 52. German general. 53. English War Minister. (Formerly commander in South Africa to count.) 54. Evangelist; former baseball player. 55. Authoress; peace worker; winner of Nobel prize. 56. Author. 57. Musician. 58. Investigator in bacteriology. 59. Mexican revolutionist.

60. England. 61. Belgium. 62. Mexico. 63. Ireland. 64. France. 65. Germany. 66. Germany. 67. Russia; Poland. 68. France. 69. Belgium. 70. Serbia. 71. China; German colony, now in Japanese hands.

72. Tuberculosis or "consumption."

73. Our Mexican policy has been termed "watchful waiting." The policy of exerting influence on the final solution of a matter, with as little direct interference as possible.

74. Booklets issued by Germany and England, containing diplomatic correspondence preceding the outbreak of war.

75. Yale Stadium.

76. Privilege given a community to decide whether the sale of liquor is to be permitted.

77. Conference held at Niagara Falls in 1914, between representatives of Argentine, Brazil, Chile and United States, to mediate in the Mexican problem. (Some Mexicans were present.)

78. Wireless message sent at sea from ship in distress.

79. *Incognito*, disguise, especially of person. Kings and celebrities often travel incognito. *Pseudonym*, pen name, *nom de plume*.

80. Mobilization. Carrying out of a prearranged plan by which citizens leave their homes and find themselves members of an active army.

81. Part of a submarine by which crew can make observations. Perimeter—distance around, as perimeter of a room. Two times length and two times width.

82. 32°. 83. The ocean is deeper; salt; more motion. (Any two count.) 84. Thomas Edison. 85. Air surrounding iceberg is chilled (cooled), producing fog. (Essential to mention the air.) 86. Because it contains a gas lighter than air; the pressure of the air forces it up. 87. No. 88. Sphere. 89. Three-inch cube is larger, having twenty-seven cubic inches. 90. No. Gravitation would bring it down.

91. Maud Adams is an actress who played in "Peter Pan." Jane Addams is a social worker.

92. "The quality of mercy is not strained." (To count as right, there must be *no* error.)

93. Substitute "Brown's" for "Jones's."

94. "Shall follow me all the days of my life." (See No. 92.)

95. Mr. Bryan is not private secretary to Mr. Wilson, but Secretary of State. "Formally" changed to "formerly."

96. Substitute Achilles for Siegfried, and invulnerable for intolerable.

97. "I know it is a sin
For me to sit and grin
At him here;
But the old three-cornered hat,
And the breeches, and all that
Are so queer!"

98.
"The splendor falls on castle walls
And snowy summits, old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes,
And the wild cataract leaps in glory."

99.
"The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away—a sordid boon!"

100.
"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

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Rest Scientifically

REST may be generally divided into two classes—that which you take because you wish to and that which you take because you must—perhaps on doctor's orders.

A Boston young man, who regularly spends his vacation at the great Health Resort in Battle Creek, Michigan, says "Here I get, in three weeks, rest equivalent to that of a six weeks' vacation elsewhere because—*here I rest scientifically.*"

Another young man—one who recently completed the financing of a big real estate enterprise in Milwaukee—said to a friend of his, while both were staying in Battle Creek, "You should get all you can out of this while you are here because here *you rest under the direction of scientific men* who know how to tell you just how you may get the most benefit from all you do."

These are the personally expressed opinions of two successful young business men—neither one over thirty years of age.

What attracts such men to Battle Creek?

What do they find at Battle Creek which they do not find elsewhere?

Let us give you, in brief, an outline of the daily program which, if you were at Battle Creek, you could follow at will. (Most people—especially business men—see the advantage of following a definite program of this character.)

6:00 A. M.—Rise and take a cold plunge or shower, after which dress and take part in a series of morning exercises under the direction of a trained instructor.

7:40—Breakfast.

9:00—Report to physician under whose direction you are resting and being taught how to take care of yourself.

9:30 to 10:30—Receive a bath treatment, prescribed by your physician and given by an expert operator according to the hydrotherapeutic methods taught at this resort. Following this, a swim if you wish.

10:30—Mechanical exercises in Swedish Department, followed by games or exercises in the gymnasium or a leisure period.

12:00 Noon—Period for sleep or relaxation.

1:00 P. M.—Dinner.

After dinner, you may exercise in the gymnasium, play volley ball or indulge in any other amusement provided at the institution. In summer, this includes tennis and golf.

3:00—Wand drill, followed by volley ball, swimming and other sports. In winter, the wand drill takes place in the indoor gymnasium—in summer, in the outdoor gymnasium.

4:00—Massage treatment, if needed or desired.

5:00—Lecture or entertainment in the parlors.

6:00—Supper.

7:00—Indian club drill in the gymnasium.

7:10—Grand March in charge of the Director of Physical Development. This lasts until 7:30.

8:00—Health lecture or social entertainment in parlors or gymnasium.

9:00—Retire. This is not compulsory but recommended.

This program, which is flexible and varied to suit the needs of different guests, has been planned, and is directed, by scientific men who have demonstrated its effectiveness in restoring health and strength in thousands of cases each year.

Each day of one's stay here is scientifically arranged with a view to giving you the very greatest amount of benefit, rest and relaxation in the very shortest possible time.

* * *

This great Health Resort, which is, by all odds, the largest of its kind in the world, is devoted to teaching people how they may get health and keep it *through cultivation of natural health habits.*

Diet is most carefully regulated, in accordance with the needs of each guest and a most extensive and elaborate menu is provided for this purpose.

Equipment and facilities for teaching rational health methods are the most complete in existence.

There are two large outdoor gymnasiums, immense playgrounds, numerous tennis courts, a large indoor gymnasium, four swimming pools (two for men and two for women), a Swedish mechanical department, equipment for giving all kinds of scientific baths and every known contrivance for facilitating normal physical development and developing comfort and health in mind and body.

The resort is also within easy reach of a fine golf links of which each guest may have unlimited use.

The establishment includes over thirty buildings, the Main Building providing living accommodations for over six hundred guests, beside parlors, writing rooms, reception hall, lobby, gymnasium, bath departments, kitchens, dining room, offices for physicians and space for much of the scientific and laboratory equipment of the place. The Annex near to the Main Building accommodates four hundred guests.

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The Independent

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MEXICAN ANARCHY AND AMERICAN DUTY

THERE is no longer revolution in Mexico. There is anarchy. In the south Carranza wields a shadowy power. In the north Villa, his quondam ally, wages against his forces a desultory campaign. In Mexico City, Obregon and Zapata, Carranzista and Villista respectively, pop in and out like the little man and woman at the twin doors of their barometer house.

When Madero fought Diaz, and when Carranza and Villa fought Huerta, it was at least a tenable hypothesis that the revolutionists were striving to assert the rights and the interests of the Mexican people against the tyranny of a despot. Now the hypothesis has vanished. The revolutionists, successful against the tyrant, have fallen out among themselves. Each rival leader is fighting for his own hand.

Whoever wins, it is the Mexican people that lose—the Mexican people and the rest of the world. In Mexico there is neither peace nor order. There is no security for the property rights of foreigners; no safety even for foreign lives. Within a week an American citizen has been shot down in his own house by the forces that at that moment happened to be taking their turn at capturing the City of Mexico.

What in this parlous condition of affairs is the duty of the United States? It is fourfold. First, to insure respect for the rights of American citizens within Mexican borders. Second, to encourage the aspirations of the Mexican people for liberty and self-government. Third, since by our adherence to the Monroe Doctrine we frown upon the intervention of nations outside the Western Hemisphere in affairs upon the American continent, to protect the rights of the citizens of other nations in Mexico. Fourth, to see to it that the country across our southern border does not continue to be an international plague spot.

As time goes on there is no improvement in conditions in Mexico. The drift is steadily from bad to worse. The time may come when a strong hand from without must be laid upon the clashing factions that peace may be restored, that respect may be commanded for the lives and property of foreigners, and that the people of Mexico may be given an untrammeled opportunity to seek the blessings of liberty and self-government. That time may not be far distant.

When that time comes, the United States must lead in the work. But it should not move alone. The three great nations of South America—the A B C powers whose good offices have already saved us from the conflict with Mexico threatened by our own impulsive action—should be invited to join in the work of intervention.

To invite their coöperation would be an assurance of our good faith and disinterestedness. It would quiet the suspicions, entertained with greater or less definiteness and intensity by many of our neighbors in South and Central America, that we are afflicted with an insatiable hunger for territory. It would imbue the act of intervention with the impressiveness and prestige of an international movement.

If and when intervention becomes inevitable—and the United States will not enter upon intervention until the deliberate judgment of the American people declares it to be inevitable—it should be Pan-American intervention. It should be the well considered act of the four great powers of the Western Hemisphere, extending a helping hand to a sister people and discharging a solemn responsibility to the rest of the world.

AND THERE SHALL BE NO MORE KINGS

EUROPEAN nations have been taking a surprizing interest in the United States of late. They all cultivate our friendship, they appeal to our sympathies, they seek to justify their actions in our eyes. This is a gratifying change from the open hostility or amused contempt with which American ideals and opinion used to be regarded in Europe and we welcome it as indicating a better understanding and consequently a more cordial relation between the two hemispheres than has prevailed in the past. But such an understanding cannot be attained by assuming as a basis a false unanimity of sentiment. We would gladly aid in bridging the gulf between Europe and America, but we would not begin by denying that any gulf exists. Frankness is the only true foundation of friendship and it seems to be necessary to make plain that we Americans differ very decidedly from many Europeans on the fundamental principle of government. There is in much of what we read about America, even in what is written expressly for the purpose of winning American sympathy, an unconscious assumption that we have practically abandoned our republicanism and are willing to tolerate if not approve of the monarchical system.

That assumption is false. American republicanism is not so boisterous and blatant as it used to be. Travel and intercourse with Europeans have taught us to treat their views with more courtesy and often to keep silence rather than wound their feelings. This courtesy and silence has been sometimes interpreted as acquiescence and agreement, and so it becomes desirable once in a

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while to make a plain statement of what we Americans do most firmly hold and believe. Such a statement cannot be better put than it was by Emerson in the ode he wrote on the birthday of free America, January 1, 1863:

God said, I am tired of kings,
I suffer them no more;
Up to my ear the morning brings
The outrage of the poor.

Think ye I made this ball
A field of havoc and war,
Where tyrants great and tyrants small
Might harry the weak and poor?

I will have never a noble,
No lineage counted great;
Fishers and choppers and plowmen
Shall constitute a state.

This is what we believe to be the divine will, and so believing we hold that any man who stands up and says that he is by divine right or the Grace of God ruler of his fellow-men is a liar and a blasphemer. We make no exceptions. We have no more respect for the claim of the King of England to a divine right to rule than for that of the Czar of Russia, for the claim of the King of the Belgians than for that of the Negus of Abyssinia. We regard every monarch as *ex officio* either a tyrant or an absurdity. The word "tyrant" is here used in the original sense given to it by the first republicans, the Greeks, who applied it to any man claiming kingship. In the course of history the word naturally and inevitably acquired the secondary meaning of an oppressive ruler. We recognize of course the vast difference that exists between a mild and constitutional king and an unjust and autocratic king, but neither in our opinion has any right to exist. It often happens that the better the man the more dangerous he is as a king. There are from the American standpoint only two kings on earth who have any shadow of legal claim to their thrones; the rest are usurpers. The two apparent exceptions are King Peter of Serbia and King Haakon of Norway, both of whom were elected by the representatives of the people. But the King of Serbia came to the throne thru the assassination of his predecessor and was himself an accomplice of the murder after the fact if not before. The Norwegians are a democratic people and did not desire a king, but when they separated from Sweden, the monarchical powers of Europe, some say England, some say Germany, it matters not, compelled them to take a king as the condition of recognition. A Norwegian republic would have made the thrones of Europe unsafe. France, Switzerland and Portugal are standing menaces to monarchy and republican sentiment is growing in Italy and Spain.

In England, on the contrary, republicanism has declined while democracy has grown. The two things are quite distinct and ought never to be confounded. Democracy is the rule of the people regardless of the form of government. The Russian mir and the Chinese village are in some respects more democratic than England or the United States. Republicanism means the abolition of any individual or class claiming to rule by divine right, inheritance or similar form of privilege.

Fifty years ago there were many outspoken republicans in Great Britain. Now there is scarcely one. When Victoria was crowned some found the ceremony especially interesting because, as they said, it would probably be the last coronation that England would ever see. One of the Chartists of '48 used publicly words as bold as those of Patrick Henry: "If Parliament will accept our petition, very good. If not—well, France is a republic." A British labor leader now would hardly dare to use such language.

Our British friends assure us privately that their king has no real power, that he is merely "a sort of glorified rubber stamp." Then a little while later, forgetting what they have said, they tell us how the virtuous Victoria overruled her ministers for the good of the realm and how the wise King Edward thru his own personal influence brought about the *entente* and the isolation of Germany. Now whether or not it was good politics to encircle Germany with the ring of steel we shall not know until we see the outcome of the war, but whether it be credit or blame that is to be given to Edward VII, we cannot regard him as a mere figurehead.

We are being inundated just now with literature from England filled with quotations from the speeches of the Kaiser and his sycophants. Our British friends believe that such exhibits of grotesque megalomania will arouse the disgust and abhorrence of Americans for a man who will make such claims and a people who will submit to them. That is right; we do feel so. But do our British friends realize that the phrases they themselves use so casually, so lovingly, grate almost as harshly upon republican ears? The British Prime Minister talks of "His Majesty's Government" and "His Majesty's Army" and writes "By Order of the King" at the bottom of a proclamation. You say that it is not true, that the King did not really have anything to say about it, it was all done by the ministers. Very good; we think better of the King—but what shall we think of Mr. Asquith?

We used to be told that kings were excellent things because by their intermarriages they kept peace in Europe. Perhaps we used to believe it. But that was before the publication of the "Dear Nicky" letters exchanged between the royal cousins while Russia and Germany and England and Belgium were actively preparing for war.

As a man Albert of Belgium is a decided improvement over the long-bearded satyr who preceded him. Even republicans must join in the general chorus of praise. But as a king he is a public menace. We have not forgotten that before the war his name was talked of as a possible candidate for the French throne in case the royalists inside and outside of France succeeded in overthrowing the republic. Perhaps the plan is not yet abandoned. Certainly King Albert has a stronger hold upon the affection of the French people than before for his courage and devotion in adversity, and if the French should again be seized with a desire for a king as they have twice before, he would make a much stronger candidate than the Bourbon or Napoleonic pretenders.

If this had been a war between Germany and France alone, in which one of the two was not notoriously the aggressor, there would have been no question where American sympathy inclined. America always tends to favor any republic against any monarchy regardless of the cause of the quarrel. But when the great European republic, to whom we owe undying gratitude for rescuing us from a king, unites with five monarchies and among them the most autocratic, our sympathies are divided

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and we can only hope that the outcome will not be the crushing out of all republicanism in Europe.

It has been said that the Monroe Doctrine is the only thing that Americans would fight for. However that may be, it certainly represents a principle dear to the hearts of the American people, for we believe as firmly as in 1823 that any attempt on the part of European powers "to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere is dangerous to our peace and safety." The Monroe Doctrine has been amplified and interpreted to mean many things, the hegemony of the United States, America for the Americans, the cultivation of Pan-American trade, etc. But its primary and fundamental purpose was simply the maintenance of republicanism. "Their system" meant the monarchical system and the United States opposes that now as it always has. The Monroe Doctrine means that one continent out of the five shall be kept forever free from the curse of kings. As for the rest of the world, it is not so much our concern. We rejoice whenever a people like the Portuguese or Chinese rises and overthrows its tyrants. We will give them what encouragement we can and we hope so to conduct ourselves that this republic of ours may become an example of the benefits of republicanism instead of a reproach. For we know we are right and we look forward with perfect confidence to the day when it may be there shall be no more kings in all the earth.

THE SINKING OF AN AMERICAN SHIP

THERE are no two ways about it. When the German captain of the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" sank the American ship "William P. Frye" he committed his Government to a grave responsibility. It is a responsibility which Germany cannot evade. It is a responsibility which the United States must require to be discharged.

The rules of maritime warfare on the subject of the sinking of neutral merchant vessels are clear and undisputed.

A neutral ship may be sunk if it attempts to run a blockade. But on January 19, when the "Frye" was sunk, not even the doubtfully legal blockade by submarine, which Germany has since declared, was in existence.

It may be sunk if it attempts to escape when the belligerent ship is exercizing its unquestioned right of visit and search. But the "Frye" did not attempt to escape.

It may be sunk if carrying absolute contraband to an enemy port and if the exigencies of the case would make it impossible for the capturing ship to send the prize into port. But the "Frye" was not carrying absolute contraband.

It may be sunk if more than half of its cargo consists of conditional contraband, if the contraband is destined for the government or the armed forces of the enemy, and if the capturing ship cannot send it into port.

The "Frye's" cargo consisted of grain. Grain is conditional contraband. But there is no evidence that the grain was destined for the British Government or the British army or navy. The "Frye" was sailing to a British port. Its cargo was consigned "to order." The burden of proof, therefore, rested upon its captor to show that the grain was intended for military and not civilian use. Captain Thierichens did not prove it; indeed, under the circumstances he could not. He merely sank the ship.

His action was without warrant in law or custom. For his action Germany is fully responsible. It is inconceivable that prompt apology and reparation will not be forthcoming.

THE STATE OF JEFFERSON

A BILL has been introduced into the Texas legislature to form a new state out of the western part of Texas, to be named Jefferson. The motive behind the movement is the desire to become independent of the "beerage" which is said to be the ruling order of the state. This, however, is hardly a sufficient reason for a political change of so momentous a character. The "drys" should not secede but stay in and in time they may win the whole state.

The railroad and the telephone have made it as easy to manage a large community as a small one and the saving of the "overhead charges" of administration is enormous. To be sure, Texas would have ten votes instead of two in the United States Senate by exercizing its peculiar prerogative of subdividing into five states, but this increase of power in the councils of the nation would not compensate for the weakening which would otherwise result from division.

Texas is big enough, however, to make several states if there were sufficient reason for it. It is a third larger than the German empire, which is composed of twenty-six several states. If Texas should split in half each part would be larger than any other state, or if divided by five each would be larger than twenty-two of the existing states. Or if divided by population into halves each would have more people than thirty-three other states, or if divided into five parts more than twenty of our states.

The right of Texas to form new states whenever it chooses was conferred by the act of Congress admitting it to the Union March 1, 1845, which says that "new states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Federal Constitution." This special privilege was due to the fact that Texas came into the Union as an equal. It had been for nine years an independent republic and was able to maintain its independence indefinitely. The British Government tried in vain to prevent annexation, for it meant that the United States would extend to the Pacific. Lord Palmerston in 1836 in a parliamentary debate on a motion to intervene to prevent annexation stated that Great Britain could not "allow the United States to pursue a policy of aggrandizement." Lord Aberdeen said in 1844 that if he could get the support of France England was willing "to go to the last extremity" to keep Texas out of the Union.

But in France Thiers stood up stoutly for the right of the United States to expand and denounced the proposed joint action as a crime against a republic whose aid might be needed at any time in a second war against England in defense of the principles of the revolution. Now when France is suffering from the invasion of a

monarchical power it is well to remember that we owe it to France that we are able to celebrate in San Francisco this year. If France had not stood by us in this crisis it would have been the Union Jack and not the Stars and Stripes which would have floated over the Golden Gate.

EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY

IF you want anything done ask a busy man to do it. Professor J. McKeen Cattell, being the editor of only three periodicals, *Science*, *Popular Science Monthly* and *The American Naturalist*, finds so much extra time on his hands that he has started another one, *School and Society*, "a weekly journal covering the whole field of education in relation to the problems of American democracy." Possibly a clue to what this means may be discovered in one of the leading articles of the first number, "The State-Wide Campus," by President Foster of Reed College, from which we quote:

> Popular government demands popular education of a new kind. The true university will not curb its studies in structural engineering for fear that its findings may condemn a state engineer, appointed by a partizan administration; nor will a true university curb discussion of woman suffrage merely because the results of such discussion are of immediate importance. Some universities give a question the freedom of the campus only as long as it remains purely academic, that is to say, as long as it has no pointed relation to actual problems—in other words, as long as it interests but few people. The university will drift into an eddy, and be overlooked, if the institution frowns on the fullest discussion of the dominant political issues of the day, whether they involve men or measures, or both.

If the new journal can follow up such an ideal as this it will be lively reading as well as informing.

THE TREND OF AMERICAN LITERATURE

FICTION and science are on the decline. Religion and philosophy, poetry and drama are gaining. Such is the conclusion to which we are led if we take the statistics of book production as an indication of popular taste. Comparing the annual trade reports of the *Publishers Weekly*, we find that the high water mark of the novel was in 1908, when 1489 volumes of fiction appeared in the United States. Last year there were only 1033; a decline of nearly thirty per cent. These figures are virtually reversed in theology, religion and philosophy, for books devoted to such subjects rose during the same period from 999 to 1440; a gain of forty-four per cent. If we compare the literary output of 1913 with that of 1914 we find the same trend shown, for theology, religion and philosophy have gained fourteen per cent and poetical and dramatic works have gained thirty-three per cent, while science and such technical subjects as engineering, medicine and agriculture have declined fifteen per cent since the year before. We hope this indicates not so much a falling off of interest in pure science or its useful applications as a curtailment in the production of superfluous books.

Of course these figures do not represent the extent of reading done in the various fields of literature. Many books are published which find few readers and no religious book in the last few years has had the sale of a popular novel. But, on the other hand, Winston Churchill's *The Inside of the Cup*, which has the unique distinction of heading the list of best sellers, owes a large part of its popularity to its religious theme. On the whole, we are justified in seeing in these figures a definite tendency on the part of the American public toward serious thought on the fundamental problems of human life as well as toward poetry and the fine arts. Since most of the fall books were in print by August the statistics of output were not materially affected by the war. The emotional stimulus of the war will doubtless have a profound effect on literature, but it would be rash to predict what it will be. So far the chief result has been an increased production of poetry and a greater interest in contemporary history and geography.

THE CASH REGISTER MIND

THERE is one sort of mind that mints its own ideas. That is the sort most worth having. Then there is the mind which neither gives nor takes ideas. That is lamentable. And there is the cash-register mind. If you have it, it is worth being thankful for—in moderation.

The cash-register mind has one virtue. It registers what it receives. The process may be simple or complex: the machine into which your bootblack drops your dime does nothing very exciting, but the beautiful apparatus in the corner drug-store rings a bell and flashes a light and prints a record. Arnold Bennett or some other observer has confest his admiration for its gay efficiency. So there are some minds that simply register, and some that cannot for the life of them refrain from print; some that merely take business-like note of what is offered them, others that sparkle and thrill at the transaction.

But the essential thing is that they register. This sort of mind knows an idea when it is offered, clicks with recognition—and proceeds to pass it out again in small change.

NEITHER LUCK NOR THE DEVIL

THE British have been wondering whether the Germans have been favored by luck, Providence or the devil in that their attacks on Antwerp and Ypres were made in the most advantageous weather and their aerial and navy fleets arrived in England at the same time as a fog. It is now known that this, like others of their miraculous achievements, is simply applied science. The first German army corps entering Belgium was provided with a staff of meteorologists and astronomers who set up observation stations, equipped with instruments of the latest model from Berlin, in Liège, Brussels and Ostend. By means of hydrogen sounding balloons they explored the currents of the upper air and were able to forecast fog two days in advance.

During the first year of the Wisconsin law requiring a physician's certificate of health from the prospective bridegroom the number of marriages fell four thousand below the annual average. Evidently there was more need for such a law than even its advocates suspected.

The question whether the anti-alien labor laws of New York and Arizona violate the treaty rights of foreigners is now to be determined, as it should be, by the United States Supreme Court. Whatever the court's decision, the laws certainly violate human rights.

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THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

March 8—Bombardment of Kilid Bahr and other Dardanelles forts continued. British begin strong attack on German lines toward Lille.

March 9—Three British steamers sunk by German submarines. Germans bombard Nieuport with 42-centimeter guns.

March 10—German cruiser "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" takes refuge in Newport News. Heavy fighting in Champagne and Argonne.

March 11—Germans repulse Russian attack near Augustowo. Seventy mine-sweepers engaged in clearing Dardanelles.

March 12—British capture Neuve Chapelle near La Bassée. Count Sergius Witte, former Russian Premier and negotiator of Portsmouth Treaty, died. Three British steamers sunk in Channel by German submarines.

March 13—Bread riots in Spain. Russians report capture of 4000 Austrians in Carpathians.

March 14—Italy fully prepared for war. French take half of village of Vauquois on edge of Argonne.

The Attack on the Narew Forts

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is concentrating his forces south of the Mazurian Lakes in preparation apparently for a movement against the line of fortifications which extend along the Narew River and its tributary, the Bobr. The recent victory of the Russians at Przasnysz proved to be only a temporary derangement of the plan, for Hindenburg hurried in troops from the north and the south, from the Niemen River on one side and the Bzura on the other, until he has now, according to Russian estimates, a half million men in this region ready for the advance into Russian Poland. The Germans are within a mile of Przasnysz again, and in regaining this lost ground have taken 11,460 Russian prisoners.

The German Krupps are still pounding away on the fortifications of Osowiec on the Bobr River, but the main attack seems to be directed at the fortresses to the southwest along the Narew. A large force is said to be assembled at Chorzele on the Russian boundary for an advance down the Orzyc River directed against Ostrolenka or one of the other fortresses lower down the river. The weather has turned colder and, the ground being frozen, movements are made easier, but entrenching is difficult.

The Russians are rejoicing over the withdrawal of the German troops from the neighborhood of Grodno and the other forts on the Niemen. They claim that the Germans lost over 100,000 men within the last month.

The German attack along the Pilica River in central Poland continues, but is not developing much strength. It is apparently intended to divert the Russian troops to the south, while the greatest effort is being made to break thru the chain of forts on the Narew north of Warsaw.

Opening the Dardanelles

The Anglo-French fleet has continued the bombardment of the Turkish forts and batteries on both sides of the Dardanelles, but no very definite progress is reported. The forts at Dardanus and Kephez on the Asiatic shore are, it appears, still able to reply, and the forts near Kilid Bahr on the European shore of the narrows are not yet demolished, altho they have been subjected to indirect fire from the other side of the Gallipoli peninsula as well as direct fire from the warships in the straits. Even the new superdreadnought, "Queen Elizabeth," has ventured to go several miles up into the Dardanelles, which proves that the fleet of seventy mine-sweepers had done their work thoroly.

But generally the "Queen Elizabeth" stands off the western shore of the Gallipoli peninsula, and from a distance of twelve miles throws her 15-inch shells over the hills and into the forts on either side of the narrows. The "Queen Elizabeth" has eight of these big guns so placed that they could, if desired, be all fired at one time in the same direction. The projectiles of such a broadside would weigh altogether more than six and a half tons and the cost of the smokeless powder used would be over $5600. It is rumored that one of the sister ships to the "Queen Elizabeth" is also engaged at the Dardanelles. This is possible, for there was a group of five of them nearing completion when the war broke out, and of these probably the "Warspite" and the "Barham" are in commission. The other two of these superdreadnoughts are the "Valiant" and the "Malaya," the last so named because it was a gift from the Malay States to the British navy. The vessel that comes nearest to equaling the "Queen Elizabeth" class in any way at present is the American "New York," which, however, carries ten 14-inch guns instead of eight 15-inch and can make only twenty-one knots instead of twenty-eight.

The "Triumph," which a little while ago was aiding the Japanese in the reduction of Tsing-tao, has now been brought to the Dardanelles. She has been in action seventeen times during this war and has fired over 2000 rounds of ammunition from 10-

THE RUSSIAN LINE OF DEFENSE

Hindenburg's recent movement of his troops to the north has brought him for the second time within reach of the chain of fortresses along the Niemen, Bobr and Narew Rivers, which were built to protect Russia from invasion. The Germans are now bombarding Osowiec and are massing near Chorzele for an advance down the Orzec River. A similar attempt to reach the Narew, made during the last week of February, was checked at Przasnysz by a strong counter attack by the Russians. The Russian fortresses are represented by stars and the area they hold is shaded

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International News

THE REGIMENTAL LETTER-WRITER

A German whose superior education makes him very valuable to his fellow soldiers of the Landsturm in Poland

inch shells down. She has been hit fourteen times. One shell from Fort Dardanus burst inside the captain's cabin and destroyed the furniture. Most of the attacking vessels have been hit by shells, but the casualties are few. The chief difficulty of the Allies is to discover the new batteries, which have been so cleverly concealed that the aeroplanes are often unable to locate them, and attempts on the part of small vessels to draw their fire are generally in vain.

Vice-Admiral Carden, commanding the Franco-British fleet, is reported to have said that they will get thru the Dardanelles before Easter. But from the Turkish side the reports express confidence in the ability of Constantinople to hold out indefinitely. The Allies, they assert, are wasting ammunition lavishly upon the rocks and ground, while the main batteries are untouched and nobody hurt. An approach by land up the peninsula is not feared because the city is defended by 250,000 men entrenched in strong positions.

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, commanding the British fleet before Smyrna, demanded, on March 11, the surrender of the garrison within twenty-four hours. The forts have been intermittently under bombardment ever since March 5. The Vali has warned non-combatants to leave the city and has protested against the shelling of villages and residential quarters by the British. An attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Washington presents a list of twelve undefended towns and villages of Turkey which, he claims, were bombarded in December and January by the British, French and Russian warships.

The British Advance

The new British army of a million men has in large part been safely landed in France and has begun its attack upon the entrenched positions which the Germans have occupied for the last six months. The point selected for the offensive movement seems to be north of Arras and near La Bassée. Here the British won a notable success in the taking of Neuve Chapelle, a village of about 600 inhabitants about ten miles south of the Belgian border.

With the change of tactics the British Government has adopted a different policy in regard to news. There has been so much dissatisfaction exprest in England over the refusal to allow war correspondents to go to the front that it has been decided to supplement the brief official announcements of results by a descriptive narrative from an authorized eye-witness. We will take advantage of this by summarizing in his own words the battle of Neuve Chapelle:

At 7:30 a. m. on that morning of March 12 the battle opened with a bombardment by numerous guns and howitzers. Our men in the trenches describe the fire as the most tremendous they have ever seen or heard. The shriek of the shells, their explosions and the continuous thunder of the batteries were all merged into one great volume of sound. The discharges of the guns were so rapid that they sounded like the fire of a gigantic machine gun. During the thirty-five minutes for which it continued our men could show themselves freely. They could even walk about in perfect safety.

Then the signal to attack was given. In less than half an hour almost the whole of the elaborate series of German trenches in and about Neuve Chapelle were in our hands. Except at one point there was hardly any resistance, for the trenches, which in places were literally blotted out, were filled with dead and dying, who were almost buried in the earth and debris.

Thruout the day the Germans continued to hold out in a strong position at an angle of the crossroads south of the village where there were established a perfect network of trenches and barbed wire. This position was known as Port Arthur. A hard struggle raged for some hours ntil at 5:30 p. m. it was taken by storm at the point of the bayonet. At nightfall we were in possession of all the enemy's trenches on a front of 4000 yards, which represented an advance of more than 1200 yards from our original trenches.

The number of prisoners officially reported as taken is 750, but there is reason to believe that others were captured and their names not sent in as yet. During the day there were two remarkable feats by our airmen. One flying at a hight of only 150 feet dropt a bomb on an important railway bridge at Menin, destroying one of the piers. Another, flying over Courtrai railway junction, dropt a bomb on the station and completely wrecked it.

The enemy for the time being is beaten and on the run. It was the consciousness of this which filled the hospitals and ambulances with the cheeriest crowd of wounded ever seen. If further proof of this was wanted it could be found in the spectacle of an Irishman who had been shot thru the chest recounting his experiences in a stentorian voice that was audible to the furthest corner of the clearing hospital. It was found also in the sight of groups of wounded and injured men on the roads talking and laughing as they limped out of the firing line columns.

The prisoners as they marched back thru the ambulance transport between the waiting ranks of our reserves afforded no little encouragement. Many of their faces were a bright yellow from the effects of the lyddite shells and a majority looked shaken. All admitted that the attack had come as a complete surprize.

During the three days the British gained about two miles and the counter attack of the Germans was repulsed, with a loss estimated at 2000. The objective of the movement is presumably the city of Lille,

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which the Allies have twice taken from the Germans but have been unable to hold.

In the recent activity in the Champagne region both sides claim success. According to the German account the French have sacrificed 45,000 men since February 17 without making any progress, while the German loss was not a third as much. According to the French account the object of their advance movement was for the purpose of forcing the Germans to concentrate troops at this point and so to prevent them from sending aid to Hindenburg in Poland. This object, the French claim, was accomplished, and, besides, they took 2000 prisoners and annihilated two regiments of the Guards. On February 28 the French began an attack upon the village of Vauquois, situated upon the edge of a plateau commanding part of the Argonne forest. Since then the effort has been repeated several times, and by fierce hand-to-hand fighting the French have succeeded in occupying half the village.

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AN INTERLUDE IN THE TRAGEDY

French soldiers billeted in a theater making appropriate use of their leisure and their surroundings. With the exception of the pianist the performers, one notes, are all soldiers

The War on Commerce Seven British merchant steamers were torpedoed by German submarines in the three days March 10 to 13. Three of these were struck on Friday morning by the "U-29" off Scilly Islands in the English Channel. The spectators on the shore of St. Mary's Island watched the "Indian City," a new steamer of 2921 tons from Galveston loaded with cotton, as it was overtaken by a submarine and ordered to show her colors. The steamer hoisted the German flag. The captain of the submarine, speaking thru the megaphone in perfect English, ordered the crew to take to their boats and then blew up the vessel. Two British patrol boats put out from the shore, but the submarine dived and came up two miles beyond. Next she sighted the "Headlands" of Hartlepool and gave chase. In spite of her dodging the steamer was soon caught, and, after the crew had left, torpedoed. Then the submarine went after a third steamer and was lost to view. All this took place within three hours.

On March 9, three British steamers fell victims to the German submarines. The "Tangistan" was sunk off Scarborough. The crew of thirty-eight took to the lifeboats, but the vessel sank before these could be disconnected, and the only man saved was one who clung to a piece of wreckage for three hours. The "Princess Victoria" was torpedoed twenty miles off Mersey bar. The crew was saved. The collier "Blackwood" was torpedoed in the English Channel and the crew escaped in boats.

The British auxiliary cruiser "Bayano" was torpedoed off Corsewell Point, between Scotland and Ireland, on the morning of March 11 and about 200 men were drowned. Twenty-six of the men were rescued.

The British torpedo boat destroyer "Ariel" rammed and sank the German submarine "U-12." Ten out of her crew of twenty-eight were saved. They will not be treated as prisoners of war, but will, like the crew of the "U-8," be put in jail and tried for piracy. The determination of the British Government to treat in this fashion all men captured on German submarines has aroused hot indignation in Germany and reprisals are threatened. Altogether the British have sunk seven German submarines since the war began.

China Yielding to Japanese Demands The demands of the Japanese Government for extensive concessions and special privileges in various parts of China from north to south have been under discussion at Peking for the last two months and no agreement has yet been reached, altho China has conceded many of the points and Japan has ameliorated others. It was reported from Peking on March 9 that Japan had threatened to employ force unless China complied by March 12. The Chinese Government protested against such an ultimatum and pleaded that it was customary to devote more time than this for the consideration of a treaty involving such vast issues. The belief that Japan intended to impose her will upon China by arms was confirmed by the sailing of a second squadron bearing 30,000 Japanese troops to Manchuria. Japan, however, explained to the powers that the troops were merely intended to replace the railroad guards already in Manchuria. Barracks are being erected at the railroad stations in Shang-tung, now held by the Japanese.

It is reported that China has conceded the extension of the lease of the Manchurian ports of Dalny (Tai-ren) and Port Arthur for ninety-nine years. These concessions, which were originally granted by China to Russia for twenty-five years, would have expired in 1923, after which time China would have had the right to purchase the railroads. Japan also gets the exclusive right to prospect and to work mines and the preference in future railroad loans.

China is very reluctant to grant the demand for a Japanese railroad from the coast opposite the Japanese island of Formosa to Han-kow and

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for a joint control with China of iron works there, because that would mean Japanese domination of the Yang-tse Valley and the coal and iron region. The Japanese garrison at Han-kow is said to be entrenched.

The demands for the policing of Chinese cities by Japanese, for the appointment of Japanese advisers and directors in financial and military matters, and for the purchase from Japan of at least half of the arms and ammunition needed by the Chinese army also meet with strong objection from the Chinese. It appears that these demands were omitted from the list as submitted by the Japanese Government to the powers. When the United States called attention to the omission of nine of the twenty-one articles the Japanese Government explained that these were general demands of long standing which it did not think necessary to mention.

The Chinese Y. M. C. A. and students in the United States have made an appeal to President Wilson and the American people to prevent what they hold will mean the absolute absorption of the Chinese republic by Japan or will precipitate a war between the two countries. When the question was raised in the House of Commons, Neil Primrose, Under Secretary of State, replied that "His Majesty's Government has no objection to the expansion of Japanese interests in China provided the expansion in no way inflicts injury on British interests."

Germans Sink an American Ship

In the early days of the war Germany fitted out fourteen auxiliary cruisers to prey upon the commerce of her enemies. Twelve of them have been sunk, captured or interned. One of the two survivors, the "Prinz Eitel Friedrich," entered Hampton Roads on the 10th and anchored near a pier at Newport News. Seven months ago she started out from Tsing-tau, armed with 3-inch and 5-inch guns taken from two gunboats. In these seven months she had captured and sunk eleven ships—five British, four French, one Russian and one American. She brought to port 360 persons, the crews and passengers of these ships, desiring to get rid of them and also to obtain repairs that were sorely needed. Of the passengers, eighty-five were from the French steamship "Floride." There was also on board about $2,000,000 in gold taken from the sunken ships. The crews of the British bark "Kildalton" and French cruiser "Jean" had been marooned on Easter Island.

© American Press

COMMANDER THIERICHENS

Who had the audacity to sink an American ship on the high seas and then put in to Newport News for repairs

American Press

A WIND-JAMMER SUNK ON THE HIGH SEAS

The "William P. Frye," carrying wheat from Seattle to Queenstown, was sunk by the "Prinz Eitel" in the South Atlantic on January 28. Her cargo was first dumped overboard

News of the sinking of an American ship by this sea rover excited great interest. The ship was the "William P. Frye," a four-masted sailing vessel, owned by the Arthur Sewall Company, of Bath, Maine. She had sailed from Seattle with a cargo of 183,500 bushels of wheat, valued at $282,000, and consigned to Queenstown. Captain Thierichens, of the cruiser, decided that this cargo was contraband of war. He ordered the ship's crew to throw it overboard. When about half of it had gone into the sea he could wait no longer, but blew up the ship with dynamite. This was on January 28, in the South Atlantic. Captain Kiehne, his wife and two children, and the crew were safely on board the cruiser.

Our Government, it is understood, holds that the cruiser's action was not warranted and will ask for compensation, accompanied by expressions of regret. Unofficial reports from Berlin say that Germany will

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express disapproval of the cruiser's act, as having been at variance with the rules and policy adopted by Germany at the beginning of the war, to the effect that mere consignment to the fortified port of an enemy must not be regarded as proof that the food in question is designed for armed forces. There must be additional evidence, and in this case there was none. The German captain had had no opportunity to know about these rules. He was guided by his own interpretation of the Declaration of London, which does not justify his course and the binding force of which in this war was not accepted at Washington. It is expected that Germany will disavow his act and make due reparation.

The officers and crews of the captured vessels speak well of the treatment they received from the commander of the cruiser, Captain Thierichens, tho there were some complaints of poor food and close quarters. The captured sailors and passengers were allowed to land, subject to the inspection of our immigration authorities. Probably the cruiser will be interned. The repairs will consume at least three weeks. Captain Thierichens desires to go out and resume his work on the seas, but if our Government should permit the cruiser to leave port she would be unable to escape from four or five British cruisers now lying in wait for her.

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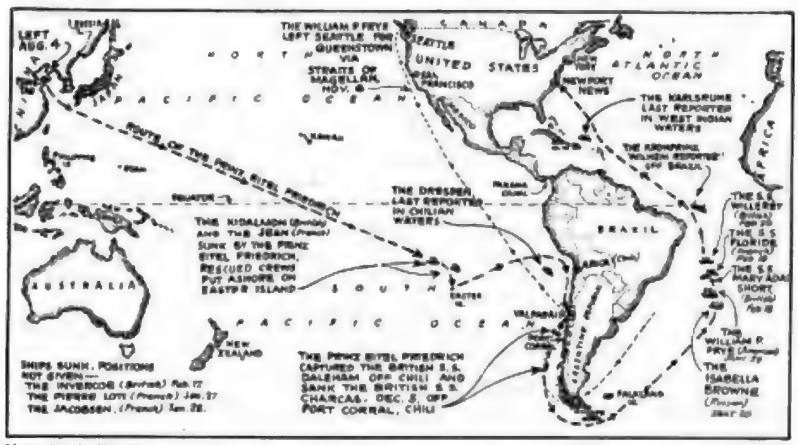
THE RAIDER THAT FLOUTED OUR NEUTRALITY

The "Prinz Eitel Friedrich" came into port at Newport News last week after seven months at sea. She sank eleven merchant vessels, one of them the American bark "William P. Frye," loaded with wheat, which is not absolute contraband. She was a North German Lloyd steamer before the war. The "Kronprinz Wilhelm" is now the only German auxiliary cruiser still at large out of the original fleet of fourteen

Trust Cases The Federal Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the District Court in the case against President John H. Patterson and other officers of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, and ordered a new trial. In a suit for violation of the criminal provisions of the Anti-Trust law, Mr. Patterson and twenty-six of his associates were convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned in jail, the term for a majority of the defendants being one year. The higher court holds that under the first of the three counts there was no proof that the company had been guilty of conspiracy during the three years before indictment, and that the second and third counts should not have been considered. In the course of the decision, which covered sixty printed pages, much was said which might be regarded as commendation of the company. There was great rejoicing in Dayton over the court's action. At the railway station 25,000 people were waiting to greet Mr. Patterson on his return from the court's session. A display of fireworks was accompanied by a parade and a reception. While his appeal was pending, a Red Cross gold medal of honor was awarded to him for his rescue work at the time of the disastrous floods in Ohio.

It is expected that a decision in the Trust suit against the Steel Corporation will be made known within a few weeks. Owing to the requirements of the new Clayton Trust act concerning interlocking directorates, it is said that the number of the Corporation's directors will be reduced. The Attorney General of Missouri has been making inquiry concerning a combination said to have been formed to control the spelter market. Owners of zinc mines in that state assert that the price of their ore has been deprest while the price of spelter has been rising. Five officers of what is called a Potato Trust have been indicted in Boston for violation of the Sherman act. They are connected with the Aroostook Potato Shippers' Association, which controls about ninety per cent of the potato output of Aroostook County in Maine, and they are accused of using a blacklist to the injury of certain dealers in Boston and elsewhere.



New York Herald

THE COURSE OF THE "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH"

She had just arrived at Tsing-tao from Bremen when the war began. She was fitted there with a fairly heavy armament and sent out to harry the commerce of the Allies. She had been at sea seven months when she reached Newport News and was in bad shape. In the South Atlantic the vessel passed within wireless range of British warships, but none were actually seen. Commander Thierichens believes that he was pursued by six British ships off the Virginia capes

Zapatistas Murder an American General Obregon and the Carranza army evacuated the capital of Mexico on the 10th, and Zapata, the bandit chief, who is in alliance with Villa, entered the city on the following day. The entrance of Zapata's forces was marked by an outrage which has excited much indignation in the United States. The bandit leader's advance guard murdered John B. McManus, a prominent and respected American resident, in his house, over which the American flag was flying, while the official seal of the Brazilian Government, whose Minister had charge of certain American interests, was on the front door. Mr. McManus, a man

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ADMIRAL FRANK FRIDAY FLETCHER

of thirty-eight years, was originally a resident of Chicago. For fifteen years he had lived in Mexico as the agent of the owners of a group of mines. He was a man of property, occupying a handsome house in the capital. In the suburbs he had a dairy farm.

While Zapata's men were holding the city, about a month ago, a band of fifteen attacked his house, intending to take what was in it. Standing on the roof, he defended his home and his family, repelling the attack and killing three of the thieves. The survivors promised to get even with him. When they retired from the capital with Zapata, before the victorious Obregon, they kept their promise in mind. When they returned, on the 11th, they went to McManus's house. He was there to defend it, but he had placed his wife and children in the house of a friend. The outlaws broke down the door and killed him. It is not known whether any of them fell before his gun. This time they were able to take their loot and get away with it. Relatives of McManus in this country have letters in which he graphically described his defense of his home at the time when he killed three of the robbers. He frequently said that he did not expect to get out of Mexico alive.

Our Government promptly sent to General Salazar, Zapata's officer commanding in the city, a demand for an apology, damages and the punishment of the murderers. He was told that Villa and Zapata would be held responsible. A similar message was sent to Villa. Salazar assured the Brazilian Minister that he would at once make inquiry and punish those who should be found guilty. He also promised to assist the international relief committee and in other ways to improve the deplorable condition of the city. Villa's reply was not less satisfactory. He was in a northern town. There were many other outrages, as to some of which complaint was made at Washington by the French and German Ambassadors. The Swedish Minister reported the assassination of a Swedish resident by Obregon's soldiers.

The Factions in Mexico

Carranza's reply to our Government's sharp note about Obregon's course at the capital was delayed. The note spoke of Obregon's incendiary utterances, which were evidently designed to encourage the mob, and of his denunciation of foreign residents. It pointed out also that he was about to withdraw from the city, leaving these residents without the protection of an armed force. "When a factional leader preys upon a starving city," said our Government, "to compel obedience to his decrees by inciting outlawry, and at the same time uses means to prevent the city from being supplied with food, a situation is created which it is impossible for the United States to contemplate longer with patience. Conditions have become intolerable and can no longer be endured." If Americans should suffer by reason of these conditions, the note continued, Obregon and Carranza would be "held personally responsible," and the United States would take such measures as might be expedient to bring those personally responsible to account.

Paul Thompson
ADMIRAL WALTER C. COWLES

THREE ADMIRALS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN OUR NAVY

FARRAGUT AND PORTER WERE ADMIRALS, DEWEY IS ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY—AN UNIQUE RANK—BUT THE DESIGNATION OF THREE ADMIRALS IN THE NORMAL COURSE OF PROMOTION IS UNPRECEDENTED. THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PROVIDED FOR THE CHANGE. ADMIRAL FLETCHER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET, IS THE SENIOR IN RANK; ADMIRAL HOWARD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PACIFIC FLEET, NEXT, AND ADMIRAL COWLES, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ASIATIC FLEET, THE JUNIOR

Harris & Ewing
ADMIRAL THOMAS B. HOWARD

Neither Carranza nor Obregon opened the railroad to Vera Cruz for food supplies and refugees. Secretary Bryan had warned Americans to leave the capital. They had replied that they were not permitted to use the railroads. In the city there are 2500 Americans and about 24,000 other foreigners. Reports from a few who have escaped show that both the soldiers of Carranza and those of Villa and Zapata have been guilty of countless outrages of all kinds. Our Government has sent two more warships to Vera Cruz, where now there are seven.

The revolt against Carranza's officers in Yucatan has led to the closing of the port of Progreso. On this account the British steamer "Wyvisbrook," bound for Progreso, put in at a neighboring port, where she was seized and her captain imprisoned because she had no clearance papers for that place. Therefore, Great Britain complains. It is said that the states of Yucatan, Campeche and Chiapas have decided to be independent, favoring neither Carranza nor Villa. The latter has published a statement in which he says that intervention by the United States to restrain or punish Carranza would cause a union of all Mexicans against the invading force. Secretary Daniels remarks that we have nineteen battleships and ten destroyers at Guantanamo, with nine cruisers in adjacent waters.

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PULPIT PRUSSIANISM

BY THE AMERICAN WIFE OF A TITLED GERMAN

The Independent has already presented, in three articles by this lady of American birth, who for obvious reasons wishes to remain anonymous, various phases of the social import of Prussian militarism as she observed it in her thirty years' life in Germany. They were: "Militarism in German Social Life," November 16; "How Prussianism Warps Men and Women," December 14; "The Compensations of Militarism," January 18.—THE EDITOR.

WHAT has the German clergy been doing all these years that Prussia has been imposing her militaristic ideas upon the German people? We do not expect warfare to be relinquished among backward peoples. But that a civilized, great nation should persist in our day in inculcating war, and hear its ruler repeatedly praise the army as the pillar of his throne, and his ministers defy its popular parliament in the defense of gross military abuses, without protest above all from its religious leaders, seems incomprehensible, a supreme anachronism.

Who, then, is to feel the turpitude of militaristic principles, or to express Christian reprobation of them? Have no German divines whatever penetrated to the true nature of this Prussianism, which, while forcing the people ahead along material lines, has not only been keeping them behind in moral evolution, but arresting as well the weal of other peoples? The last great evil of modern society was circumscribed. Slavery did not entail the adoption of slavery by the rest of the world. Prussian militarism, on the other hand, has been forcing unprecedented, huge waste in armaments on half of Christendom.

But the attitude of the clergy in Germany today corresponds to that of the Southern clergy in slavery times; and, indeed, is equally natural. In the South, the lads who became ministers of religion, growing up amidst slave holding, assimilated the ideas and sentiments of the community, and sympathized with them ever after. The case is similar with German pastors. They are part and parcel of their people, having been brought up amidst the same ideas and subjected to the same training.

Moreover, were a pastor possest of unusual moral insight and independence of character to raise his voice against the prevailing national ideals, he would of a certainty be quickly suppreat; for the Church in Prussia, we must bear in mind, is a state institution, the king being its head. The man in shining armor with the mailed fist towers menacingly over pulpits. No pastor would abide in his own for long if he showed himself unsubservient to his warrior superiors.

I gave an instance, in a former article, of how a lieutenant-colonel of the regiment garrisoned in the town whose church I attended entered the vestry and ordered "more patriotic" sermons from the clergy, tho, to my American ears, the earlier sermons had appeared blasphemous by reason of their joint laudations of Almighty God and Emperor William. The same two pastors who preached to us instructed school children (religious teaching is compulsory in public and private schools alike) and confirmed all the children of the town, with few exceptions. How are lads who are themselves to become pastors likely to escape a lively reverence for their war lord?

The last generation, a generation that still retained memories of the old liberty-inspiring days of '48, strenuously opposed the bill retaining compulsory teaching of religion in the public schools. But the opposition was crushed by the Government parties. And ever since religion has been used systematically by the state for the purpose of sanctifying militarism and autocracy in the souls of youth. From the week spent in school the young pass, on the seventh day, into the church; and in the one, as in the other, their minds are steeped in ideas prescribed by the Government. As these ideas are dubbed "patriotism," one can easily understand how it has come about that the passion of the people, in the present period of war, is sympathetically affecting their spiritual leaders to such a degree as to impel them to desire to go to the front.

THE only members of the Lutheran fraternity not unmarried, as a rule, are the candidates for pastorates. One sees much more of them, however, than of pastors. They are tutors in houses of rank or wealth; sometimes for long periods of years. *Kandidaten*, indeed, are in Protestant Germany what Jesuits used to be in Catholic Europe: the upbringers of the influential manhood of the country. Their influence, however, does not compare with that exercized by the churchmen of Catholic persuasion. Prestige is wanting. Their background, so to speak, is dingy. And the contrast of this state with the brilliance of all things connected with the army, together with the obvious subserviency of the Church to the secular government, as well as the infrequency of noblemen among clericals, all makes the established Church in Germany as unlike the establishment in England as can be imagined.

ONE night at Castle G., we had gathered after supper around the library table, the governess of the daughters and the tutor of the son of the house being of the circle. At eight o'clock, the two teachers retired. Whereon we repaired to the boudoir of the countess. During the hour following, before the children were sent to bed, both father and mother referred to *das Fraulein* and *der Kandidat* several times in tones of contempt or ridicule. I had observed the like carelessness among our relations, and, indeed, it seemed quite general. On finding myself alone with my friend, I felt moved to expostulate.

"Don't you think it may tend to lower the children's esteem, Frieda, if their instructors are so criticized and belittled? Really, it always strikes me as being such a mistake educationally."

My friend dropped her embroidery on her lap and laughed in merriment. "If you aren't the most naïve creature!" she exclaimed. "Why, that is just what we do it for. If we didn't, the children would conceive a genuine respect for such sort of people. The *Kandidat*, especially, is so learned and dignified he might easily impress Manfred if we did not look out."

"You silly," she added, indulgently. I was not a silly, however; I was a woman suddenly and greatly enlightened. I thought of notorious historical personages who had had the wisest men for their tutors; and how historians have marveled over the fact that it was in vain. Have historians failed to take into account the secret influence of family suggestions, that paralleled the instruction of the wise men? And we visitors abroad, who have wondered that dull, brutish squires and officers are able in all seriousness to regard scientists, artists and saints as their inferiors; we have known and guessed nothing of the chatting of parents and intimates; nor of the unscrupulous craftiness of caste that secures the honest services of worthy men, then nips in the bud the natural "genuine" respect that their worthiness may inspire!

When a *Kandidat* attains a pulpit at last and becomes a pastor,

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it may be of a church of old endowment with a local patron to please; or a coveted city post; or in a village, where his familiar social intercourse will be with the worthy but incongruous families of the forester and manor superintendent. The village pastor is the ideal pastor, the only figure in the native Church that has afforded a theme for poets. If his wants are modest he may enjoy peace. His opposites are the ecclesiastics attached to the court churches of reigning princes. But the majority of pastors preach, minister rites and give instruction interminably, for little pay, in the midst of exceedingly populous parishes. Pastoral visiting is out of the question, and, indeed, it is not customary to consider such visiting commendable. And whether it is due to this want of personal acquaintance that disables pastors from exercizing discrimination when dealing with applicants for their services, or whether it is just the infection of the all-pervading rigid, inexorable Prussian ways in institutions of the state, I could not decide; but the fact remains that the pastors often alienate the affection and reverence of the simple poor by making them pay cash for a pastoral service or do without churchly sanctification altogether.

A man servant of ours laid before me his wedding plans (I was to provide the wedding repast and asked for them), when I noticed an omission.

"But when is the ceremony in church to take place?" I asked.

A spasm of pain passed over his face and he swallowed a rising sob. "I went to the parsonage and saw Pastor S.," was his reply. "The Herr Pastor said he would marry us with other parties at eleven o'clock, and asked me for the fee. I told him I couldn't pay right now. The shop contract had taken every mark we had; I would pay the fee with the first money we took in. Herr Pastor said not to come there till I had the cash to pay."

THE Government, furthermore, lowers the clergy in the esteem of men by obliging pastors to be partial in the administration of the laws of the church itself, as will be seen in the following instances. In that same town where the lieutenant-colonel gave orders for sermons "more patriotic," it happened that a lawyer, suddenly discovering himself to be bankrupt, shot himself. His young widow was of foreign birth and was frantic when she was informed by their pastor that a law of the Church would prevent her husband from receiving Christian burial. She appealed to clergymen round about; then, hearing that I, too, was a foreigner, she came to me, thinking that my rank could effect what was denied her. That her husband had committed the deed in a moment of mental shock and aberration, the doctor who had attended him was willing to testify. This seemed to afford a ground for persuasion, and I was about to drive to Pastor S. when my husband forbade my risking the humiliation of a rebuff. (This, by the way, presents an example of the dilemmas in which American women married into rank abroad often find themselves.) Meanwhile, the legal period having expired, the suicide had to be interred, and this office was being performed in silence when a colleague strode forward, made an address himself, and asked the few persons present to join him in a prayer.

IN Dresden, the year following, my husband entered my boudoir one noonday, carrying two volumes, bound in black cloth, new and fresh.

"I stopped in at Schmidt's" (the Mudie's of the city), he said, "where the head librarian handed me these books. They had just come from the publishers, but he was afraid to let them pass into circulation. He asked me to look into them and tell him if I think them safe. I wish you would read them and tell me what they are about."

That evening I took up the volumes, not to lay them aside again till early morning. This is what they disclosed. On the afternoon of a holiday a girl, walking with another on a crowded street, was accosted by an officer in an insulting manner. The frightened girl turned to her brother, who stepped forward from the side of his companion, exclaiming at the officer, who drew his sword and slashed his face. Onlookers interposed and the scene was ending with the arrest of the brother, when somebody mentioned his name. It was that of a powerful patrician family, and on hearing it the young officer repaired to his captain, and reported the affair. Captain B. then charged himself with the office of presenting his junior's apologies to the father of the girl. The old patrician informed him that what he proposed securing was something more than an apology.

Both sides prepared for a trial before a court-martial. At this trial other officers swore the brother had committed the first provocation and assault; only one gave facts as he had witnessed and heard them.

From that hour forth this witness, a young lieutenant, was taboo; if he appeared in a room, his fellow officers moved away to the other end; if he sat down at a table, they rose from it. He was repeatedly overpassed in the routine of promotion. The lieutenant kept on demanding justice. He was a nuisance. Captain B., now Major B., finally secured his sentence to a fortress. When out of this imprisonment, the lieutenant took up the old refrain. Thereupon Major B. had him pronounced insane and incarcerated in an asylum; this time for a period so lengthy as to expel the lieutenant automatically from the king's service.

When released, the broken man became secretary to a manufacturer in distant Saxony. Here one day came a letter inscribed with the handwriting of Major B. The next morning following the manufacturer handed the ex-lieutenant his pay. The major represented the military; and what man can afford to defy that power?

Dismissed from the factory, he went to the Rhineland, into the office of a wine grower. Presently followed a notice to his employer that, unless the lieutenant was expelled from his service, no military casino in the Empire would retain his vintages on their wine lists. "What can I do?" exclaimed the old friend of the patrician father.

"Nothing," affirmed the lieutenant, who requested possession of the notice, and departed.

MEANWHILE, in the Reichstag, Eugene Richter had been presenting, year in and year out, a bill granting to men who had quit active service in the army the right to bring civil suit in civil courts. Hitherto, such right had been withheld; suits against military men, as well as suits among military men, having to be tried before courts martial, even after retirement of the parties involved. Then one day it happened that the Government, needing the votes of Richter's faction for a measure of its own, agreed to let thru his bill in exchange for them.

One of the results of this transaction in the Reichstag I held in my hand. The publication of the records was to be coincident with the beginning of a suit against Major B. in the public courts.

In the morning, my husband inquired about the books. I told him their contents.

"My God, this is dreadful," he said. "I shall go to Schmidt's immediately and tell him not to dare to put the books out." So the circulating library was duly warned. Nevertheless, my husband came in from town a few days after in much per-

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turbation of mind. Colonel B., it transpired, had been summoned the day previous to Torgau. There a secret court martial was sitting, the members of which returned his salute in silence. The presiding officer laid a pistol upon the table around which they sat and said:

"Colonel B., we suppose that you know your duty."

"I do," said B., taking up the weapon and putting it in his inner coat pocket.

"Farewell, comrades."

The company greeted him gravely. The Colonel walked to the station, boarded a train to Dresden, and on arriving at home, shot himself dead.

No scandal could now ensue and touch the reputation of the military. My husband evinced the greatest admiration for the unfortunate suicide.

"We Prussians must attend the funeral in due force," he commented.

"But—" I exclaimed, "Is there to be a funeral, a regular funeral?"

"Yes; on high military orders (*auf hohen militärische Befehl*)."

And there was.

The church in Germany is an adjunct of government, a servant of militarism. And the clergy are faithful, hard-working and unfree.

A YOUNG TEACHER OF LIVE LAW

SHOULD banks be compelled to guarantee each other's deposits, with the state the guarantor of all? Should the price of fire insurance be regulated? Should the price of gasoline, eggs, or neckwear, as well as freight rates, be fixed by law? Should the government, either national or state, tell us whom we shall employ, how much we shall pay them, how long they must work, how many cubic feet of air we must provide for them, what we must furnish in the way of equipment, what prices we may ask for our product and what profit we may be permitted to earn? What of personal liberty, what of freedom of contract, what of "inexorable economic laws," what of "constitutional safeguards"?

PROFESSOR FRANKFURTER OF HARVARD
Harris & Ewing

These are live questions with scores of similar ones pressing at their heels. The creation of the new Federal Trade Commission and the contemplated increase in governmental regulation of and "interference" with business make highly pertinent a study of the principles underlying this progressive departure from the unrestrained individualism of a generation ago. Is the movement economically sound? Is it socially wise? Is it personally just? Is it constitutional?

To discuss these questions the Harvard Law School has called to its faculty Professor Felix Frankfurter. The choice is a happy one and shows a determination on the part of our educational institutions to furnish the instruction which rapidly changing times demand.

Born in Austria thirty-two years ago, Professor Frankfurter came to America at fourteen years of age, unable to read or write English. In the public schools of New York City, however, his unusual ability quickly made itself apparent and in only eight years he had shot thru the public educational system of New York City and graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and with numerous academic honors and prizes.

He was graduated from the Harvard Law School with high honors in 1906 and promptly began to serve as an Assistant United States Attorney in New York City under Henry L. Stimson. When Mr. Stimson became Secretary of War, he made Mr. Frankfurter his counselor for the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in which capacity he continued to serve under Secretary Garrison until he accepted the call of the Harvard Law School.

Professor Frankfurter's academic achievements and administrative successes, however, are but part of his equipment for the work now in hand. He is young, not old; dynamic, not static; progressive, not reactionary. Alertly searching truth, he is at once an ardent student and an inspiring teacher. His sympathies are wide and deep, but intelligent and illumined with sense. His versatility and extensive experience have expanded these sympathies in manifold directions and enable him to bring to his work the points of view of all kinds of men and women. His unusual capacity for hard work and his uncanny skill in maintaining efficiently a large number of interests will stand him in good stead as he enters a field where much more lies before than behind.

His zeal is tempered with humility; his brilliance is warmed with understanding; his horizons have been widened and his sense of values quickened by public service. The Harvard Law School, in calling him to its service, seems to have put the square peg into the square hole.

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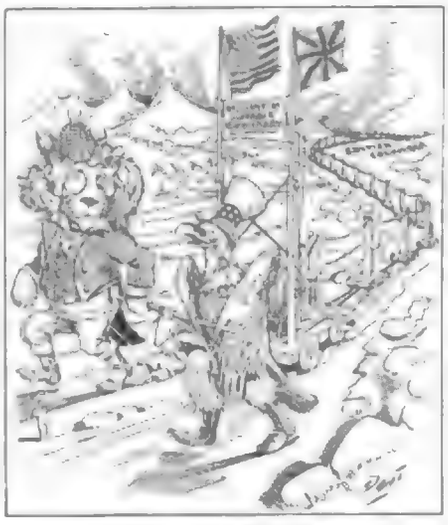
THE ALASKA BOUNDARY QUESTION

THE SIXTH OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE Territory of Alaska, which the United States bought from Russia in 1867 for seven million and two hundred thousand dollars, is larger than all our Atlantic states taken together and could be split into about ten countries each the size of England. When we bought Alaska everybody, including the Russians, believed that the price was a generous one. Alaska was regarded as a vast expanse of frozen land surrounded by frozen or at least ice-filled seas, worthless for farming and impossible for city life, a country no more valuable in itself than Greenland, northern Siberia or the land around the South Pole. This does not mean that the people of the United States were unwilling to buy it from Russia. We remembered the favor that we had received from that empire during our Civil War; we were willing to do a favor in return. Then, while Alaska itself was not believed to be very important, the fact that we owned it gave us a chance at the seal hunting in the Bering Sea which lies between it and Siberia. But the strongest argument at the time for buying Alaska was that this would remove another European country from America. We were glad to see Russia sell Alaska for the same reason that the Americans of Jefferson's day were glad to have France sell Louisiana; that it was safer for us to have great areas of unoccupied land in North America in our own hands rather than those of any powerful military nation of Europe, however friendly at the time. But for whatever reasons we bought the territory, it was one of the best bargains the nation ever made. If it were on sale today at the same price as in 1867 we could buy it over again every year with the gold found there, and still make a handsome profit of several millions of dollars a year over and above that cost. Nor is gold the only value of the territory to us; there are mines also of silver, copper and coal. Alaska is rich as well in the three F's which make up most of the wealth of northern countries the world over:—furs, fish and forests. Even farming and stock-raising is now possible, and there is water power enough for many factories. What Alaska most needs is a railroad system to carry its products cheaply to other parts of the world.



STILL GOOD FRIENDS

THE BRITISH LION—No need of a war about a little matter of boundary.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE—No, indeed; not when you have one on wheels like this.

A cartoon, published in 1899 in the Minneapolis Journal, on the provisional boundary agreement which preceded the final settlement

We made, however, one mistake in buying Alaska, that is we did not take care to find out exactly how much territory the word covered. Since Canada is the eastern neighbor of the territory, this uncertainty caused another of our many boundary disputes with Canada, a dispute that might easily have meant war but for the good feeling between Great Britain and the United States at the time. If you look at the map, you will see that the mainland of Alaska has two parts. One of these is a vast, compact area bounded on the east by a straight line reaching from Mount Saint Elias northward to the Arctic Ocean. The other is a narrow strip of land extending southeast along the Pacific Coast and with a very irregular border facing Canada. The dispute was about this part of the frontier. It had been marked out by agreement with Great Britain in 1825, when very little was known about the country. When we bought Alaska of course we also bought all of the Russian claims, including the uncertain boundary with Canada, and the treaty of 1867 simply repeated the terms of that of 1825. The boundary was to begin at the historic parallel of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes north (which marked the northern limit of the "Oregon country" so long in dispute between the United States and Great Britain). Starting there the line went thru Portland channel and then ran parallel to the windings of the coast, following the summits of the mountains except where there was

Modified from Balch: The Alaska-Canadian Frontier

THE DISPUTED ALASKA BOUNDARY

Note that the British line cuts across all the inlets. Thru the Portland Channel the Canadian claim was adopted by the boundary commissioners

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no chain of mountains within thirty miles of it; which distance was in that case to mark the limit of the American strip of land. A range of mountains following the windings of the coast was shown on the maps of the time, but unfortunately it did not really exist. Instead of a continuous range there were single peaks, groups of mountains and spaces of high ground, often more than thirty miles from the coast and rarely parallel to it. So the Americans claimed that since there was no definite chain of mountains the boundary should be drawn from start to finish at the distance of thirty miles from the coast. The British insisted that the frontier should follow a line formed by mountain groups near the coast and the highest levels of ground between them where mountains were lacking. Another difficulty came in the phrase "windings of the coast." The Americans held that these included every inlet of salt water; the British that the words meant only the broadest bays and that everywhere else the line should be drawn from one headland to another. Even the "channel called Portland channel" was open to question, for more than one inlet claimed the name.

It seems incredible that a boundary dispute over a rocky ribbon of land between Canada and Alaska, small in area and almost unsettled, should have brought two friendly nations to the verge of war. That is, it seems incredible until you look twice at the map. It was not the size of this disputed strip of territory which made it so important. It was the fact that if the American claim were allowed Canada would have no outlet on the Pacific north of the parallel of "fifty-four forty," while the line proposed by the British would cut across several harbors and inlets, giving northern Canada access to the open sea without passing thru American territory. This fact made the British, and especially the native Canadians, very greatly interested in the southeastern boundary of Alaska. But so long as northern Canada remained a mere wilderness of snow and forest the lack of a northwestern seaport was not a serious injury to the prosperity of the Dominion. The boundary dispute only rose from the position of a long-unsettled and unsettling question to a live issue of practical politics when gold was discovered in the Klondike. The Klondike is a small region on the Yukon River just beyond the Alaska boundary, where gold is found in even richer deposits than in Alaska itself. Gold was discovered here about 1896 and miners flocked in from all over the world as they had

Paul Thompson

LORD ALVERSTONE

Lord Chief Justice of England from 1900 to 1913. His vote in favor of the American claims decided the action of the boundary tribunal

rushed to California in 1849 when gold was first found there. In a few years the wilderness of the upper Yukon River became a densely peopled mining settlement. The only drawback to the great discovery from the Canadian point of view was the difficulty of getting the gold from the desolate north back to civilization. The easiest and cheapest route at the time was to carry it south to the "Lynn Canal," an inlet on the Pacific coast, and thence transport it by water to any part of western Canada or the western coast of the United States. But the Lynn Canal was within the strip of land in dispute between the United States and Canada. To find a purely Canadian port the gold would have to carried overland some three hundred miles.

A commission of British and American representatives met in 1898 at Quebec, but could not come to an agreement as to the meaning of the Russian treaty of 1825 on which the American claims rested. Instead of settling the question, the commissioners drew a compromise line between the boundaries claimed by the United States and by Canada.

REFERENCES

A very good brief account of the work of the Boundary Commission of 1903 is in J. H. Latané's *America as a World Power* (Hart's American Nation series), pages 192-203. An equally compact account of the arbitration is given in W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States*, pages 326-30; 352-33. *The Alaska Frontier*, by T. W. Balch, and *The Alaska Boundary*, by George Davidson, review the history of the dispute, but these, as well as most of the other special studies of the question, are strongly partizan. W. R. Shepherd's *Historical Atlas* gives a small map of the British and American claims and the boundary as finally decided on page 212.

This compromise line was to stand only until the true boundary could be settled, but it was necessary to make some sort of arrangement in the meantime. It was not till 1903 that the question was finally settled, when a conference of three Americans and three British representatives met at London to debate all the points at issue.

The three Americans were Elihu Root, Secretary of War; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and ex-Senator George Turner. The British representatives included two Canadians, Sir Louis Jetté and Allen B. Aylesworth, and the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Alverstone. Since the commission stood three to three there could have been no decision unless one side or the other would yield most of its claim. The two Canadians stood out against the three Americans to the end, but Lord Alverstone, an "impartial judge" who deserved the name, took the side of the Americans on the most important question of all: the question as to whether Canada had any right to a Pacific port north of "fifty-four forty."

The decision, by a vote of four to two, gave the United States complete control of the disputed seacoast and all the bays and channels opening into it. Yet the decision was not entirely one-sided. The boundary, as determined, did not run thirty miles from the coast but along a line drawn thru the summits of the chief mountain peaks near the coast, which were declared to form a "chain of mountains" within the meaning of the treaty. By this division Canada got about a third of the area in dispute and the "Portland channel" chosen as the southern end of the Alaskan strip was the one claimed by the British. But Canadian public opinion was not content with the result and for several years many Canadians were angry with Lord Alverstone, accusing him of giving up the rights of Canada in order to gain favor with the United States. We cannot blame the Canadians for being "more British than the British" where their own interests are concerned, for it is always easier to be fair at a distance than where the decision directly affects one's pocketbook. What is worth remembering about the Alaska boundary decision is, firstly, that our Government was willing to risk land which we had considered our own for many years in order to uphold the principle of arbitration, and that we lost none of our "vital interests" in doing so; secondly, that the decision in our favor was due above all to the fair-mindedness of an English chief justice.

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THE GREATEST FLEET IN HISTORY ASSEMBLED FOR THE W

FORTY OR MORE WARSHIPS—BRITISH, FRENCH AND RUSSIAN—GATHERED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DARDANELLES FOR THEIR PERILOUS ENTERPRISE
THE MOST POWERFUL BATTLESHIP AFLOAT. THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN FROM THE

S GREATEST EXPLOIT—THE CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE

ING THE NARROW STRAIT—REGARDED FOR NEARLY FIVE CENTURIES AS IMPREGNABLE. AMONG THE ATTACKING VESSELS IS THE "QUEEN ELIZABETH," ESHIP, "SOUVET," JUST BEFORE THE BIG GUNS OPENED FIRE ON THE OUTER FORTIFICATIONS

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THE ROAD TO EFFICIENCY

FIFTH ARTICLE IN THE SERIES ON EFFICIENCY AND LIFE

BY EDWARD EARLE PURINTON

DIRECTOR OF THE INDEPENDENT EFFICIENCY SERVICE

ALL failure is a form of stupidity. The cure for stupidity is study. Study prevents failures. Unpreparedness and misfitness are the two great handicaps in the business world today. These would both be removed by study.

Study maps the road to efficiency. Work carries one to the goal.

By study I do not mean, however, the mental process of a bookish man, by an oracular method, in a sequestered place. To study a book without knowing the why and how and whence and whither of the matter is like sitting down, blindfolded, to a dinner in a strange restaurant, then dipping your spoon into any and all dishes with no regard save to keep on dipping. You are likely to mix olives and ice-cream, on your mental menu. Very studious persons often look as if they had just eaten olives and ice-cream together.

Brain-worship is the fetish and curse of most of our educational institutions. The aspirations, emotions and instincts are neglected, while the mere corrugations of a cerebrum are idolized.

I know a shrewd business man who never sets foot on a college campus—he will walk a mile to go around it. He says that the aimlessness of college students irritates him beyond words; among them he would waste so much energy in flaying the school system that his work would suffer the next day.

The gentleman is not entirely wrong. I spent eight years in college walls—first as student, afterward as teacher. The lessons gained were invaluable. Yet, having studied books for eight years, then having studied life for sixteen years, I am convinced that the majority of college students never learn how to study, and that fully half the time is wasted. No one is to blame; we simply have not learned what study is for.

In a New Jersey town a man was arrested lately for begging on the street. He had no money, no home, no friends who would help him. He could speak ten languages—and he could not earn the wages of a messenger boy. He was much grieved because the erudition he possest was no protection from starving; and the fact of his arrest was the crowning sorrow of his bleak, forlorn existence. An hour devoted to the measurement by efficiency standards of the course of study he had taken would have prevented this man's pitiful failure.

But I am not a materialist, I do not put commercial values first. Therefore I would have each man or woman taking up the study of efficiency analyze the motives, determine the aims, and fix the principles governing the study. The mental, social, moral and spiritual advantages outweigh the financial reward. Efficiency is not a money-making device. It prevents waste, but only by teaching a man how to think. It improves income, but only by increasing quantity and quality of output. A clear view of the benefits to be derived must precede a rational course of study. I have spent fifteen years in study, research and experiment along efficiency lines. The chief reasons for this prolonged endeavor have been as follows:

Efficiency helps us do and have and be everything worth while. Being and having both follow doing. The largest factor in doing our best is doing our most. Hundreds of progressive teachers and ministers are asking how to use the principles and methods of scientific management in schools, churches, and other philanthropic institutions. No further proof is needed of the moral value of efficiency study.

Efficiency shows us what we can do best. The majority of people never learn this lesson. It cost me thousands of dollars, and ten years of most arduous, bitter experience after I left college. Such a waste is a crime, and the only prevention lies in systematic study of one's nature, talents and opportunities.

Efficiency adds to our productivity, hence to our income; it helps to cure whatever ails us—whether it be poverty, pessimism, vice, disease, worry, failure, grief; it ensures self-command and therefore self-respect; it promotes human service by inculcating a spirit of understanding and coöperation; it prepares the way for life's realities—fellowship, culture, idealism, faith, growth, truth. I want efficiency, to give me freedom for greater, better things than efficiency.

The word "study" is often misconstrued. A real student is not a pale, sad person with a heart of stone, head of wood, and glassy eyes glued on the pages of a book. Nor is study the memorizing and repeating of disjointed facts in an automatic, paralytic way! Study is the focus of heart, mind and body on a practical method of attaining a specified ambition. Of all the different factors in scientific study, book-learning is of least importance. I mention this fact here in order to prevent the almost universal mistake of trying to depend on books for wisdom. A student's first move should be not to hunt a book but to hunt a backbone. Study means more than the average student ever dreamed of!

Study means the faith to believe that the man who teaches you is competent, the method practical, the result beneficial, the principle ideal. Study means the will to do all that any man ever did for the accomplishment of a similar purpose. Study means the power to observe the successes and failures around you, in your line of endeavor, and to apply the lessons to yourself. Study means the calmness to reason as to whether teacher and text may be right or wrong—and the courage to think for yourself, in spite of prestige or precedent. Study means the energy to attempt whatever you are prompted to undertake, and to follow a regular or an irregular method, whichever seems best. Study means the caution to safeguard your own errors, by asking your teacher and friends what your weak points are, and by stopping to think before you act. Study means the honesty and bravery to learn by your mistakes, and to hold yourself accountable for such temporary failure and misfortune as we all have to meet if we get anywhere. Study means the persistence to overcome ten thousand obstacles—and the faith to smile at the ten-thousand-and-first. Study means the wisdom to emulate the leaders in

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your chosen field, and the modesty to remain a student, no matter what your eminence may be. Study means the aspiration to attain hights of culture and character, not measured by money, and not reached till your money-making period is safely past.

In efficiency study, we have two primary divisions, correlated but distinct; the personal phase, which is general and fundamental, and the technical or vocational, which applies to our specific trade or profession. These are related as the trunk of a tree to the branches; human nature being the trunk, and our various occupations being the branches. To study the mechanical side of a business before mastering the physical, mental, social and spiritual sides would be as foolish as trying to climb a cherry tree by jumping at a branch of it. The coördination of a man's brain, body, heart and soul, and their concentration on his work, normally precede the choice and use of any tool, method or equipment required for the work.

Let us take, for example, the case of a man sawing wood, and observe the elements that make him efficient or otherwise.

First, we study the tool, then we study the man's way of employing the tool. There are at least ten constituents to be found in a reliable saw: (1) the size, weight and function must be appropriate; (2) the edge must be keen; (3) the steel must be of fine quality, well tempered; (4) the handle smooth, firm and properly shaped; (5) the blade and handle scientifically balanced; (6) the right oil or grease available for keeping the saw bright; (7) a good sharpening instrument handy; (8) a receptacle near, high and dry, and safely enclosed; (9) a guarantee furnished by the maker as to the flawless character of the tool; (10) a set of complete instructions on the use and care of the saw, given to the purchaser without fail. Nearly every home contains a kit of tools; every home was built from a long list of materials; every business or profession calls for a certain group of utensils; but how many people ever gave an hour of scientific study to this matter of equipment? And nothing is needed but a little common sense.

Now let us study the man himself. We find a hundred variants, depending on the personal equation, and all as important as the nature of the saw. If he is weak in the sense of calculation, he will saw crooked—and lose his job as a carpenter. If he is of a nervous temperament, he will saw by jerks; and if he is poetic besides, he will saw his thumb instead of the board. If he has not eaten for several days, he lacks the energy to saw wood manfully; but, if he has just eaten a table d'hôte dinner, his strength has gone to his stomach and all he can do is breathe. (This is a purely hypothetical case—any man with so little sense as to eat a full table d'hôte dinner cannot be safely trusted with a saw.)

If he wears a tight collar, he may precipitate vertigo; and if he also wears scratchy flannel underclothes, his volubility will sound like vertigo and black fever mixt. If he takes alcohols or other stimulants or drugs, and attempts to be a sawyer, he violates the "Safety First" principle, now becoming cardinal thruout the trade world. If last night he was "out with the boys," he lacks the clear eye, steady nerve and store of vitality needed in the efficient sawyer of wood. If he has just passed thru a great sorrow, he is numb—in brain, heart and hand. If he hates the work, or begrudges the "boss,' or belittles the

EFFICIENCY STUDY LIST

(FOR SELF-IMPROVEMENT AND SELF-ADVANCEMENT)

DIRECTIONS. If you are well informed, by personal inquiry or descriptive literature, on a given subject for study, write 5 in the blank space at the right. If you have specialized on any subject and feel that you are better informed than the average, give yourself a higher grade, with 10 as a theoretical maximum, which, of course, you have not attained. If you have ignored any field of study mark yourself zero in that field.

1. Study of books, on hygiene, food science, baths, clothing and exercise, finance, economy, vocation, scientific management, household engineering, etc..... .....
2. Study of organizations and institutions engaged in efficiency promotion or extension, and offering data or hints on the subject..... .....
3. Study of magazines, (a) on self-improvement in general, (b) on the technical or vocational side of your work..... .....
4. Study of biographies, of leaders, past and present, in your line of endeavor..... .....
5. Study of courses in your business or profession, or in vital aids to personal efficiency, whose value has been definitely proven..... .....
6. Study of men, whether employer, employees, clients, customers or business associates, to locate and emulate the superior excellence of each..... .....
7. Study of materials, tools and facilities, whether yours or your company's, with a view to increase of quality and speed, and decrease of labor and cost..... .....
8. Study of aims, principles and policies forming the establishment where you work, especially in regard to your own future, its professional, industrial, and financial outlook..... .....
9. Study of yourself, your greatest ambition or aspiration, your capacities and drawbacks, your past and present advancement, your technical skill and personal character..... .....
10. Study of psychological principles that help you to develop the special powers of mind required in your work..... .....

NOTE. This is merely a general preparatory outline—not a final scheme of study. The author will be glad to suggest books, institutions, and other aids to efficiency study on application to The Independent Efficiency Service.

Total equals your grade in efficiency study ———

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pay, he will skimp on time or speed or attention. If his health is below normal, his work will slump, in both character and amount. Briefly, any condition of the man which affects unfavorably the mental, physical, emotional or spiritual energies of the man reacts on his work, the measure of such reaction being incalculable thruout every large industry. Would it not seem that such matters are as worthy of study as rivers in Africa or dates from antiquity?

Another basic item is that of expense. For illustration, take the matter of a cooking-stove; the original price, the cost of fuel, and the charges for upkeep. Not less than eight different kinds of heat have been used in America for cooking purposes—coal, wood, coke, oil, gas, electricity, denatured alcohol (liquid), denatured alcohol (solid). How many wives and sweethearts, planning their first home, consider the choice of fuel as of great importance, learn which kinds are available, desirable and economical—then base their cook-stove squarely on the result? Is it not the usual custom for a housewife to inherit a coal-stove from her ancestors, or accept a gas-stove from her architect, being guiltless of thought in either case? Yet, in a large household, the variation in cost of heat may run as high as $50 a year, and the time expended in managing the heat may be 100 hours a year more than it should. There are women who have learned, in 100 hours, to become self-supporting, and to earn $500 and upwards a year, instead of losing $50 and 100 hours. The heat factor is but one of many, all demanding equal application of science and system.

Other essentials are time-study and motion-study. Here is an example. I knew a gentleman, of precise habit and punctilious mind, who would open his morning mail somewhat in this fashion: He would first arrange the letters in a beautiful geometrical pile, all facing to the front. Then he would take a pair of shears and slowly detach a minute portion of the envelope. Then he would read the letter, prepare the answer in his mind, put the letter back in the envelope, and the envelope in a desk-basket with an artistic label. Then, having treated each communication thus, he would arrange and proceed with other work. At 4 p. m. he would rescue the pile, ruminate on the letters and call his stenographer. By this time she was thoroly tired and had lost her dictation-speed, while he was irritable and had forgotten what he wanted to say. To get the mail out, she had to stay overtime every night, and delayed answers to correspondents were of chronic regularity.

Efficiency revolutionized this man's method. He bought a letter-opening machine; told his secretary to operate it—which she did in five minutes every morning; had her pin each envelope to the back of each letter, and sort the letters by subjects. He worked out a series of form-replies, put a numeral on each, and dictated a large percentage of his correspondence by mentioning a series of numbers. He changed the dictation-hour to the morning, when he and the stenographer were both fresh and bright. And he now saves from thirty to forty minutes a day by such reform. His time is worth probably $10 an hour. On this one item, efficiency study has been worth at least $30 a week to this one man. The principle avails for every man—whether his work be writing sermons or digging ditches. We never happen on the best, quickest and easiest way of doing anything; we have to study it out.

Hundreds of people, from housemaids and farm boys to government officials and college presidents, have asked the writer for concrete suggestions on self-training and self-advancement. There are at least ten lines of thought and action leading to personal efficiency. Follow as many as you can.

1. Study *books* on health, diet, baths, exercize, economy, finance, vocation, scientific management, household engineering, and every other subject relating to efficiency. Your city library should contain these books. Look there first.

2. Study *organizations* and *institutions* that are recognized leaders in efficiency work. You can do this, no matter if you live on a rural delivery route, twenty miles from the nearest village. A number of societies, clubs and leagues aiming at efficiency will provide you with literature by mail, delivering the benefits of membership at your door.

3. Study *magazines* on the general topic of self-discovery and self-improvement, also on the technical phases of your work. Every ambitious man or woman should take regularly at least one such magazine on the personal side, and one on the professional.

4. Study *biographies* of the individuals who have won a high place in your field of work. The stories of their lives you can find in books; in current magazines; in the journals devoted to business, education, art, music, religion, or almost any other occupation. The stories of great men and women now living are far more inspiring than those of the past. History is only biography embalmed. There are, moreover, certain names that have no predecessors or prototypes in history. Helen Keller, Jane Addams, Thomas A. Edison, Luther Burbank, Alexis Carrel, Henry Ford, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Ben B. Lindsey; these are the first of their kind. Who are the men or women at the head of your profession? Learn how they reached the eminence—and resolve to go as far.

5. Study *courses*, residence, or mail, that offer real instruction and coöperation for the achievement of your purpose. But apply, first, every possible test for discovering the genuineness, authority and practicality of any course given by mail—some are useless and some worse than useless.

6. Study *men*, around you, above and below you, to observe how they surpass you in the way of getting things done. Your least paid clerk has something to teach you, in manner, method, nature or character. And if you are an official

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in a corporation or institution, the president is worth a library to you, as a focus of observation.

7. Study *materials*, *tools* and *facilities*, beginning with those required in your own work and proceeding till your analysis covers the whole establishment. Often a poorly-paid worker has risen to power and affluence by detecting the leaks in expenditure caused by inadequate, unreliable or overcostly methods of equipment.

8. Study the *aims*, *principles* and *policies* of the concern with which you are identified. Look ahead five or ten years, and see what the prospects are for your advancement. At least in spirit, the directors want you for a partner, or they don't. If they do, get ready for a partnership; if they don't, get out.

9. Study *yourself*, applying all the known tests of vocational guidance, experimental psychology and character analysis. You can afford to drudge for years if you are on the road to destiny; but under any other circumstances, drudgery is a crime.

10. Study *psychology* and systems of specialized mind-culture, which tend to build up the mental and moral qualities in efficiency; such as will-power, concentration, memory, optimism, enthusiasm, energy, economy, originality, faith, foresight, persistence. Each trade and profession demands the prompt, clear and continual use of certain groups of brain-cells, and the men who are preëminently successful have merely developed a system of "intensive farming" for that particular brain tract where they sow their work-efforts and industrial ideas. The brain, like the soil, can be made to double its output by regular use of the right methods.

Have you exhausted these ten means of efficiency study? If not, you will find their investigation a source of immediate interest and of ultimate reward—mental, social, financial and spiritual. Nothing in the world can dislodge a mind firmly set in the place of its power. To find and occupy this place should be the first aim of study.

Harduppe—Why so despondent?

Flubdub—Oh. I can't seem to get out of debt.

Harduppe—Gee! That's nothing. I can't even get in.—*Life.*

"Mr. Murphy asked what would be the cost of doing these works. Surveyor—I cannot say vbgkqis shr me."—*Wicklow Newsletter.*

Neither can we, but we should never have thought of mentioning it to Mr. Murphy at this juncture.—*Punch.*

A well-known judge dined recently at a West End hotel, where the man who takes care of the hats is celebrated for his memory about the ownership of headgear.

"How do you know that is my hat?" the judge asked him, as his silk hat was presented to him.

"I don't know it, sir," said the man.

"Then why do you give it to me?" insisted the bewildered judge.

"Because you gave it to me, sir," replied the man, without moving a muscle of his face.—*Tit-Bits.*

Ichabod—Father, why do the Chinese believe in ancestor worship?

Father—I presume, my son, because they have no family photograph albums.—*Puck.*

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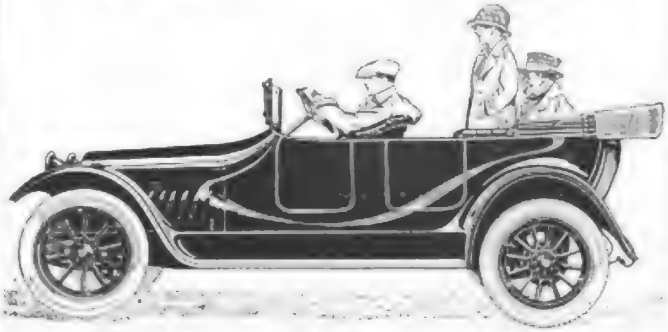

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THE INDISPENSABLE WEEKLY ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

The New Books

BOOKS FOR THE TEACHER

Dr. J. Welton, professor of education at the University of Leeds, discusses in *What Do We Mean by Education?*[1] its aim in a philosophical manner and reaches a generalization that will *not* be acceptable to all educators. Welton says that personality is the whole man in all activities, in all relations and in all aspirations. These aspects may be homologized to the classical "physical, mental and moral" but are not exactly the same. Thus, Welton accepts the existing stratification of British society as an ultimate fact of human relations, and accordingly concludes that we must have class schools. An American writer, Hollister,[2] recognizes differences in individual capacities, and therefore calls for differentiated types of instruction for children after the sixth grade, but would apparently not establish one school for the sons of professional men and another for the sons of mechanics. Welton's three aspects of complete personality may be better compared to Holmes'[3] statement of the aims of education as the "harmonious development of the individual, communal and ideal self." Holmes' book of a few years ago, *What Is and What Might Be*, contrasted the deadening effects of the prevailing education with the methods and results of a teacher pursuing methods similar in many ways to those of Dr. Montessori. This book drew forth a great deal of adverse criticism, mostly based on a failure to grasp the philosophy behind it; and the author elaborates in his new book, with an excellent analysis of the principles of Herbart, and a good running exposition of the practical implications of what has been loosely called the "doctrine of interest" in education. The main purpose of his book is concerned, as the title indicates, with administrational problems, and not with the philosophy of the thing.

The methods of Dr. Montessori continue to be eulogized and criticized. Carolyn Sherwin Bailey[4] reprints a dozen sentimental stories of children who attained to grace under the influence of the Montessori schools, with a sketch of the Dotoressa, and some interesting pictures of children at work and at play. She does not attempt to analyze the results, or to evaluate the methods.

Dr. Jacoby, a recognized authority on neurology, gives a condensed summary of the work of Seguin, Itard, Montessori and others who labored with feeble-minded children in the attempt to educate them, and who drew from these efforts guidance in the treat-

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ment of normal children.[5] The discussion is based on a frank assumption of the psycho-physical parallelism, and indicates the functions of specially trained psychologists and physicians in the education of children that show various degrees of abnormality.

What is at present the best critical summary of the principles developed by Dr. Montessori is furnished by Professor Kilpatrick of Teachers College.[6] The limitations of the philosophy and its possibilities are tersely set forth, and the hour the little book takes for its reading would be well spent. That Dr. Montessori can accomplish valuable results without being able to formulate a scientific theory in explanation of her methods, we can well understand.

Two examples of successful educators who have not produced convincing accounts of their work come to our notice. Superintendent Kennedy, who has had charge of the schools of Batavia, New York, for twenty-five years, developed some sixteen years ago a system of individual instruction for the pupils in the classes. The system has received considerable attention from educators everywhere, and has been widely imitated.[7] In Batavia it has produced good results, and it has helped to convince the world that equal opportunities are not afforded the children by uniform or identical opportunities.

A system of training for children under school age is offered by Mr. Hillyer, head master of the Calvert School, in Maryland.[8] In attempting to avoid sentimentality, effeminacy, emotionalism, mysticism, exaggeration of the trivial and other faults common in child training, the author has slipt into others, perhaps as serious. He has set forth to cultivate the general faculties that the psychologists tell us are not there. Nevertheless, the book contains a mass of suggestions that ought to be helpful in the hands of a *good* teacher.

The play instinct of children is treated from two entirely different points of view in two recent books. Dr. Elinora Whitman Curtis[9] shows how the "burglarizing and trainwrecking" of small boys, and the other activities that personify the notions that they pick up can be utilized for educational purposes. Dr. Henry S. Curtis gives us a systematic psychological and sociological study of the problem of play, and shows the application of experiences and principles to the practical problem of play in relation to school, home and vacation.[10] Of special interest and value are the accounts of experiments that have been made to utilize the play instinct in promoting the education of children.

The underlying science that must in the end determine all our methods, and to some extent influence our aims, is the science of "educational psychology." The latest word in a rapidly growing body of tested doctrine is Professor Thorndike's three large volumes dealing respectively with The Original Nature of Man, The Psychology of Learning, and Individual Differences and Their Causes. The essentials of this work have been brought together in a

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single volume," making this admirable collection of principles available to all teachers. The author's frank presentation of principles, his constant reference to experimental data, his ready illustrations from common human experience and his immediate applications to practical problems account for the growing popularity of his writings.

In a survey of educational literature a few words should be said about the teacher. At the fiftieth annual convocation of the University of New York last fall, Professor Palmer[11] of Harvard said some wise things on the relation of the teacher to his work, and his economic background. This inspiring address is worth reading, not only for teachers, but for all who have anything to do with either of the two items in the title of the address—*trades* and *professions*. That ought to include all of us who take our jobs seriously.

[1] *What Do We Mean by Education?* by J. Welton. London: Macmillan & Co. $1.60.
[2] *The Administration of Education in a Democracy*, by Horace A. Hollister. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.
[3] *In Defence of What Might Be*, by Edmond Holmes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.
[4] *Montessori Children*, by Carolyn Sherwin Bailey. New York: Henry Holt. $1.25.
[5] *Child Training as an Exact Science*, by George M. Jacoby. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.
[6] *The Montessori System Examined*, by William Heard Kilpatrick. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 35 cents.
[7] *The Batavia System of Individual Instruction*, by John Kennedy. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. $2.
[8] *Child Training*, by V. M. Hillyer. New York: Century Co. $1.60.
[9] *The Dramatic Instinct in Education*, by Elinora Whitman Curtis. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.
[10] *Education Through Play*, by Henry S. Curtis. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.
[11] *Educational Psychology*, by Edward L. Thorndike. New York: Teachers' College. $2.
[11] *Trades and Professions*, by George Herbert Palmer. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 35 cents.

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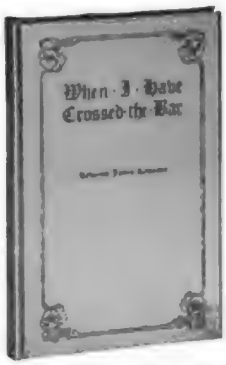

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most idolatrous. Readers of The Independent will recall his visit to Chesterton's "Defender of the Discarded" and may be assured that his views of "Little Arnold Bennett," "The Shadowy Mr. Yeats," "George Moore the Mundane," are equally lively.

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INDEPENDENT OPINIONS

Our editorial of February 22, "The Women Who Save the Race," treating as it did a question of the most vital importance now and ever, called forth many letters of disapproval and commendation. A University of Chicago woman writes as follows:

Let the Kaiser promise them that there will be no more war and they will gladly bravely endure the pangs of widowed motherhood. But what woman is there who wants to bear a child, rear it to manhood, and then give him up as she did his father to satisfy the greed of a nation or an emperor? The Independent says that "there is less chance now than ever that a child born now should fall prey to militarism." Possibly this is so, but how can these women have this optimism—these women who are living in such terrible times—where the ambulances ooze blood as they rush by from battle field to hospital—what assurance is given them that their yet unborn babes will not be taken in the same way? So instead of the lesson of "War Brides" being false and immoral, I think it drives home to the people a poignant truth.

It seems to us that the writer of the above has, like the author of the drama, confused two very different things, the desirability of peace and the necessity of keeping up a high standard of the race whether we have peace or war. There will of course be no falling off in population altogether. The population of Europe is increasing even during the present terrible year, but there is great danger that the population of the next generation will be recruited from the incapable, the cowardly and the diseased, who are rejected from the army.

Of course no assurance can be given by the Kaiser or any one else that there will not be a war in the next generation, but we will be quite safe in saying that a babe born now would be more likely to die from being run over by an automobile or a railroad train or from the measles than by being killed in battle. In spite of this uncertainty women have been brave enough to continue the bearing of children, and we trust that they will not be lacking in such courage in the future.

An officer of the Ohio W. C. T. U. makes an equally irrelevant point:

It has long been a mystery to me how intelligent people could plead for a higher birth rate, when in every land there is a great army of the unemployed even in prosperous times, and millions living in degradation and poverty, a misery to themselves and a menace to society. There seems to be no place on earth for them. The great majority of them never should have been born.

I can readily see how employers seeking for cheap labor and nations depending on armies for their existence advocate more births; but how a man who stands for the highest and best in society can join in the demand passes my comprehension. From my standpoint the great enemies of the race are the people who urge the young to get married and have families, without regard to whether they are fit to become parents or able to provide for their needs after they are born.

This system has flooded the world with incompetents and demands every rightful effort to abolish it.

The hope of the world is the people who have the wisdom and courage to stand for *quality* and not quantity of births. No nation can afford to sacrifice its true manhood for its life; better go down, and on its ruins will rise a higher and greater

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nation, for in God's economy it is men and women that count.

As men and women become more intelligent and humane, the birth rate will decline. They will not bring children into existence that they cannot properly care for and for whom society makes no provision.

This objection arises from a misconception of the editorial. It was because we felt so strongly the injury to the race due to the war which sacrifices its best and bravest that we felt the need that women should do what they could do to repair what otherwise would be an irreparable loss to humanity. We were considering entirely the question of quality and not at all the matter of numbers. No doubt there will be just as many people in the world within the next generation as if there had been no war, but certainly they will not be of such high grade. This argument of ours has been elaborated and proved by other pacifists, such as President David Starr Jordan in his "The Human Harvest." Our own loss from the Civil War would have been much greater if it had not been for the "war brides" on both sides of the conflict. Those who have known some of these noble women will not be willing to join with those who sneer at them for their love and self-sacrifice.

The protests of other correspondents are based upon still greater misunderstanding of our point of view. If they will refer again to the editorial in question they will find that we did not advocate a higher birth rate or in any way favor loveless or forced marriages. As for the objection that children born under such distressing circumstances will turn out badly, we repeat that some of the most useful citizens of the United States are the sons of boys in blue or boys in gray who made their sweethearts wives just before they marched to the front or when they returned for a few weeks' furlough.

A Boston man sends us this comment:

In view of The Independent's leading editorial, denouncing the foolish play, "War Brides," I wonder what you would have to say concerning the Sunday lay-sermon of a Boston professional philosopher, as follows:

"I call for a women's peace party that shall really fight fight. Women should raise the threat of refusing motherhood rather than risk the bearing of children to furnish food for powder, at the behest of the crazy kings, the selfish plutocrats, the clumsy diplomats and the fanatical 'patriots' of the world. A boycott of mothers might be one effective deterrent of war."

Manifestly! Let the human race die out, and naturally wars of humankind would cease. For the plan would have to be universally adopted, since no possible mother could look ahead twenty years, the period which must elapse before her child could very well become a member of a training camp, and tell whether it would be a time of peace or war.

This is the matter in a nutshell. There are two ways of destroying a nation. One is to kill off all the men. The other is to persuade all the women not to have children. The second process is slower but just as fatal as the first. And it is just as wicked to destroy a nation by the second as by the first.

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HENRY C. KNOX, Secretary

AMERICAN BRAKE SHOE & FOUNDRY CO.
Common Stock Dividend.
New York, March 9, 1915.
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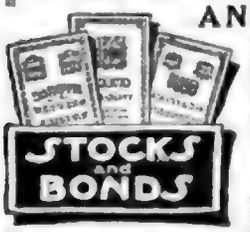
OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY
26th St. and 11th Av., N. Y. C., March 10, 1915.
The Board of Directors of Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the Preferred Stock, and also a quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share upon the Common Stock of the Company, both payable at this office on April 15th, 1915, to the Preferred and Common Stockholders of record at the close of business on March 31st, 1915.
W. G. McCUNE, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
Dividend No. 63.
A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 26, 1915.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THRIFTY MEN AND WOMEN



who save a little every month can now secure the rudiments of investment securities listed on the N. Y. Stock Exchange, from one share up, paying for them in convenient monthly instalments under our plan of

Partial Payment Purchases

receiving the dividends or interest while paying. Securities may be sold when ever desired to take advantage of the investment. We have prepared a list of many standard stocks which, because of the European war, are below their NORMAL level and yield a most attractive income. Write for this list and

Free Booklet C.9 on "Partial Payments"

Sheldon, Morgan & Co. 42 Broadway New York City
Members New York Stock Exchange

THE MARKET PLACE

FOREIGN LOANS AND GOLD

A Swiss Government loan of $15,000,000 was placed, last week, in the New York market without any difficulty. The bonds, or notes, which bear an interest rate of five per cent and are for terms of one, three or five years, were readily sold at prices ranging between ninety-five and ninety-nine. It is understood that the money will remain in this country and be expended here for supplies of various kinds, or be used in part to meet debts already contracted. Switzerland can borrow at home at a lower rate, but the balance of trade, with respect to the United States, is against her, and the condition of the international exchange market makes it expedient for her to negotiate this loan.

Switzerland is a neutral nation. We are now lending to belligerents as well as to neutrals. Several banking houses in New York are inviting and receiving subscriptions to the new German war loan, the securities of which bear interest at the rate of five per cent and are sold here at about 98½. It will be recalled that our Government some months ago prevented the issue of a French loan in New York by expressing its objections to the bankers concerned. Such an issue was regarded at Washington as something closely resembling a violation of neutrality. So far as can be learned, our Government has not opposed the marketing of this German loan, and the change in its attitude has caused some surprize. It is expected by the bankers that subscriptions here will amount to $50,000,000.

Loans procured here in various ways by foreign governments since the beginning of the war exceed $100,000,000, but the greater part of the money has remained here, to be expended for supplies. Canadian borrowings, mainly provincial or municipal, amount to about $40,000,000. Russia has established a credit of $25,000,000, and there are agreements for other large credits between bankers abroad and bankers on this side of the Atlantic. Our debtors abroad strive to avoid the shipment of gold for discharge of their obligations.

But gold has been received in recent weeks. The amount imported since January 1, with what is on the way or has been engaged, exceeds $22,000,000. Much of this has come from Japan and Canada. There is a trade balance against Japan. Gold crost the Atlantic last week for the first time since the early days of the war. On an American ship $750,000 was brought from England. When we recall the attempted voyage of the German steamship "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," not long after the war began, the great change in conditions is seen. That ship was carrying $10,000,000 in gold to discharge in part our obligations abroad. She did not reach the other side, but was driven back to our coast and interned at Bar Harbor. Since that venture there has been no direct transatlantic shipment of gold, until last week, and now the precious metal is moving the other way. We are no longer trying to pay our debts in Europe, but Europe is striving to pay the large sum she owes to us without parting with her gold.

An impression has prevailed that European owners of our securities were selling large quantities of them here. This is not confirmed by a recent report of the Steel Corporation, which shows that since the beginning of the war the foreign holdings of the company's shares have been reduced by the sale of only 84,558, out of a total of 1,587,079. Incidentally this shows that stock having a par value of $158,000,000 in only one of our companies was held abroad. Some estimate the entire quantity held there at more than $4,000,000,000. As a rule, probably foreign investors have not sold their American securities unless their urgent needs compelled them to do so. For a time, however, there was active selling in New York by foreign traders, because the New York market was the best in the world.

NEW YORK'S BOND SALE

Those who watch the course of the money market are accustomed to study carefully the borrowings of the State of New York. Last week the state borrowed $27,000,000 by selling bonds having that value at par. The money is to be used for the barge canal and its terminals, and for highway improvements. A year ago, when $51,000,000 of bonds were sold, the state gave an interest rate of 4½ per cent on the bonds, but the rate on last week's issue is only 4¼. The term is fifty years for $22,000,000, and thirty years for the remaining $5,000,000.

The price realized was unexpectedly high, and the volume of bids was large, amounting to nearly $100,000,000. All of the bonds were awarded to a group or syndicate composed of Harris, Forbes & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, the National City Bank, and White, Weld & Co., whose bid—for the entire issue—was 103.459. This gave the state a premium of $933,000. At the sale price, the investment return is about 4.08 per cent. From the state's point of view this is much more favorable than the sale in January a year ago, when the price (1.07¼, for bonds at the higher rate of 4½ per cent) gave an investment yield of 4.21 per cent. From 1909 to 1913 the interest rate of New York's bond issues was four per cent; for a short time thereafter it was 4½, and now it has been reduced

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to 4¼. The bonds sold last week were promptly offered to the public at prices which give the syndicate a small profit. There have been large purchases, and the success of the issue has stimulated investment and trading in the municipal bonds that are on the market. The officers of the State Government regard the reception of the issue with much satisfaction, and to financiers generally it is an indication of favorable conditions.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT

The national Treasury's deficit for the current fiscal year is, at the present time, about $105,000,000. At the corresponding date one year ago it was $50,000,000. Returns for February are not encouraging. The shortage in that month was $12,500,000, which shows that the Government was running behind at the rate of $150,000,000 a year. Treasury officers are looking forward to the income taxes which are to be received in July, but estimates of the total to be collected have recently been reduced from the $80,000,000 expected some time ago. The deficit would be greater by $12,000,000 if we had not sold two warships to Greece for that sum. The condition of business and manufactures will affect the income taxes.

Congress could not be induced to impose new taxes or to regulate its appropriations in accord with the "simplicity and economy" which the members of the majority had advocated in the national platform of their party. An example of the shortcomings of Congress is seen in its failure to pass a Post Office Appropriation bill. By joint resolution the appropriations of the current year were continued for an additional year. Congress thus failed to make provision for a normal annual increase of eight per cent in postal expenditures, or for an increase of cost which it had ordered by special legislation. It had increased the pay of rural delivery carriers, but the sum allowed for the rural delivery service remains unchanged. For this reason and for others the department is now planning economies which may not be satisfactory to postal employees. Adequate provision for the department would have required an increase of the appropriation, it is true, but there might have been reductions of other appropriations that were passed and approved.

Full time has been resumed in the Lake Superior copper mines, altho all of the men laid off in September are not yet employed. The district is now producing ninety per cent of its normal output.

The following dividends are announced:

American Car & Foundry Company, preferred, 1¾ per cent; common, ½ per cent, both payable April 1.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Company, preferred, quarterly, 2 per cent; common, quarterly, 1¾ per cent, both payable March 31.

La Rose Consolidated Mines Company, quarterly, 1 per cent, payable April 20.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, common, extra, 4 per cent, payable April 1.

Otis Elevator Company, preferred, quarterly, $1.50 per share; common, quarterly, $1.25 per share, both payable April 15.

United Fruit Company, quarterly, 2 per cent, payable April 15.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK NEW YORK

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The American Exchange National Bank

NEW YORK

(Comptroller's Call, March 4th, 1915)

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans, Discounts and Investments	$57,465,002.52	Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
U. S. Bonds and Other Securities to secure Circulation and Postal Savings Deposits	6,634,480.94	Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits	5,123,807.20
Due from Banks, Bankers and Trust Co's	1,453,957.49	Circulation	3,683,000.00
5% Redemption Fund	184,500.00	Time Acceptances	1,415,600.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	52,000.00	Letters of Credit	39,455.80
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	5,861,121.14	Deposits	71,773,948.88
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	15,384,749.79		
	$87,035,811.88		$87,035,811.88

GROWTH

(Without Consolidation)

AVERAGE DEPOSITS COMPTROLLERS CALLS

1900	$30,523,685.36
1903	30,683,281.01
1906	33,952,874.08
1909	35,952,933.98
1912	52,947,300.38
1914	65,330,722.30

A COMMERCIAL BANK

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. BARRETT
WALTER H. BENNETT
LEWIS L. CLARKE
R. FULTON CUTTING
WILLIAM P. DIXON
PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN
ROWLAND G. HAZARD
EDWARD C. PLATT
CLAUS A. SPRECKELS
JOHN T. TERRY
ELBRIDGE GERRY SNOW

OFFICERS

LEWIS L. CLARKE, President
WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-Prest. GEORGE C. HAIGH, Vice-Prest.
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier
A. K. de GUISCARD, Asst. Cashier
HUGH S. McCLURE, Asst. Cashier
ELBERT A. BENNETT, Asst. Cashier
WALTER B. TALLMAN, Asst. Cashier

Accounts Invited Foreign Exchange
Commercial Letters of Credit

January 1, 1915

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,109.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.99
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.99
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

1850 THE 1915

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.

In the City of New York Issues Guaranteed Contracts

JOHN P. MUNN, M.D., *President*

FINANCE COMMITTEE

CLARENCE H. KELSEY
Pres. Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

WILLIAM H. PORTER, *Banker*

EDWARD TOWNSEND
Pres. Importers and Traders Nat. Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this Company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, a renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, New York City.

GET THE SAVING HABIT

The habit of saving has been the salvation of many a man. It increases his self-respect and makes him a more useful member of society. If a man has no one but himself to provide for he may be concerned simply in accumulating a sufficient sum to support him in his old age. This can best be effected by purchasing an annuity as issued by the Home Life Insurance Company of New York. This will yield a much larger income than can be obtained from any other absolutely secure investment. For a sample policy write to

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Geo. E. Ide, President.
256 BROADWAY NEW YORK

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY

Statement of condition March 4, 1915:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$1,441,622.85
U. S. bonds	50,000.00
Stocks and bonds	319,814.35
Banking house and fixtures	155,421.33
Other real estate	6,934.35
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	133,758.67
Due from banks	327,670.23
Cash	279,067.50
	$2,714,289.28

LIABILITIES

Capital	$250,000.00
Surplus and profits	59,757.56
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	2,125,902.14
Bills payable	225,000.00
Acceptances under letters of credit	5,629.58
	$2,714,289.28

OFFICERS:

VINCENT LOESER, President
OSCAR STINER, Vice-Pres.
GEO. E. HOYER, Cashier
H. V. E. TERHUNE, Asst. Cashier

INSURANCE

CONDUCTED BY W. E. UNDERWOOD

PHYSICAL DETERIORATION

The aggregate annual deaths in the United States from organic diseases of the kidneys and urinary system and of the heart and circulatory system total 410,000, according to statistics compiled by Elmer E. Rittenhouse, president of the Life Extension Institute. In a recent address before the Academy of Medicine in New York City Mr. Rittenhouse said that because we know that at least eighty per cent of the mortality due to these causes is postponable—if the scientific knowledge we already possess is applied—that we are wholly warranted in believing this execessive waste of productivity will be checked. It is evident from the observations he made that American prodigality in this matter surpasses that of other comparative civilizations. The threatened decline in our national vitality shadowed forth by the figures astonishes not only the general public but many professional men, educators, philanthropists and other investigators and students of human affairs.

It is amazing to learn that in a period of thirty-seven years the mortality due to the causes mentioned increased eighty-six per cent in Massachusetts and ninety-four per cent in fifteen American cities. The advance in ten registration states was nineteen per cent in ten years. The reverse is true of England, Wales, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, France and several other countries.

It is of interest to all beyond the age of forty to know that the *general* death rate for all ages upward has been and is steadily increasing. Evidence of this pressure, says Mr. Rittenhouse, is also found in the report of the New York City health department, "indicating that the expectancy of life has decreased above age forty in the past thirty years." In contrast with our unfavorable tendencies a decrease in the general mortality is shown by England, Wales, Prussia and the other European countries named above.

To what causes is our deterioration due? Many, according to Mr. Rittenhouse; among them, alcohol, tobacco, use of drugs, alleged increase in the diseases of vice, perhaps the "melting pot"—the process of assimilating the working classes from foreign countries. "But," says Mr. Rittenhouse, "if the actual facts were known, I am sure we would find that the broad theory of lack of adjustment to the extraordinary changes in living habits, which have occurred in recent years, is the correct answer." He then particularizes, briefly:

"The most important of these changes in our methods of living has resulted from the extraordinary prosperity that has prevailed during the last two generations. The march of progress has literally become a stampede, bringing with it nerve-strain that must be reflected in the death rate. The increase in wealth has brought increased comforts, luxuries, and very greatly enlarged the proportion of people engaged in sedentary occupations.

"The excessive life-strain, due to these changes, has been described by the general term 'strenuous life.' A better term is the intemperate life; that is, intemperate eating, drinking, working and playing. This is the common answer as to the cause of the high mortality from organic disease; and it seems most reasonable.

"There is one important factor not always included in this answer, the influence of which is overlooked by many people, and that is, the extraordinary decline in physical activity in a very large portion of the population. The high-tension class is but a small minority. The vast majority of Americans are not putting an excessive physical or mental strain on their vitality from undue activity."

The Governor of Connecticut has approved the bill authorizing the Aetna Life Insurance Company to increase its capital to $10,000,000.

Following an examination of the West Coast Life Insurance Company of San Francisco, the Insurance Department of California has turned the report over to the grand jury. It is intimated that the company has been operating during the past three years on a fictitious financial showing.

Kansas is again endeavoring to organize and sustain a fire insurance company of its own. The charter of the Central States Fire Insurance Company of Wichita, with $250,000 capital, is announced. The Shawnee Fire Insurance Company of Topeka, which failed several years ago, was the latest effort in that direction there.

Interests in control of the United States branch of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company are organizing the Safeguard Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $300,000. The company will do a general fire insurance business thruout the United States.

The Missouri Senate evinces a disposition to obstruct the enactment of the progressive insurance legislation recommended in the report of the State Commission and favorably regarded by the lower house. The Senate is inclined toward the adoption of reactionary amendments. It has, in addition, appointed a committee to investigate and report on the practicability of state insurance.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, through the American Social Hygiene Association, has offered a prize of $1000 for the best original pamphlet on Social Hygiene for adolescents between the ages of twelve and sixteen years. Manuscripts should not exceed 3500 words, must be in English and must not have been previously published. The contest will close July 31, 1915. Full particulars may be secured from the American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West Fortieth street, New York City.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE IMPORTERS & TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1915:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$27,186,851.60
Overdrafts	4.54
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	50,000.00
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded)	99,500.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks), including premiums on same	267,501.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank ($450,000.00) less amount unpaid ($300,000.00)	150,000.00
Banking house	700,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	1,385,925.28
Due from banks and bankers	1,608,202.42
Outside checks and other cash items, $85,062.59; fractional currency, nickels and cents, $3,290.00	88,352.59
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	19,638.83
Exchanges for Clearing House	935,889.71
Notes of other national banks	50,765.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Specie	1,805,400.00
Legal tender notes	1,681,120.00
Redemption fund with U. S Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	105,000.00
Total	$36,735,650.97

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$1,747,537.23	
Reserved for taxes	21,300.50	
	$1,768,837.73	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	115,464.32	
		1,653,373.41
Circulating notes, less amount on hand and in treasury for redemption or in transit		50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6)		13,332,049.05
Dividends unpaid		4,249.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		12,706,863.44
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		618,000.00
Certified checks		237,838.70
Cashier's checks outstanding		52,302.83
United States deposits		1,000.00
State, county or other municipal deposits secured by Item 8 of "Resources"		49,296.54
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		525,000.00
State bank circulation outstanding		5,678.00
Total		$36,735,650.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, EDWARD TOWNSEND, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, President

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of March, 1915.

CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public, 2,650, N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:

I. D. FLETCHER,
JAS. W. LANE,
CHAS. F. BASSETT, } Directors

The First National Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 4, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$2,981,067.61
Securities	1,449,835.74
Banking house and safe deposit vaults	158,000.00
Cash and due from banks	1,229,644.88
	$5,818,548.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	180,853.24
Circulation	300,000.00
Deposits	4,537,694.99
	$5,818,548.23

Joseph Huber, President; John W. Weber, Vice-Pres.; William S. Irish, Vice-Pres. & Cashier; Ansel P. Verity, Asst. Cashier.

PEBBLES

"Father, I think it only fair to tell you that I need $50. I'd rather owe it to you than to some outsider."—*Century.*

"Did you hear about the terrible fright Bobby got on the day of his wedding?"

"No, but I was at the church and saw her."—*Life.*

Lady Bountiful (to dry-goods clerk)—Have you any nice warm underclothing?

New Assistant—Oh, yes, miss, thank you.—*London Opinion.*

"My wife says that she is going to buy cheaper hats and save money."

"Ah, I see; reducing her overhead expenses."—*Cornell Widow.*

"Well, we have exhausted reason, logic, common sense, and justice. What more can we do?"

"I guess we'll simply have to go to law."—*Life.*

First Figure—Are you a pillar of the church?

Second Figure—No, I'm a flying buttress—I support it from the outside.—*Yale Record.*

Movie Operator—What shall I do with this film? There is a tear in it that cuts right thru the hero's nose!

Clever Manager—Ha! just the thing! Bill it as a feature in two parts.—*Sun Dial.*

Yankee—If some one were so ill-advised as to call you a liar, colonel, in what light would you regard the act?

Kentucky Colonel—I would regard it simply as a form of suicide, sah.—*Dallas News.*

"I am sorry, but I advertised for a Scandinavian cook," said Mrs. White. "Lawd sake!" replied Paralysia Pearl Waddles. "What diffunce do it make what a lady's 'ligion am, dess so's she kin cook?"—*Judge.*

"I wish Ingomar to think only of me."

"I would not distract his thoughts too much from business, my dear," counseled her mother. "Remember, you will need a great many expensive things."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Mary's godmother is an estimable woman, but in Mary's scale of affection she ranks inconspicuously.

"Of course I love God first of all," Mary said in reply to her aunt's question. "You have to do that—anyway you have to say so. Then I love my father and my mother, and my sister and brother. Then you, aunty. You wouldn't expect to come before my very own family, of course."

She went on with her sequence of affection. At last aunty interrupted:

"But don't you love your godmother?"

"Oh, yes, I love her. I love her, but she comes at the very, very end of the list—the last one. And in between—in between, are *quite a good many dogs.*"—*New York Evening Post.*

SINGULAR DISAPPEARANCE

Particulars wanted of a medium-sized gentleman with a silver tongue and a pointed beard, partly bald, with a dome-shaped head and blue eyes. Was last seen coming out of the Adelphi Theater, London. Was well known at one time, many people now claim a speaking acquaintance with him, but upon investigation their claims are almost invariably proved to be false. Is not a college man and is uneducated; particularly poor speller; not used to the best society; has had trouble with his wife; was at one time in the real estate business; could not write on the typewriter, and is thought by many to have employed a man named Bacon to do his work; was fond of scenery, but used it scarce at all; liked to dress up boys in women's clothes to deceive the public; had few morals, and was loved entirely by disreputable people. Traces of him have been discovered in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and even in Boston. Answers to the name of William Shakespeare.—*Life.*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

at City of New York in the State of New York, at the close of business March 4, 1915:

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$7,628,848.85
Overdrafts, secured	400.02
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value) $500,000	495,000.00
U. S. bonds deposited to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	1,000.00
Other bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	101,640.00
Other bonds pledged to secure postal savings	376,360.00
Bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (U. S. postal savings excluded)	245,000.00
Other bonds, securities, etc., owned unpledged (other than stocks) including premiums on same	672,514.61
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank ($96,000.00), less amount unpaid ($64,000)	32,000.00
All other stocks, including premium on same	4,475.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	662,717.25
Due from other banks and bankers	439,049.53
Outside checks and other cash items, $148.11; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $3,694.47	3,842.58
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	24,335.74
Exchanges for Clearing House	259,687.49
Notes of other national banks	21,445.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Specie	922,474.05
Legal tender notes	216,950.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	25,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	82,000.00
Total	$12,214,740.12

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits	$216,666.00	
Reserved for taxes, internal revenue	255.97	
Reserved for interest accrued payable	1,100.66	
	$218,023.23	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	41,124.70	
		176,898.53
Circulating notes ($500,000.00) less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit ($4,500.00)		495,500.00
Due to banks and bankers		4,433,044.17
Dividends unpaid		207.00
Demand deposits:		
Individual deposits subject to check		4,730,343.40
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		25,650.00
Certified checks		119,722.18
Cashier's checks outstanding		30,734.96
United States deposits		92,179.88
Postal savings deposits		346,460.00
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by bonds, securities, etc., pledged as collateral		82,000.00
Time deposits:		
Certificates of deposits due on or after 30 days		82,000.00
Total		$12,214,740.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. V. GAMBIER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1915.

JOHN P. LAIRD, Notary Public,
N. Y. Co., No. 2,104.

Correct—Attest:

LORENZO BENEDICT,
H. D. KOUNTZE,
GEO. A. GRAHAM, } Directors

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A Number of Things

by

Edwin E. Slosson

I had been working all the afternoon in the big reading room of the city library until the daylight had become so dim that I could not read another word. I snapped the electric lamp over the table, but evidently the time had not come, according to calendar and clock, to turn on the juice.* My eyes were weary, anyway, so I stacked up my books, stuck a reserve card on them and went out to get something to eat. As I came out between the stony lions I saw across the street the sign

LIBRARY LUNCHROOM
DEWEY SYSTEM

"Just the thing," I thought, and entering took my seat at a vacant table. In the course of human events a waiter came around and asked for my "order slip." "You haven't given me anything to order from," I replied indignantly. He looked down at me with the cold contempt always felt for the uninitiate and said, "Menu catalog room on the right of the entrance."

Meekly I crost the hall and found myself in a room surrounded by cases of little drawers neatly numbered. I saw I was in for something new, but under such circumstances he who hesitates is lost, so I walked with a firm and confident step to one of the cases and pulled out the first drawer to hand. It was labeled "11400 Articulata," and I found myself among the lobsters and shrimps and a lot of things that I did not know that anybody ever ate. I exchanged it for the drawer above, marked "11300 Mollusca," and ran over the cards "Ostrea edulis," "Venus mercenaria, *pseud.* quahaug," "Helix pomatia, *pseud.* escargots." No, not this time. I peeked into the next above, "11200 Radiata"; mostly guide cards, the rest not appetizing. Catching sight of "Bêche de mer, *see* Mott St. branch," I hastily closed the drawer and started to leave.

But as I passed the desk marked "Reference" the little lady playing solitaire with catalog cards looked up and asked, "Did you want something?"

"Yes, I want something to eat," I said shortly.

"What do you want to eat?" asked the patient, tired voice.

I thought this was a time to follow the advice of Emma McChesney, so I said, "Roast beef, plain."

"You will not be apt to find that under Invertebrata," said the attendant, turning to another case and pulling out a drawer without looking. "It is a very simple system when you understand it. Here it is, you see; 10000 Animal Foods, 12000 Vertebrata, 12471 Mammalia, Family Bovidæ, Genus Bos." And I looked on with awe while she wrote out the order slip and added the specifications in decimals, .2 mature, .07 sirloin, .004 roast, .0009 well done, S21 with brown gravy.

"Oh, yes, I see. Thank you," I replied eagerly, and to prove it I took another slip out of the tray on top and began digging potatoes out of the index. It was easy, Phanerogamia, Dicotyledonæ, Sympetalæ, Solanum tuberosum (here I narrowly missed getting a cigar instead, for it was on the next card), 23259.6FF, *i.e.* French fried. Elated at my success and interested in the game, I added mushrooms, Cryptogamia, Hymenomycetaceæ, Agaricus, 21347.24Z, and a pot of 23714.5B9, or in plain English, Camellia theifera, leaves, dried, English Breakfast, infusion, not decoction. Then returning to the dining room, filled with self-satisfaction in default of anything better, I handed my order slips to the waiter.

Fifteen minutes later he came back and said: "Head waiter wants to see you."

"Why doesn't he come then?" I asked.

"He don't come. You go to him," was the reply.

I went. The head waiter was an imposing personage with a long gray beard. As I approached his desk he looked at me as a floorwalker looks at a suspected shoplifter, then put me thru a catechism: "What's your name? Address? Profession? Are you a church member? Can you produce a certificate of character from your pastor? Have you a physician's prescription?"

Here I rebelled. "Why do you ask all these questions?" I demanded.

"Because you have ordered a Z dish," he answered. "All the dishes marked Z are poisonous and we have to be very careful to whom we give them."

"But I did not order poison," I said.

He held up my slip and pointed out the last item. "This calls for the Deadly Amanita. If you meant it for Agaricus campestris you should have written 21346.57."

I meekly made the correction, but I could not help inquiring: "Why do you keep poisonous foods at all?"

"Because we must have a complete stock. Such things exist. They can be eaten and if any one really wants them we must serve them. But we try to see to it that the immature and weak-minded do not get hold of them. We should have served it to you if you had insisted, but we would have watched to see that you did not eat too much and did not enjoy it."

I thanked him for saving me from dying of a misplaced decimal and returned to my seat, where in about twenty minutes the meal arrived. All went well until I came to pour out my tea when I discovered that the waiter had not brought any sugar. Calling his attention to the omission he said: "No slip for it."

I acknowledged the fault and asked him for the number.

"Menu catalog room on right of the entrance," he replied as before.

I made a dash for the vegetable section and soon was hot upon the trail as follows:

20000 Vegetable Kingdom
  28000 Carbohydrates
    26100 Monosaccharides
    26200 Disaccharides
      26250 Pentoses
      26260 Hexoses
        26264 Sucrose $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$
          d-glucose+d-fructose
  .1 pulverized
  .2 granulated
  .3 domino
  .4 cube
  .5 loaf
  .01 brown
  .02 yellow
  .03 white

This led directly to 26264.33, which I jotted down with a pencil, pens being barred, and then, with the providence born of experience, I took down the single drawer marked "Mineral Kingdom" and made out slips for 327.3 which is NaCl, fine, and for 314.7, which is H_2O, Croton, iced.

I got back to my table before the tea was quite cold and finished the meal without a mistake unless my omission at the end to hand the waiter any 384.6Ag might be counted such. As I settled for my order slips at the desk by the door I noticed that an extra item, 26904.2Mx, had been added. It evidently stood for some polysaccharide, which I was sure I had not eaten. There was no charge for it, but I had the curiosity to look up the card in the catalog. It read: "Toothpick, orange wood, round, double pointed, sealed in paper."

A ruler who appoints any man to an office, when there is in his dominions another man better qualified for it, sins against God and against the state.

So spake Mohammed. Would it not be well to get some pious Moslem to serve as Secretary of State? But on second thought is the Ottoman administration any better than our own, in spite of its having the Koran as a constitution?

I wonder what has become of that Australian film which was so popular a year ago, showing the horrors of a prospective Japanese invasion of Australia, the burning of cities, the massacre of innocents, etc. Is it still exhibited to wildly patriotic crowds in Sydney and Melbourne, or has the censor ordered its withdrawal until Germans are substituted for Japanese?

It is, to judge from the papers, apparently not incompatible with the laws of physics that two victories should occupy the same place at the same time.

*Yes, that's all right. Brander Matthews said we should say "juice" and he is a member of the Academy.

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The Independent

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN
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Conducted by Edward Earle Purinton

JUST A WORD

We venture to give to our readers a letter which we have just received from the Bishop of the Philippines, which indicates the appreciation of a highly distinguished reader.

Your number of The Independent comes just as a mail goes out. I want to send a line of congratulation and good wishes. I have read your first paper with interest and profit. Words wear out sometimes if they are overworked. "Efficiency" has lost its edge. The thing it stands for I embrace, but the symbol has been so abused that I wish we could get a new one to replace it. However, perhaps you can give "Efficiency" a new suit of clothes and make the word more respectable as a symbol!

Apropos of your subject there is a delicious Japanese proverb—"As a man who does not suffer from headache forgets his forehead, and a man who does not suffer from toothache forgets his teeth, so the upright man thinks not of himself." The truly efficient man is so much of a unit, so absorbed in his vocation, that the self-consciousness due to self-analysis which eats up strength is unknown to him. If a fellow does a thing well he is caught in the arms of a joy that takes his mind away from himself: if badly he becomes corroded by anxiety.

Good luck to you and do invent a new and sticking terminology for efficiency!

C. H. BRENT

STUDYING IMMIGRATION

The Committee for Immigrants in America, with headquarters in New York City, has started a quarterly, *The Immigrants in America Review*, for the discussion of all phases of the problem. The editor, Frances A. Kellor, outlines the policy to be advocated in this concise and comprehensive fashion:

1. Direct, expeditious and safe distribution of admitted aliens to destinations, with suitable train, terminal and transfer facilities and municipal facilities for directing immigrants within the city, comprizing the subject of *transportation*.

2. Security of employment and adequate, coördinated, regulated labor market organization thru which admitted aliens may find work, with equal opportunity to engage in occupations by which they may earn their living, comprizing the subject of *employment*.

3. Maintenance of American standards of living, by removal of discriminations in localities, housing, sanitation, overcrowding, rentals, and supplies, comprizing the subject of *standard of living*.

4. Opportunity for intelligent, safe investment of savings, with such information, organization and legislation as will accomplish this, including banking institutions, loan funds, agricultural colonies and workingmen's home projects, comprizing the subject of *savings and investments*.

5. Reduction of illiteracy and advancement of knowledge of the English language and civics, extension of public social facilities and industrial training, comprizing the subject of *education*.

6. Higher and more simplified standard of naturalization requirements, uniform state naturalization laws, simplification of processes and increase of facilities for naturalization and for coördination of educational requirements with educational facilities, constituting the subject of *naturalization*.

7. National coöperation in the care of public charges, increased facilities for locating deportable persons, and better coördination of state and national work, constituting the subject of *public charges*.

This is a well-planned program and we hope that the new review will do something toward accomplishing it.

RED CROSS CONTRIBUTIONS

The total amount contributed to the Red Cross Relief Fund thus far thru The Independent is $5882.37.

The following list covers the contributions hitherto unreported:

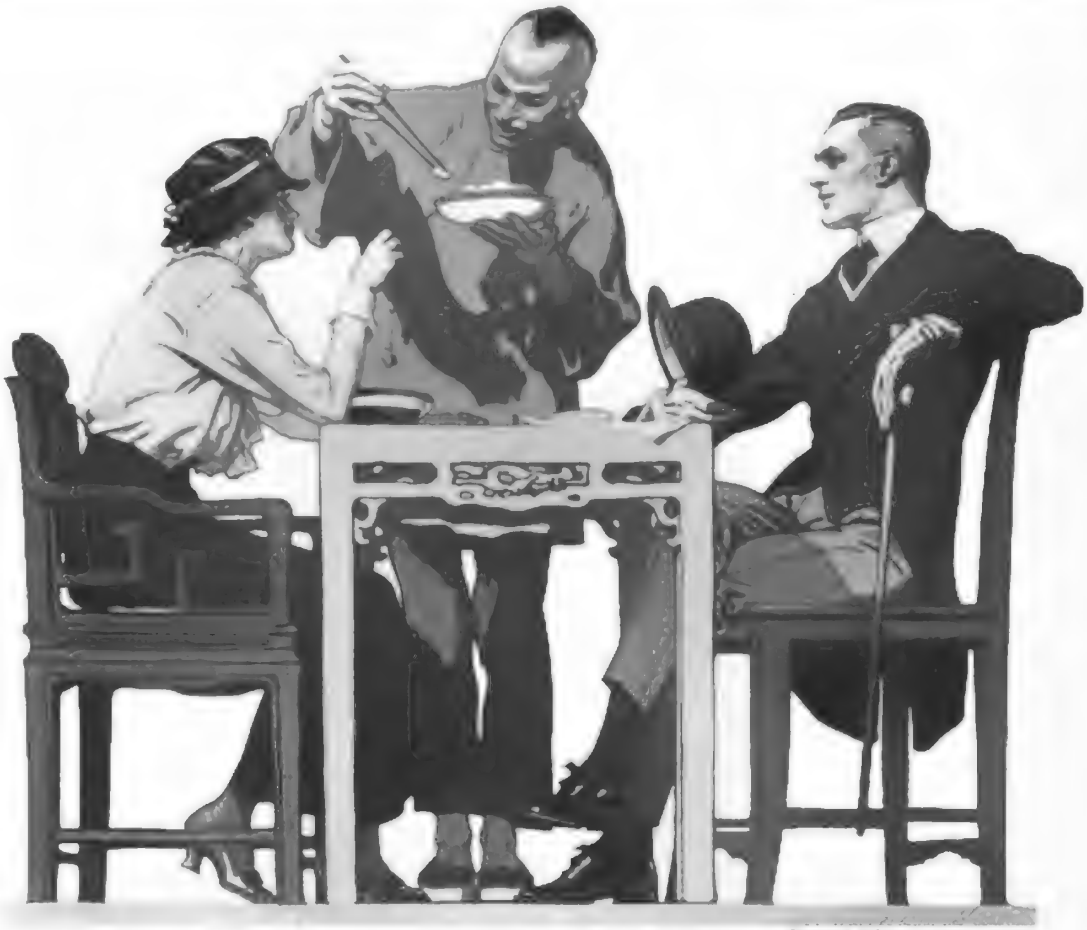
A Friend, Duluth, Minn., $3; A Friend, Gentry, Ark., $2; Class in Primary Dept. of Bible School of First Cong. Church, Walla Walla, Wash., $1; Miss Jonnie J. Edwards, Hookerton, N. C., $2; Miss Mattie E. Edwards, Hookerton, N. C., $2; Eugene S. Edwards, Hookerton, N. C., $4.75; Mary E. Elder, Baker, Ore., $5; Mrs. Josiah Jewitt, South Carver, Mass., $5; Mrs. H. T. Lawrence, Spiceland, Ind., $2; Eugene Maupin, Lentner, Mo., $2; W. K. N., West Alexander, Pa., $5; Marion Pryne, Orange, Cal., $2; Charles H. Price, Philadelphia, Pa., $2; Dora S. Secrane, Unga, Alaska, $5; The Parker Chautauqua Club, Armstrong Co., Pa., $2; Miss Martha E. Whited, Harrisburg, Pa. $5; Mrs. Willis Whited, Harrisburg, Pa., $2; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wilson, Pago Pago, Samoa, $5; Private L. A. Woolsey, Texas City, Tex., $2; Miss Grace D. Harding, Mansfield, Ohio, $2.

THE PASTURE

From the little book of arresting verses, *North of Boston*, by Robert Frost, shortly to be reviewed in The Independent, we take the foreword, not because it is typical of the book as a whole—there is too much grimness in Mr. Frost's New England for that to be true—but partly because it does suggest his method by its directness and simplicity, and chiefly because it is a delightful trifle and we like it:

I'm going out to clean the pasture spring;
I'll only stop to rake the leaves away
(And wait to watch the water clear, I may);
I shan't be gone long.—You come too.

I'm going out to fetch the little calf
That's standing by the mother. It's so young,
It totters when she licks it with her tongue.
I shan't be gone long.—You come too.



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Hart Schaffner & Marx

Chicago New York

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The Independent

VOLUME 81 MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1915 NUMBER 3460

A CONFERENCE OF THE NEUTRAL NATIONS

THE Great War has now been raging for eight months.

Four million men have been killed, crippled for life, wounded or stricken with disease.

Many men, women and children are now living in cellars, barns, chicken houses and dog kennels.

Children have been mutilated or starved to death.

Thousands of square miles of territory have been laid waste.

Nearly ten thousand million dollars have already been expended in the work of devastation. The war is costing fifty millions dollars a day for military expenses alone, taking no account of the loss due to the stoppage of business and industry.

And the war has not yet begun, says Lord Kitchener.

It now seems likely that the next few months will witness the most stupendous human holocaust known to history. Yet who dares prophesy that even then it will not end in a stalemate, such is the advantage of modern defense over offense.

In the face of this doom of civilization is the rest of the world to sit silent and supine waiting for the conflagration to devour itself? Almost anything is better than doing nothing. What is the duty of the United States? Are we or are we not our brother's keeper?

In the first issue of The Independent published after the war broke out we said:

> President Wilson should now invite all the governments of the world represented at the second Hague Conference, except those at war, to unite in a joint note to the belligerents in the name of civilization, looking to the settlement of the questions at issue and the restoration of peace.

The United States did not call the neutral nations together. Mr. Bryan was understood to believe that the neutrals in anything resembling a caucus could not go so far as the United States could go alone. Accordingly the United States offered mediation to the belligerents on its own responsibility. It was not accepted. Nothing further has been done along this line as far as is known.

CAN the neutrals then do nothing either individually or collectively?

At the recent Chicago Peace Conference—the first national peace conference to assemble in the world since the war began—a suggestion was made that is worth considering.

The platform of the Chicago conference suggests that the United States immediately call a conference of the neutral nations. This idea is, of course, not new. Not only have many unofficial voices united with The Independent in urging it, but bills have been introduced in the United States Senate by Mr. Newlands and Mr. La Follette asking the President to convoke a conference of the neutrals, and Venezuela has made a formal proposal to the same effect.

The two novel ideas in the Chicago platform are these:

1st. The Conference of Neutrals shall sit continuously until the war ends.

2nd. It shall make to the belligerents, from time to time, suggestions concerning such things as the amelioration of the conditions of war, the rights and duties of neutrals, the termination of hostilities, or the basis of a lasting peace, such suggestions to be in the nature of good advice and good offices and not formal mediation tho presumably leading to it.

Formal mediation implies a regularly organized conference of representatives of neutral nations before which representatives of the belligerents appear and present their respective demands in order that the conference, acting as a quasi-court, may attempt to reconcile the conflicting interests by suggesting bases for compromise. Mediation cannot go forward until the belligerents have agreed to it in principle. But there is no reason whatever why a Conference of Neutrals should not be organized without securing in advance the assent of the warring nations. Obviously no proposal that such a conference could make would be successful until it had been accepted by the interested nations; but that is quite a different thing from securing their coöperation in advance.

THE belligerents could not possibly object to such a conference, because the representatives of the powers at The Hague Conferences have recognized that efforts toward peace on the part of neutrals can never be considered offensive by either party at war.

Moreover any proposals emanating from such a conference would constitute the highest official utterance of that part of the world which still retains its reason. Consequently it would be likely to have a profound effect not only on the governments of the belligerents but on the public opinion of the entire world. Even if at first its proposals were rejected, they might eventually be accepted, and in the meantime the conference would be organized and ready to seize the first opportunity to propose formal mediation.

Such a course of action on the part of neutral nations at this time would be somewhat analogous to that in a labor dispute where representatives of the public use their good offices to get both sides together under some practical modus vivendi. Such a procedure has often settled industrial war. Why might it not be tried in the case of international war?

We may add that this suggestion of a continuous conference of neutrals repeatedly offering suggestions

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originated not with some statesman, international lawyer, or peace advocate, but with a young instructor of English in the University of Wisconsin, Miss Julia Grace Wales by name. Miss Wales laid her plan before the local Peace Society where it was enthusiastically adopted as "The Wisconsin Plan" and submitted to the Chicago Peace Conference by the Wisconsin delegates and there embodied in the Chicago platform.

We earnestly call the proposal of Miss Wales to the attention of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan.

WHEN HINDENBURG CASTLES

THERE is an old belief that chess is the game of generals and that the lessons of strategy may be learned by practise on the checkered board. Since *Wer ist's?* differs from the English *Who's Who* in not giving recreations in its biographical data we do not know whether Field Marshal von Hindenburg is a devotee of chess or of its modern form, *Kriegspiel*, but we may well believe it, for his favorite maneuver is one of the most effective moves of the game. So successful has it been that "the Hindenburg *rochade*," as the German newspapers call it, seems likely to become an established term in military science. The *rochade* is simply what our chess-players call "castling" and for those who are unfamiliar with the game it is sufficient to say that it consists of a sudden shift behind the frontal screen of pawns so that the weakest piece on the board, the king, is replaced by one of the strongest, the castle. This is very disconcerting to an opponent because it renders useless the forces he has brought to bear upon the former point of attack and obliges him to meet a new offensive from another quarter.

Three times in the present war has Hindenburg made this move on a grand scale and each time he has scored a victory again the Russians. His opponent, Grand Duke Nicholas, either does not understand the move or, what is more likely, cannot meet it quickly enough for lack of railroad facilities. But the Germans have a complete system of railroads paralleling the frontier from Tilsit to Cracow, and along these they can shift their troops from one end to the other of the five hundred mile line of battle while the screen of German troops established on the Russian side of the boundary conceals the movements of the army behind. The only indication that General von Hindenburg is preparing one of his famous *coups* is the sudden silence that falls on the eastern frontier. When Berlin's official bulletin says: "Nothing of importance to communicate today," the Russians must look out for something, but which way to look they can only guess.

Early in February, for instance, while the Russians were rejoicing over the repulse of the Germans before Warsaw there came the mysterious news that all communication with Dantzig by ship or rail, by telegraph or telephone, was cut off. Did this mean that an earthquake had swallowed up the city or that the Russian fleet had captured it? Otherwise why should this city on the Baltic far to the north of the scene of active fighting be affected? The next news we got was that the Russians had been driven from East Prussia. Then it was clear what had occurred. Hindenburg had castled.

Quietly withdrawing a large part of his troops from the Bzura River where the Russian forces had been massed in defense of Warsaw, he took them around by Thorn and Dantzig and surprized the enemy behind the Mazurian lakes by a simultaneous attack from the north and the south. It was, as Petrograd admits, only by miracle or accident that the Russian army in East Prussia escaped annihilation.

Last October Hindenburg had played the same trick by just the opposite movement. He had suffered a severe defeat in the forest of Augustowo, east of the East Prussian frontier. It might have been expected that he would either have brought up reinforcements to renew the attack or have stood on the defensive to protect East Prussia from invasion. But instead he shifted his troops from the left wing to the center and before the Russians knew it he was within gunshot of Warsaw.

But Grand Duke Nicholas quickly gathered his forces at this point and drove the Germans clear back to their country. Then General von Hindenburg countered by castling; this time by rushing Austrian and German troops from his right wing to the center. The Russians retreated more swiftly than they had advanced and the Germans established themselves on the Bzura River, where they still remain.

The significance of these maneuvers is simply that each party is using its strongest weapon. Russia has an exhaustless supply of men and can hold any point where they may be massed. Germany is short of men, but is trying to compensate by superior mobility. Neither side has gained a decisive victory, so in spite of its rapid fluctuations, the situation of the eastern frontier is so far very much the same as on the western, that is, a stalemate.

TOO MANY RELIGIONS

IT was a Frenchman who once made his jibe against the United States as the country which had a hundred religions and only one sauce. He underestimated the number with us of both sauces and religions, if by religions he meant, as we suppose, denominations. The list of religious bodies, with their statistics, compiled for this year by Dr. Henry K. Carroll, associate secretary of the Federal Council of Churches, embraces 169 religious bodies, large and small, but of these perhaps six or eight do not call themselves Christians or would not generally be thought of as such. Not less than 160 claim the Christian name, and of these 150 denominations are Protestant. To be sure, many of these have only the shadow of a name and are not worth the counting, such as the Yorker River Brethren, with only 423 members, and the Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian Baptists, famous for their name, with 781 members, and neither of them heard of since the religious census of 1906.

The total membership of all these Protestant Churches as given is about 24,000,000. They would make, if united, an imposing power, sufficient to control the policy and destinies of the country, for with them must be counted their non-communicant adherents, more than as many again. And yet further are to be added the nearly 14,000,000 Catholics, which includes the whole population over seven years of age.

But why are these 24,000,000 members of Protestant Churches not gathered into one body? Well, 17,438,862 of them are so gathered into the Federal Council of Churches, in which are represented thirty out of 150

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denominations. These thirty include all the larger bodies, with the exception of the Southern Baptists. That is, nearly three-fourths of the Protestant Church communicants in the country whether called evangelical or non-evangelical are already federated, and the others, 120 of them, are of the smaller and less influential class. They are largely of the extremist, "come-outer" sort, protesters against other Protestants, good Christians, doubtless, but peculiar if not uncomfortable. It would be amusing, if it were not pitiable, to find nine kinds of "Faith" associations, and only one with a thousand members; twelve sorts of Presbyterians; sixteen of Methodists, and twenty-one of Lutherans.

What should be done about it? First, the Federal Council of Churches should go out into the highways and hedges and compel these careless or recalcitrant or beggarly bodies to come by the dozen in to the feast; and they should batter the doors to get in. But still more, denominations should each peer about to discover with what other one it can incorporate itself, gaining and adding life thereby, grafted into a good olive tree, or, if not, how it can best by dying glorify God. It is not to the glory of God if there are 169 religions, so called, in the United States.

THE MOBILIZATION OF GERMAN WOMEN

THE war has swept away the chief argument against the admission of women to political and industrial equality in Germany. The opponents of woman's rights have been willing to admit that the bearing of children demanded as much courage as military service and even that it was as useful to the nation, but since it was an individual act it could not—in German estimation—rank with the organized activities of men. So long as women showed themselves deficient in the ability to organize and coöperate they could not claim membership in the supreme organization, the state.

But now the women have demonstrated that they can equal the other sex in what the Germans regard as the highest attainment of *Kultur*. Their success in forming and managing an association of varied activities and national scope is in some respects a more remarkable feat than the mobilization of the German army, for it was effected without compulsion or previous training. On the morning of the day when Germany declared war against Russia Dr. Gertrud Bäumer, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, issued a call for the mobilization of German women for social service. The Federation itself includes half a million members and with it are associated all the philanthropic and relief organizations of the country as well as an army of other women all working under the general direction of the *Nationale Frauendienst*. It corresponds somewhat to the Ladies' Aid Society of our Civil War but has a wider range. While one branch is working with the Red Cross and another caring for the comfort of the soldiers in the field, the chief duty assumed is looking after the homes deprived—perhaps forever—of the breadwinner. Here are women and children, sometimes sick and often helpless, thrown suddenly upon their own resources when industry is paralyzed and times are hardest. Self-supporting women were deprived of employment and the singers and actresses were harder to place than the discharged factory girls and housemaids. During the first months the volunteer visitors in Berlin made personal investigations of 255,000 cases and in October the twenty-three relief committees distributed 100,000 bread tickets, 56,000 milk tickets and 300,000 meal tickets to the needy of the capital.

One of the most valuable forms of social service has been the establishment of cooking schools in various quarters of the cities, where free instruction has been given to housewives in the preparation of cheap and nutritious foods, in the use of the fireless cooker and in making bread twenty per cent potatoes and cooking according to the Government War Cook Book. In the National Women's Service the same spirit of unity has been displayed as in Germany otherwise and for the first time in the history of the country rich and poor, bourgeois and socialist, churchly and worldly, worked together in a common cause. Let us hope that when peace comes the German women will not forget what they have learned to do and that the German men will remember it, too.

THE LARGER AMERICA

THERE came on the wires the other day the report that Villa—or was it some other one of the fighting chiefs that are distracting poor Mexico?—was planning to set up an independent government in north Mexico, a secession, and leave the capital and the richer and more populous south to the Carranzists and Zapatists, or whatever the factions may be that will carry on the fight. Indeed, the papers had a map to show how the dividing line would run. It may be all nonsense, perhaps not; but could one help thinking about it?

Mexico had one such division, or secession, in the Alamo time, and it worked happily for the people. To be sure, we helped the Texans, for they wanted to come under our wing, and they needed our help, and in those days we wanted more land for slavery, something we are ashamed of now. Now we have no wish to intervene with a single soldier to help either or any faction, not even if the leaders, looking at Texas and at the other states that were then Mexican, should offer annexation as the price of aid. Tho we know it would be a blest thing for them to join their future with ours, they must come, if at all, of their own free will and initiative, not seduced by us.

But think what this long Mexican revolution means. Mexico is not free. She is a land of peons and slaves. Because peons and slaves they are poor and ignorant and dissatisfied and all poisoned with sedition. There are 13,000,000 Mexicans, and 7000 men own nearly all the land. One man owns over 30,000,000 acres. That is the condition which caused the French Revolution, when by a most beneficent act of violence the feudal and ecclesiastical estates were confiscated and divided among the people. In a different way the lands in the states from California to Texas that were once Mexican have been portioned out to settlers and we have no more peons there. Not unless Villa, or any one else that should lead a possible North Mexico, shall find some way to break up the feudalism of Sonora and Chihauhua and Coahuila can there be peace, or ought there to be peace, to that distracted land. Nor does it need French confiscation. In a peaceful way, and by an act of Parliament, the vast estates of Ireland are passing into the ownership of those who were tenants, and Señor Zeferino Domingally,

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an intelligent Mexican landholder, is now in this country asking the sympathy of our people for such an effort to answer "the cry of the peon for land and liberty."

Why should not the American people have an intense compassion for the pitiable condition of poor, distracted Mexico, as well as for Belgium and France and Germany and Austria? Perhaps the way of relief may come thru division, possibly followed by annexation; but Heaven forbid that it be by another Mexican war. We are better-minded than we were then. And yet we cannot help remembering that treaties and federation are good, but union is better. Do we dream when we anticipate the time when, not by annexation, but by some future organic act in equal agreement, all of North America from Panama to the Pole shall embrace one united people, ruled by and for the people, sufficient in themselves, fearing none, feared by none, forgetting all names and all pride of race in the one common name, *American*, one commonwealth for the common weal? Is it a dream? Then let us dream till the dream comes true. It may be far off, but to that the higher statesmanship will look, as it looks for one *Bund* for all Europe, when armies and navies shall cease to be.

OUR DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

IN an address before Harvard students some time ago Mr. Curtis Guild told some of the infelicities of our diplomatic service as he learned of them during two years while Ambassador at St. Petersburg, now Petrograd. One of the least of them was that our Congress allows only beggarly salaries for the service, and does not even yet generally supply the residence, so that he had to hire a house near a police station, while Spain supplied its Ambassador with a worthy residence on a worthy avenue.

But the chief blunder of our Government is a much worse one and Mr. Guild made it clear what it is. We make our diplomatic posts prizes for political service, paying in honors for service to the party instead of securing the best men to serve the country. Foreign affairs should recognize no party.

The United States is the only supposedly civilized country which changes its Ministers and Ambassadors with every change of administration. The custom is, to find the best rich man possible, who has helped the party, and who can afford to pay handsomely for the honor by spending two or three times as much as the salary paid him. They are likely to be good business men, able to do admirably in helping sufferers in case of earthquake or war, but quite ignorant of diplomatic business. Indeed we are never sure that a Secretary of State will know anything about statesmanship. What would a merchant think of sending a commercial agent to Germany who could not talk German or to France who could not talk French? And yet we send men to do the most important business of the nation who do not know the language of the country they go to. No man ought to be our representative abroad who cannot speak three or four different languages, and particularly the language of the country to which he is sent.

Then he must have time to get acquainted with the country itself and with its statesmen, and particularly with the representatives of other countries. This cannot be if the office is a political one. We are now learning that the consular business must not be political, but must have a stable tenure. Much more should this be true of the diplomatic service on which good relations must depend so as to maintain peace and avoid war.

Diplomacy should allow a career. It should require a careful training with transfer from the lower secretaryships to the highest positions for the most competent. We have had some admirable Ambassadors abroad, but they succeeded best at a time when the position was more ornamental than it is coming to be now. We have more international business than we had before we entered into world politics. American interests are much wider than they were, and of all nations we ought to be most influential in securing and prescribing terms and treaties of peace. Do we find it to our profit to take our foreign trade out of politics, and shall we make our international relations the football of party success? Shall we train our consuls whose business is trade, and not give experience and training to our diplomats? Let us think of it.

Writing letters to a princess is a task that a good many American youngsters who write other letters under violent protest would willingly undertake. The Belgian Relief Fund Committee, at 10 Bridge Street, New York, invites American children to fill an "Easter Argosy" with food for Belgian babies and with their own particular messages to Princess Marie Jose, the pretty little nine year old daughter of King Albert. Marie Jose may perhaps be pleased to get the twenty-word letters, but the Belgian babies and their mothers will surely be saved from starvation by the food.

Probably nothing that the United States can say will effect much change in the blockade policies of either Germany or Great Britain. The conflict is too bitter for that. But whatever protests we feel called upon to make will prepare the way for pressing American claims for compensation when the war is over. Thus it has been in every war. The fighters have often hurt the "innocent bystander." And when the fight is over, the "innocent bystander" has sent in his bill.

The National Child Labor bill passed the House by an overwhelming majority, was favorably reported by the Senate committee—and was kept from a vote in the last hours of the session by the objection of one man. The next Congress should see it become law in spite of the efforts of those men who consider the making of cotton cloth a more important industry than the making of men and women.

Thousands of women have promptly responded to the call of the British Government for volunteers to take the place in various industries of workmen who are needed in the army. Why not try letting women take the place of the soldiers at the polls as well? Or is voting so much more a masculine accomplishment than work?

The origin of the word "jitney," which seems to mean a five-cent piece, is lost in obscurity. But the "jitney," meaning a bus with a five-cent fare, is rapidly becoming a very definite reality in many American cities. It is making many a so-called public service corporation sit up and take notice.

An article in the January number of *The British Review* entitled "The True History of the War," has had eighteen passages excised by the censor. What is left may be "the truth," but it is evidently not "the whole truth."

Altho the soldiers in Europe have converted their swords into spades and their spears into pick-axes the millennium is not yet come.

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THE STORY OF THE WEEK

THE GREAT WAR

March 15—German cruiser "Dresden" attacked in harbor of Chilean island of Juan Fernandez by three British warships and blown up by her commander. Russians capture eastern defenses of Przemysl.

March 16—British and Germans fighting over St. Eloi near Ypres. Zeppelins drop bombs on Calais.

March 17—French battleship "Bouvet" and British battleships "Irresistible" and "Ocean" sunk by mines in Dardanelles. Russians capture Memel, East Prussia.

March 18—Germans bombarding Osowiec at closer range. French report gains in Champagne and Wœvre.

March 19—Engagements between Russians and Germans along Narew, Niemen, Orzyc, Bobr, Bzura and Pilica rivers. Kaiser holds council of war at Lille with Kings of Saxony and Württemberg.

March 20—Russians cut off Erzerum from Black Sea. In Galicia Russians attacking Kolomea from the east.

March 21—Two Zeppelins drop bombs on Paris. Germans storm Great Reichackerkopf, Vosges.

Zeppelins Raid Paris

Paris has been visited many times by the German aeroplanes, but the damage done has been so slight that the Parisians have regarded them more as a diversion than a danger. The first attack by dirigibles took place at one o'clock Sunday morning, when two Zeppelins came from the neighborhood of Compiègne, where the German lines for the last seven months have been maintained within forty-five miles of Paris. The capital was notified by telegrams from the front and buglers were sent thruout the city in taxicabs to warn the inhabitants. All the lights were at once extinguished, but the factories in the northwestern suburb of Courbevoie were still lighted for the night work on war material, and the glass roofs served as a target to the visitants. Bombs of terrific force exploded in two of the factories, completely wrecking them, but only one workman was hurt. Bombs were also dropt in the suburb of Neuilly, north of the Bois de Boulogne and the Batignolles quarter, with no fatal results. The airguns of the forts opened fire on the balloons and a flock of aeroplanes with searchlights pursued them beyond the outer fortifications, but they escaped to the German lines without injury.

A Zeppelin took advantage of a fog on the morning of March 18 to drop incendiary bombs on Calais. One fell upon two railroad cars and killed nine mechanics sleeping there. Another bomb struck the Cathedral of Notre Dame and a third a hospital filled with Belgian wounded.

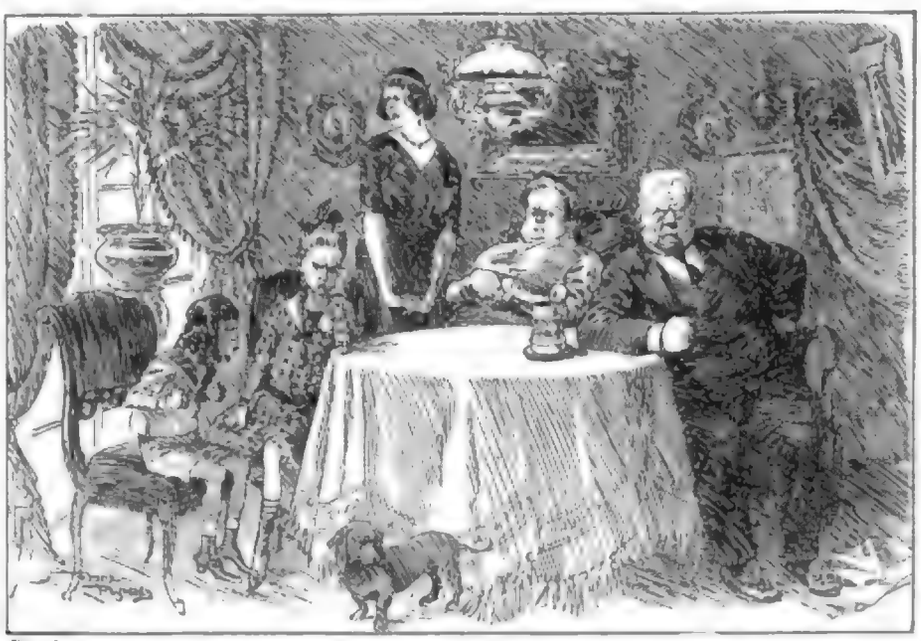
The Germans protest against the act of French aviators in dropping bombs upon the undefended Alsatian town of Schlettstadt. One of them fell upon a school, killing the woman teacher and two children and severely wounding ten others.

Three Warships Sunk in Dardanelles

The attack on the Dardanelles made on March 18 resulted in very serious losses to the Allied fleet. The trawlers had been engaged for weeks in dragging the strait by day and night and it was supposed that all mines had been cleared away up to the narrows so the fleet could venture in to shell the forts at this point. Accordingly the superdreadnought "Queen Elizabeth," accompanied by the battleships "Inflexible," "Agamemnon" and "Lord Nelson," entered the channel and at 10.45 opened fire at the forts near Chanak on the Asiatic side and Kilid Bahr on the European. The battleships "Prince George" and "Triumph" followed and engaged the guns at Kephez Point and the shore opposite. An hour and a half afterward four French battleships, the "Suffren," "Bouvet," "Gaulois" and "Charlemagne," came in and attacked at closer range.

Later in the afternoon the battleships in the strait were ordered to retire, and a British squadron composed of the "Vengeance," "Irresistible," "Albion," "Ocean," "Swiftsure" and "Majestic" was sent in to relieve them. Just at this time, when the channel was occupied by the retiring and advancing fleets, a number of floating mines were released in the narrows or above and were carried down by the strong current, which runs from the Black Sea to the Ægean. One of them struck the French "Bouvet," which sank within three minutes in the bay of Erenkeui, on the Asiatic side, where the water measures thirty-six fathoms. Only sixty-four of her 600 men escaped. At four o'clock the "Irresistible" was struck and at six the "Ocean." Both vessels sank in deep water, but there was time to rescue most of their crews. The British battle cruiser "Inflexible" and the French battleship "Gaulois" were struck by 14-inch shells from Kilid Bahr and Chanak and disabled. According to the Turkish account other vessels of the Allied fleet were sunk or damaged. This action was fought under the command of Rear Admiral John Michael de Robeck, as Admiral Carden, who has hitherto had charge of the operations, is reported ill. The casualties will not interfere with the continuance of the attack, for the "Henri IV," now on the Syrian coast, has been ordered to take the place of the "Bouvet," and the British warships "Queen" and "Implacable" are on their way to the Dardanelles.

The British light cruiser "Amethyst" made a daring raid into the narrows on March 13 to cut the cable connecting the Asiatic and European sections of the Turkish Empire. She



Punch

STUDY OF A PRUSSIAN HOUSEHOLD HAVING ITS MORNING HATE

succeeded in hooking up the cable and breaking it and escaped under fire from both shores. She was struck many times and thirty men were killed.

Russians Capture Memel

The Russians, expelled last month from their positions east of the Mazurian Lakes, have resumed the offensive by an attack upon the strip of East Prussia which stretches north along the Baltic. A detachment entered Memel, the most northerly seaport of Germany, in the evening of Thursday, and after some street fighting, in which civilians took part, the city was occupied. Another force of Russian troops operating forty miles southward of Memel regained Tauroggen, a Russian town just over the border, which has been for some time held by the Germans. This brings the Russians again within a few miles of Tilsit on the Memel (Niemen) River, which they captured in August, but were forced by Hindenburg to relinquish.

The Germans claim that in this invasion the Russians are burning villages and pillaging estates, leaving a bare and devastated country in the wake of the army. They threaten to retaliate by destroying three Russian villages for every Prussian village destroyed and by burning the public buildings of Suwalki or other provincial capitals now in their hands in case the Russians set fire to the public buildings of Memel. According to the German official figures the Russians in their two former invasions of East Prussia destroyed 8000 houses and the refugees from the province number over 300,000. East Prussia is a great horse-raising region, but there are now scarcely 6000 left of 100,000 horses before the war.

On the other hand, the Russians estimate the damage done to Poland amounts to over half a billion dollars. Ninety-five Polish towns and 4500 villages have been destroyed. However much one may distrust the accuracy of the figures on either side it is certain that the suffering of the population of East Prussia and Poland is much worse than Belgium, for the people are poorer and part of the country has been fought over several times mile by mile.

Allies Attack in France and Flanders

All three of the Allies, Belgians, British and French, have undertaken a vigorous offensive during the last fortnight, and, altho the territorial gains do not show up on the map, they are more considerable than have been reported since last fall. The Belgians have crost the Yser River between Nieuport and Dixmude and taken possession of the German trenches. This region is still partially flooded, but the Belgians as they advanced built roads under fire and got over the canals and ditches by means of planks and bundles of faggots.

South of the ancient Flemish city of Ypres the British and Germans have been engaged in a desperate struggle for St. Eloi. This village has changed hands several times during the week. When the British captured it fresh troops were brought up from Bruges and the British trenches carried, tho at terrible sacrifice. Later in the same day some of them were regained by the British.

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR

After seven months of deadlock there is a renewal of activity in France and Flanders. The spring campaign opens with a vigorous attack (1) of the Belgians north of Dixmude, (2) of the Germans south of Ypres and (3) of the British north of La Bassée

North of La Bassée the British have held the town of Neuve Chapelle, which they captured on March 10. In that engagement the British took 1720 prisoners, and it is estimated that the total German casualties amount to 5000 dead and 13,000 wounded. The Germans attempted for three days to regain the ground they had lost, but made no progress. In this action the British lost 263 officers killed and 427 wounded. This astonishing fatality among the officers is due to the fact that in advancing over intricate country intersected with hedges and ditches platoon commanders had to go forward to find gaps and bridges where their men might pass.

The War on Commerce

The American Government has given out its correspondence with Germany, France and Great Britain in regard to the rights of neutral shipping on the high seas. On February 20 our Government addrest identic notes to Germany and Great Britain in which it was suggested, first, that both countries agree not to sow floating mines or use submarines to attack merchant vessels or use neutral flags as disguise; second, that Germany agree to permit American agents in Germany to receive and distribute foodstuffs to noncombatants only, and, third, that shipments of foods and foodstuffs to such authorized agents be permitted.

In a reply dated March 1, Germany accepted in general most of the American stipulations on condition that England accept them and consent to abide by the Declaration of London. The British reply presented a long list of alleged German atrocities and violations of international law and ended with the declaration that France and Great Britain had decided to stop all supplies going to or from Germany, and that "the British fleet has instituted a blockade effectively controlling by cruiser cordon all passage to or from Germany by sea."

On March 5, our Government sent identic notes of inquiry to the French and British Governments criticizing their declaration of intended retaliation upon commerce with Germany and raising especially the following point:

> The language of the declaration is "the British and French Governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation."

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The first sentence claims a right pertaining only to a state of blockade. The last sentence proposes a treatment of ships and cargoes as if no blockade existed. The two together present a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law.

As a consequence neutrals have no standard by which to measure their rights or to avoid danger to their ships and cargoes. The paradoxical situation thus created should be changed and the declaring powers ought to assert whether they rely upon the rules governing a blockade or the rules applicable when no blockade exists.

In reply the British Government declares that the proposed form of blockade is less hard upon neutrals than the regular blockade, in that it is not proposed to confiscate ships or cargoes but only to stop shipping to or from enemy territory. The French reply is similar, but adds the assurance that it is not intended to extend the action of French cruisers beyond European waters, including the Mediterranean.

Sedition in India

It was hoped in Germany and perhaps also feared in England that the outbreak of the war would be the signal for a native rising in India which would keep a large part of the British army busy there. These anticipations have not been realized. The Indian troops have done valiant service in France, the native princes have voluntarily contributed men and money to the support of the empire and there has been no serious disorder among the people.

But it is now transpiring that conditions in India have not been as peaceable as the outside world has been led to suppose and that the danger of trouble is increasing. Sir Reginald Henry Craddock, a member of the Viceroy's Council, speaking in support of a bill for the defense of India, stated that it had become necessary to arm the military authorities with special powers to act in emergencies and nip in the bud any and all manifestations of lawlessness. Owing to the stringent censorship nothing is known about the disorders to which Sir Reginald referred except as he alludes to the "campaign engineered on the Pacific coast of America, whence some deluded men had returned during the past few months with their minds poisoned and had committed acts of violence in Bengal."

It has been the custom for many years for the Indian Nationalists to send their sons to American universities in order that they might be brought up in a more democratic atmosphere than that of the British schools. These young men are as a rule decidedly anti-British in their sentiment, but it is hardly to be supposed that they are engaged in engineering any serious rising.

On February 15 there was a mutiny at Singapore among the Bengalese troops about to be transported to Egypt. The British censor has allowed no detailed information regarding it to be sent out, but from Tokyo and Manila it has been learned that eight hundred men of the Fifth Light Infantry revolted and terrorized the town until the following day when the arrival of Japanese, French and British warships put down the insurrection. The Chinese of Singapore are said to have joined with the mutineers in fighting the Japanese and fifteen Germans from the detention camp also took up arms on that side. As fast as the mutineers were caught they were publicly executed in the public square of Singapore as a warning to their race. The Sikhs remained loyal and assisted the Japanese and French marines in putting down the Bengalese. The British loss was thirty-six, including several civilians and one woman. Several hundred of the Indians are reported killed. According to the London India Office the German consular and commercial agents are fomenting disorder in India and urging the Mohammedans to rise in accordance with the Sultan's call for a Jehad or Holy War against the Christians.

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A NEW MONUMENT TO BISMARCK

Completed last month in Nürnberg. On the sides are figures representing Justice, Truth, Courage and Right, while the Iron Chancellor himself tops the shaft. Bismarck was born a hundred years ago—April 1, 1815

Chinese Concessions to Japan

The landing of two battalions of Japanese troops at the Chinese port of Tientsin has aroused great indignation among the Chinese, and mass meetings held in various cities of the republic have voiced a demand that China resist Japanese encroachments by force of arms. In England also considerable apprehension is exprest over the sweeping character of the Japanese demands, especially those giving Japan control of the railroads, mines and steel works of the Yangtse Valley. It was rumored that Great Britain and Russia had remonstrated with their Asiatic ally, but this report is officially denied from London.

Washington is said to have directed a note of inquiry on the subject to the Japanese Government, and Count Okuma, the Premier, states that the reply fully satisfied the American Government that Japan had no designs upon the integrity of China. According to the Japanese the anti-Japanese agitation in China is due to emissaries of Germany.

According to the London *Times* the Chinese negotiators have accepted three more of the Japanese demands, namely, that Japan be given the first option on any foreign loan, that preference be given to Japanese in engaging foreign advisers and police inspectors, and that new treaty ports be opened in Mongolia. The Chinese representatives at the Peking conference are holding out against exempting Japanese residents in China from taxation and local law.

War Cases

Richard Peter Stegler, a German, who has resided in this country for some years, recently attempted to obtain a passport for England by means of a false birth certificate and other fraudulent papers. He was arrested, with two men, Gustave Cook and Richard Madden, who had assisted him for pay. At the trial, in New York, Stegler testified for the prosecution, mak-

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ing a full confession. He was sent to jail for two months, and terms of ten months were given to his associates. The case has excited much interest because of Stegler's assertion that he was encouraged and assisted by Captain Boy-Ed, the naval attaché of the German embassy at Washington. The story told was that Stegler was to act in England as a spy for Germany; that he received from the naval attaché $178, most of which he used in paying for the fraudulent papers, and that his wife was to have a pension if he should lose his life. This provision was suggested by the fate of the German spy Lody, who was executed in the Tower of London. When Stegler was sentenced, his counsel exprest regret because "the representative of the German Government who had led him on" was immune.

Werner Horn, the German who attempted to destroy the railroad bridge at Vanceboro, Maine, will be taken to Boston for trial. The Federal commissioner before whom he appeared gave no weight to his counsel's plea that he should be released because his offense had been a belligerent's act of war.

William Muller, the German consul at Seattle, and his secretary have been arrested on the charge that they conspired to buy the business secrets of the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company by corrupting one of the company's clerks. This clerk's story is that he was to be paid by the consul for bills of lading which showed that the company was shipping to Canada, in violation of neutrality, parts of submarines. The bills of lading, or copies of them, were in the consul's office. The company says that it has shipped no parts except those of submarines ordered by Chili and sold before the war by that country to British Columbia.

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GLORY

A cemetery "for heroes" at Munich

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GLORY

A French lieutenant kissed by his general after receiving the decoration of the Legion d'Honneur

Trust Decisions A Federal court, composed of Judges Putnam, Brown and Dodge, in Boston last week dismissed the Government's suit, begun four years ago, against the United Shoe Machinery Company, which was accused of violating the Anti-Trust law. The court held that the company's patents enabled it legally to prevent the use of the patented machinery by its competitors. The judges said they had failed to find any support for "the charges of intended oppression, arbitrary conduct, or anything of that nature." Nor was there any evidence of "a purpose to destroy what could not be acquired by straightforwardness." The company had not enforced its leases in an unreasonable manner.

Attorney General Gregory has dismissed the complaint of the New York *Sun* against the Associated Press, in which it was alleged that the latter exercised powers in violation of the Anti-Trust law. He expresses the opinion that it is no violation of the law for a group of newspapers to collect and distribute news for their common benefit, and to that end to agree to furnish the news collected by them only to each other or to the association. He also says that newspapers desiring to form such an organization may lawfully determine who shall be and who shall not be their associates.

The Railroads Two important decisions concerning railroad rates have been announced by the Supreme Court. The first annuls the West Virginia law of 1907 making the passenger rate two cents a mile. This statute is held to be virtually confiscatory, because, if it allows any profit at all, it is a very small one. The second condemns North Dakota's law making a maximum rate on coal in carload lots, for the reason that the rate permits no profit or return in excess of the cost of transportation. The court holds that a state cannot compel a railroad company to carry any specified commodity at a loss, or for an inadequate profit, even if the profit on all the other commodities transported is reasonable and sufficient. This doctrine is applied to the passenger traffic as well as to any kind of freight which may be singled out for

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rate legislation. The decisions are believed to be far-reaching and are regarded with much satisfaction by the railroad companies.

In Michigan the freight rate increase of five per cent sought by the lines on the peninsula has been granted by the state commission. The increase of revenue will be about $1,200,000 a year. Additional testimony has been taken in support of the application of forty-one Western roads for permission to increase their freight rates on certain commodities. It was asserted that fresh meat, live stock and grain were carried at a loss, and that the two-cent laws of several states had assisted in preventing the roads from making a fair profit. The loss on the transportation of meat and other products shipped by the packers was said to be more than $1,000,000 a year.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has been found guilty of rebating in favor of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. In the indictment there are 185 counts, and the maximum penalty provided by law is $3,700,000. It is reported that the Government will ask for payment of the entire sum. Upon a charge that it has granted rebates on coal the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been indicted.

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COLLECTING COPPER FOR GERMANY'S ARMY

According to the photographer this shows the results of a school collection of copper utensils to make good Germany's need. Sweeping decrees for the seizure of copper—unmanufactured, wires, scraps, alloys, etc—together with nickel, tin, aluminum, antimony, and hard lead, have been issued at Berlin

The War in Yucatan

The people of Yucatan revolted against the Governor set up in that state by Carranza. For a time they were victorious, and were talking about declaring their independence or asking the United States for a protectorate. On account of this revolt Carranza closed Progreso, the chief port of Yucatan, and enforced his order by two gunboats. One of these prevented the departure of two American ships, loaded with sisal hemp. The Yucatan insurgents wrecked the other by a bomb.

Our Government sent word to Carranza that it did not recognize his right to close the port and gave warning that he must not interfere with American ships there. He promptly withdrew his gunboat and gave notice that the port was open. Great quantities of binder twine are used every year in our wheat fields. More than three-quarters of it is made of sisal, and nearly all of the sisal comes from Yucatan. It was a matter of much importance to our farmers that Yucatan's shipping port should remain open. Unfortunately, the revolt has affected the supply of sisal, for several large plantations have been made almost worthless and much sisal has been burned. The insurgents' success was shortlived. Defeated, their soldiers fled to Guatemala. Many refugees were taken away from Progreso by one of our warships, and 473 were carried on another ship to Havana. The victorious soldiers of Carranza looted and sacked Merida, the capital.

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THE OTHER SIDE

German soldiers giving food to the civilians in a Belgian city. So grateful are the Belgians for the continued American generosity that there is talk of a public monument to commemorate it

The Condition of Mexico

There are conflicting reports about the condition of the City of Mexico. Some say there has been improvement under the rule of Zapata; others that his soldiers are robbing and killing the residents. Zapata has promised that those who killed McManus, the American, shall be punished. A similar promise has been made by Villa, but he is in the north. Villa is quick to punish those who are disloyal. Last week he ordered the trial of General

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A PEACEFUL WAR SCENE

In the distance a German Fessel balloon, flying over Savoniers, France

Almanza and the latter's entire staff at Torreon. All of the accused were found guilty and shot. Almanza, commanding 2000 men, had supported Provisional President Gutierrez and then had turned to Carranza. While in the service of the latter he was captured by Villa. Our Government has urged Carranza to open the railroad from Vera Cruz to the capital, for the transportation of food and refugees. It is said that Carranza and Zapata will coöperate in doing this.

There is much complaint about the condition of Manzanillo, on the west coast. Carranza's men hold the city, which is besieged by Villa, and their conduct is bad. The British consul asked for a warship and the cruiser "Cleveland" is now at that port.

It is supposed that Provisional President Garza, who fled with Zapata or was kidnapped by him, is now in the capital, but there has been no word from him. Fifteen of the 180 imprisoned priests have been set free and permitted to go to Vera Cruz. There has arrived in New York a priest, Father Santos Quiron, who brought with him in a battered suitcase $300,000 worth of jewels which he took from the statue of Our Lady of the Rosary in the old cathedral at Puebla. These jewels—diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds—were given for the adornment of the statue long ago.

Provisional President Gutierrez has sent to Washington an envoy who has told there his story. Gutierrez fled from the capital when Villa undertook to put him in prison. He asserts that Villa caused the assassination of the convention's vice-president, Aragon, and its secretary, Berlanger; that many members left the city to save their lives, and that Villa and Zapata easily controlled those who remained. They elected Garza, who criticized Zapata, and for that reason was said to have been kidnapped and put to death. Gutierrez says he controls parts of three states and has the support of 40,000 men, scattered about, whose commanders he names. He asks that the original convention be reassembled. Villa laughs at this, saying that Gutierrez attended the sessions of the convention after he had been deposed, and that the letters he left behind him proved that he had been secretly negotiating a treacherous alliance with Carranza.

Villa's Campaign

It has been difficult to ascertain what has really taken place on the Mexican battlefields. Reports are published by the Washington agents of the several factions, but they are not in agreement. Villa's long-delayed movement against Tampico now begins to deserve attention. He needed coal, and the coal fields, together with the district in the vicinity of Eagle Pass, Texas, are now in his possession. They are held by a force under the command of Raoul Madero. Before going southward from Monterey, Villa imposed a tax of $500,000 upon the merchants and other business men of that city. The foreign residents at once complained, and in their behalf our Government has made protest. Villa, at the head of 28,000 men, is approaching Tampico, and his advance guard is said to be only twenty-five miles from that port.

Another part of his army, led by General Chao, is attacking Ebano, a town west of Tampico. Carranza has sent reinforcements to Tampico and there has been much preparation for defense. As similar preparations at Vera Cruz are reported—barb wire entanglements, trenches, etc.—some think Carranza foresees the fall of Tampico and an attack soon afterward upon the port where he has set up his capital. Villa says he will have Tampico by April 1. The situation will call for help from Washington, as there are many Americans in or near the city.

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A RIOT OF ANACHRONISM

Australian beef loaded on Egyptian tram-cars being carried out from old Cairo to the Pyramids, where the English colonial forces have been encamped. Some of these troops—it is not known how many—have now been transferred to join the attack on Constantinople

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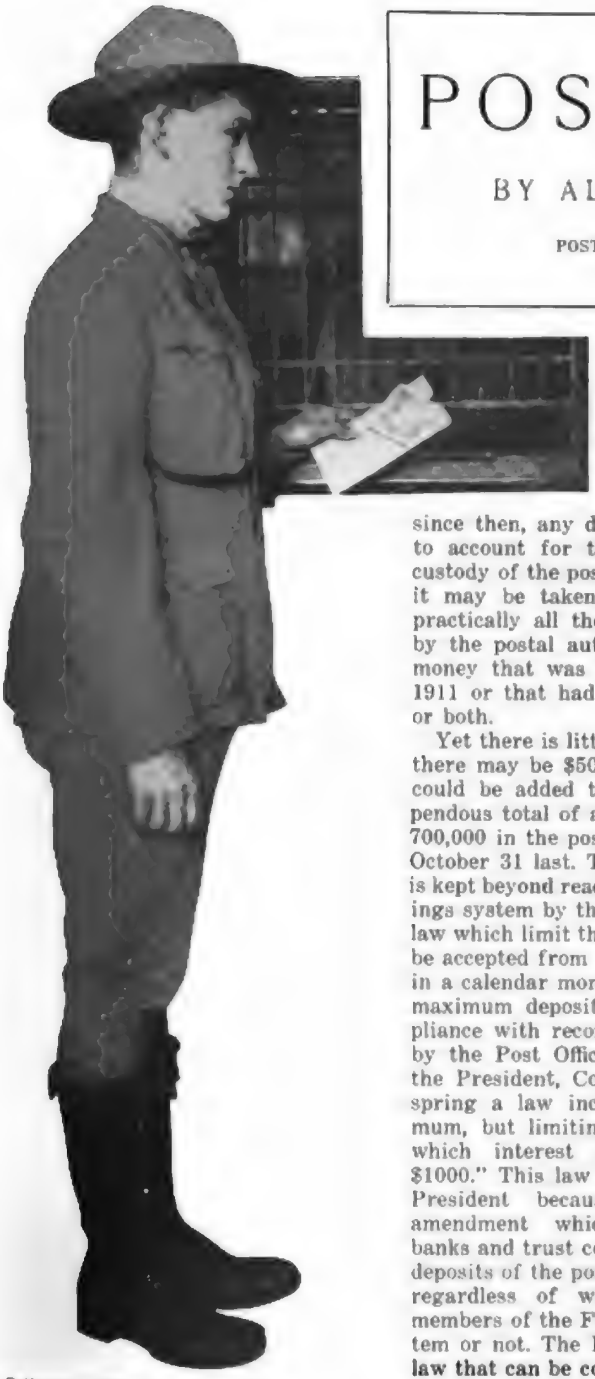
POSTAL THRIFT

BY ALBERT SYDNEY BURLESON

POSTMASTER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES



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SCOUT SAVINGS

THE proponents of the postal savings system, arguing in support of the enactment of postal savings legislation, asserted that it would encourage among the people the formation of habits of economy and thrift. This assertion, however, was too general, judging by the results achieved since the system was put into effect on January 3, 1911. After more than four years of actual operation the postal savings system has conclusively proved not only that it has encouraged habits of thrift, but that it has done so without injury to the savings banks of the country. Inasmuch as these banks did not show during the first year, and have not shown since then, any decrease in deposits to account for the millions in the custody of the postal savings system, it may be taken for granted that practically all the savings taken in by the postal authorities consist of money that was not saved prior to 1911 or that had been kept hidden, or both.

Yet there is little doubt that today there may be $50,000,000 more that could be added to the already stupendous total of approximately $54,700,000 in the postal savings system October 31 last. The sum mentioned is kept beyond reach of the postal savings system by the provisions of the law which limit the amount that may be accepted from a depositor to $100 in a calendar month and restrict his maximum deposit to $500. In compliance with recommendations made by the Post Office Department and the President, Congress passed last spring a law increasing the maximum, but limiting the amount "on which interest shall be paid to $1000." This law was vetoed by the President because of a Senate amendment which enabled state banks and trust companies to receive deposits of the postal savings system regardless of whether they were members of the Federal Reserve system or not. The President desires a law that can be coördinated with the provisions of the reserve law. The money which goes into the postal banks is at once deposited in the Government's depository banks and thus enters the channels of trade.

The $500 limitation was essentially experimental and now has outlived its usefulness. Its retention will seriously impair the intended utility of the service, which is to restore to business uses a large amount of money secreted by skeptical or ignorant foreigners.

The greater part of the segregated $50,000,000—and this estimate is substantially correct, because it is based upon official reports—ought to be in circulation to serve the purposes of liquid currency. It represents funds that will not find their way into the average bank, especially in the great cities, because many prospective depositors do not know its officials. This is true especially of foreign-born wage-earners, but there are many of our own citizens who are equally skeptical.

When the postal savings system was in its legislative stages there existed an apprehension in financial circles that the innovation would draw large sums of money from the channels of trade. Actual experience has shown that that apprehension was unfounded. The American Bankers' Association has officially gone on record in favor of the postal savings system, with the statement that "there has been no complaint anywhere tending to show that any considerable amount of money had been deposited with the Government that would have gone into the banks had the postal savings system not been in operation."

We must bear in mind that a considerable number of the wage-earners in this country are either foreign-born or of foreign citizenship. Very many of them, tho distrustful of banks, were familiar with the postal savings systems in Europe. It is natural for them to seek to deposit their earnings with the United States Government. They know that the Government will keep faith with them; but they cannot understand *why it will safeguard part of their savings and not all of them!* The testimony of postmasters is almost unanimous on the point that, when foreigners tender larger amounts than can be legally accepted at present, which are therefore refused, they usually decline to open an account at all. The result is that either such money goes back in hiding or is tendered at the money-order windows and sent to foreign postal banks.

Why permit this money to be returned to hiding and disuse?

I am convinced that the interest of the public will be best served by ultimately removing altogether the restrictions on the amount that may be accepted on deposit, but this condition should be approached gradually and as experience in administering

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the system indicates that additional steps may be taken toward the desired goal. In my annual report I recommended that the maximum balance which may be accepted be increased, under certain conditions, to $2000, but limiting the amount on which interest shall be paid to $1000.

The war has brought out, more forcibly than ever, the usefulness of the postal savings system. It is a strong factor in quieting financial disturbances, and with the advent of the war deposits at the American post offices began to grow by leaps and bounds. According to the latest available statistics, upward of $10,000,000 has been added since August to the total of deposits for reasons directly due to the war, and if the restrictions had not existed this sum might have been trebled.

Another interesting point is that every bank failure since 1912 has been followed by substantial increases in deposits at the postal savings stations in the respective neighborhoods. But again the postal savings system has suffered because of its restrictions. There is an instance in the official records which shows the withdrawal of a single account of $9600 from a suspected savings bank. The depositor tendered the amount at the post office, and upon learning that only $100 a month, and a similar sum for five months, could be accepted, he bought money orders on an Italian post office and made his deposit in Italy. These cases are not the exception; they are the rule. Yet it is very likely that, inasmuch as the bank in question was solvent and had qualified as a depository, the very fund tendered by the panic-stricken Italian would have been returned to the very bank from which it had been hastily withdrawn.

Of course, the postal authorities are proud of the postal savings system. On October 31 last there were 9639 offices with more than 10,000 depositories (which includes branches and stations) in operation in the United States, Porto Rico and Hawaii. On that date there were about 475,000 depositors, and the amount on deposit was about $54,700,000, which is exclusive of $5,508,060 withdrawn by depositors for the purpose of buying postal savings bonds. The total represented an average of $115 per depositor. In a year there had been a gain of more than 50,000 depositors.

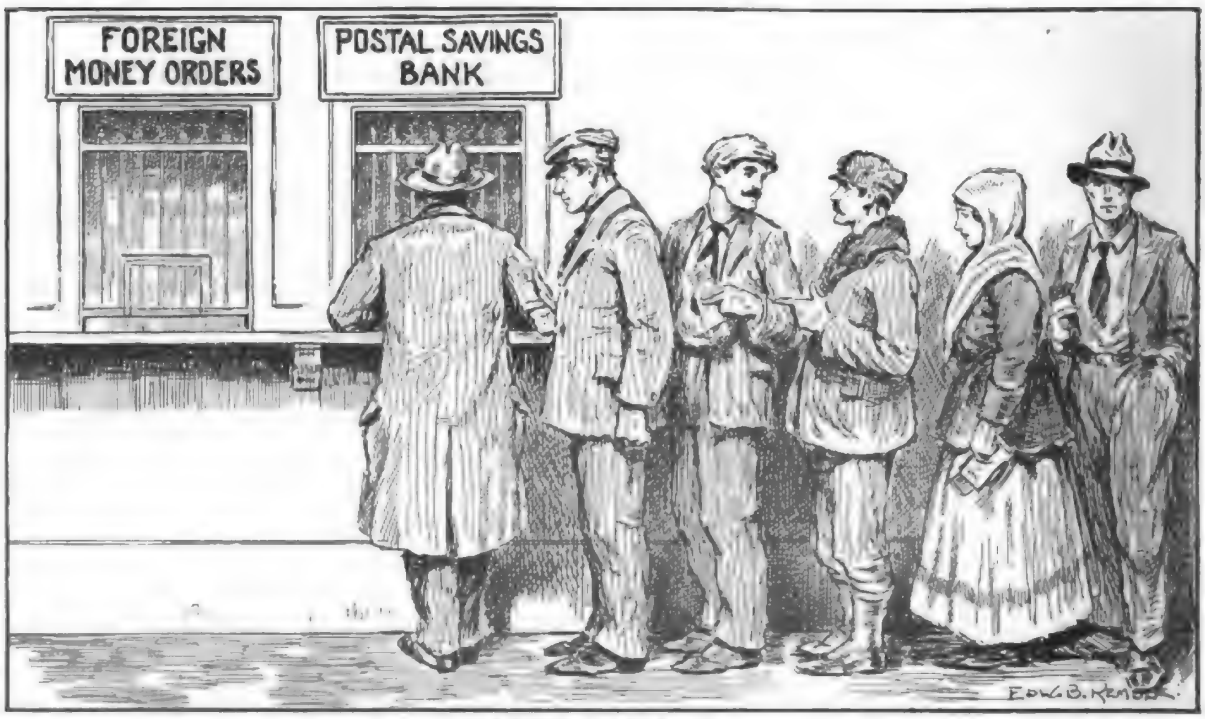
The increase in October was about $3,500,000 and is the second largest since the system began operation. New York City, with $7,505,829, leads all offices, with an average daily receipt during that month of $60,000.

Some interesting sidelights on the working of the system are given by the statistical tables for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914. New York leads in totals, but Chicago, second in the list, has an average principal per depositor of $130, against New York's average of $98. Roslyn, Washington, has the highest individual average, of $257, altho it is the forty-second in rank. Providence, Rhode Island, has the lowest average, with $70, and is twenty-ninth in the list. Brooklyn, which is part of New York politically, has an average of $80 per depositor, but is third in rank as a city.

By states, equally interesting facts are obtainable. New York is first in rank; South Carolina is last, with $20,923 on deposit. Hawaii is next and the very lowest, with $19,395. Texas, the largest state in the Union, is also at the bottom of the list with little more than $500,000.

It would seem from statistics that the highest totals and the highest averages obtain in states and cities, respectively, where the the foreign element is strongest. Agricultural communities do not show, on a given basis, as high an average or total as communities where industrial pursuits are the rule. Yet this does not signify that the agricultural population is less thrifty; because the postal savings facilities may not appeal to the rural population as they do to the city wage-earners, and also because there is a tendency on the part of agriculturists to buy farms on the deferred payment plan. Possible savings of cash, therefore, are turned into real estate.

Washington, D. C.



ONE EFFECT OF THE WAR

Since the war began, the foreign-born have been depositing their savings with Uncle Sam to the extent of several millions of dollars a month, and have largely ceased purchasing foreign money orders. This awakened confidence in our Government will be of lasting benefit to both them and our country.—*A cartoon from "The American Leader," a magazine published in the interest of the foreign-born population*

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UNREDEEMED ITALY

WHY ITALY IS LIKELY TO HURL ITSELF INTO THE GREAT WAR

THE opportunity which the Great War affords for Italy to obtain the Austrian territory which, under the name of Italia Irredenta, Unredeemed Italy, she has long claimed is too favorable to be missed, and she is evidently determined to use force if necessary to carry out her long cherished ambition. As in France the schools have been utilized ever since 1871 to impress upon youth the duty of "revenge" upon Germany and the recovery of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, so in Italy the present generation has been trained to believe that the unification of Italy is not yet completely accomplished. In the elementary textbook of history used in most of the Italian schools the lesson is taught in these words:

> By the capture of Rome, Italy was freed almost entirely from the domination of foreigners. We say *almost* entirely because two parts of Italy belong still to Austria, namely, southern Tyrol and Istria with Trieste; two beautiful countries which possess more than a million inhabitants.

It will be noticed that nothing is said about Savoy, which belonged to the reigning house of Italy from the twelfth century, but has been in the possession of France since 1860. Nor would the dutiful pupil get any suspicion that most of the two "parts of Italy" mentioned have belonged to the House of Hapsburg pretty continuously for some five hundred years. The Hapsburgs got the Tyrol in 1363 thru the bequest of Wide Mouthed Meg, the richest, ugliest and most licentious princess of her time. And Trieste was offered to Archduke Leopold of Austria in 1382 by its citizens. The Trentino under its Prince Bishop became a fief of the Empire in 1027.

But the custom of playing fast and loose with history is so common that we need not stop to consider it. The question of historic claims, which usually receives most attention in determining the rightful ownership of territory, is actually entitled to the least. An ancient map is no better than a modern one. Every European nationality can point with pride to some time in the past when it held sway over the lands of its neighbors and in any rational settlement of boundary lines the first thing that ought to be done would be to slam shut the history book. Then the ownership of the disputed territory could be determined by reference to the interests, first, of its inhabitants, present and prospective; second, of its neighbors; and third, of the rest of the world.

But such sensible procedure is far to seek and for the present claims are based largely on parchment and tradition. The ardent Italian Irredentist appears to believe that his Rome has a right to all the lands over which ancient Rome held sway. This was, in fact, one of the popular arguments brought forward three years ago in defense of the Italian conquest of Tripoli and it is now adduced in support of Italy's claim to the Dalmatian and Albanian coast. Here there are indeed remnants of a Latin race, but impartial antiquarians dispute the Italian assumption that they were Venetian colonies. However that may be, the Albanian ports of Avlona and Durazzo are now held by Italian warships and Italy is demanding of Austria a chain of ports and islands extending all the way along the eastern coast from Albania to the Gulf of Trieste, which will give her the command of the whole Adriatic.

If these ambitions of Italy were fully satisfied it would mean that Austria, Hungary and all the Balkan states except Greece would be virtually barred from the Adriatic Sea. Germany would then be bottled up as Russia has been by being shut off from southern seas by hostile territory.

Trieste is the seaport of Austria. Fiume is the seaport of Hungary. Pola is the Austro-Hungarian naval base. These three are now demanded by Italy under threat of war. On racial grounds there is much to be said in favor of the Italian claim. The population is largely Italian; at least half in the case of Fiume and Pola and about four-fifths in the case of Trieste. Like all the Italians of the Coastland they are devotedly attached to their language, religion and customs, which they have striven for centuries to preserve against the constantly increasing Slavonic pressure from the hinterland.

For while the city people on the eastern Adriatic coast are mostly Italians the country people are mostly Croats or Slovenes and the Government has favored the Slavs in order to root out the Italian influence. The districts were so gerrymandered as to secure a Slavic majority wherever possible and then Croatian or Slovenian took the place of Italian in the schools and courts. It made the Italians furious that their children should be cut off from the rich heritage of Italian culture and forced to learn a language which had no literature. Some thirty years ago when the question of recognizing Slovene as the language of the province of Carniola, Count Auersperg entered the Diet carrying under one arm a bundle of books which he presented as containing the entire body of Slavenian literature. Nevertheless the bill passed. As in Alsace and Poland the attempt to eradicate the language degenerated into petty persecution and obstinate resistance. Every case of injury was echoed thruout Italy, magnified and multiplied in the process, and served to swell the ranks of the party whose slogan was "Italia Irredenta." The fact that the "Unredeemed Italy" of Istria was enjoying greater prosperity than at any former period of its twelve hundred years of history and that this was due to its serving as the sole gateway to Austria-Hungary did not reconcile the Italians on either side of the Adriatic to being separated by the sea. The question of what should in equity to all become of the Küstenland and the Dalmatian islands would be a difficult one to solve even if approached in the spirit of good will and unselfishness by both parties. But under existing circumstances there is little hope for a solution that will be either just or satisfactory. The fate of the country is to be decided by war or bargaining with little regard to the desires of its mixt population.

The case of the other territory demanded by Italy is not so difficult. Here the Italian claim is clearer and could be granted without involving any fatal consequences to Austria. The Tyrol sticks its tongue down into Italian territory in most offensive fashion and fairly tempts the cutting off. It would be a real "rectification of the frontier" to draw the boundary line across it, probably somewhere between what Italy demands and what Austria is willing to cede. The lower part, the Trentino, as the Italians call it, drains southward into Italy and its commercial interests lie in the same direction. The population, if we exclude Austrian garrisons and government officials, is almost solidly Italian. It has suffered by the unification of Italy, for it has shared neither in the recent prosperity of the kingdom from which it is separated or of the empire with which it is incorporated. Austrian rule has been oppressive and unintelligent and the people are sullen and disloyal. It is a country of peasants and mountaineers, a very different type from the Italians of the Istrian cities. The most profitable outlook for the Trentino would be the tourist industry, but this has been neglected by the people and discouraged by the officials. At Trent was held from 1545 to 1563 the ecumenical council which set the standards of Catholic faith and anathematized the heretics.

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"When the snow melts on the mountain tops then the conquest of the Trentino will begin" is the saying with which the Italian Irredentists have been holding in check their eagerness to enter upon the war. Now the snow is melting and the Italian army is mobilized, but they will not have an easy task before them in spite of Austria's exhaustion and preoccupation on her other frontiers. In 1866 the Italians invaded the Trentino in coöperation with the Prussians, who were simultaneously attacking Austria from the north. But in the battle of Custozza the army of Victor Emmanuel was defeated by the Austrians. The Prussians, on the contrary, succeeded and as a result of their victory at Königgratz first Austria and later Italy were brought into the alliance with Prussia which has lasted to the present. During all this time the Italian Government has out of deference to Austrian sensibilities been compelled to repress all overt manifestations of the Irredentist movement, but now freed from the bonds of the Triple Alliance it need no longer set itself in opposition to the popular demand for the rescue of "Unredeemed Italy" from the Austrian yoke.

Bismarck foresaw the change in Italy's attitude which has now taken place, for in 1888 he said:

> In case of a reconciliation with France, Italy might resume her Irredentist policy and renew her claims on Austrian territory.

Curiously enough Italy's desire for expansion in Africa was the reason why Italy became a member of the Triple Alliance and why she left it. It was Bismarck who made Italy the enemy of France by consenting to the French conquest of Tunis in 1881. It was Sir Edward Grey, probably as great a diplomatist as Bismarck ever was, who alienated Italy from Germany by consenting to the Italian conquest of Tripoli. The partition of northern Africa by mutual agreement between Great Britain, France and Italy in spite of the protests and threats of Germany nearly precipitated the war in 1911. But none of the European powers was ready for it then, so it was postponed. During the Tripolitan war Italy took pains to draw her troops from the southern and eastern parts of the country so as not to weaken the defenses on the Austrian frontier. Austria began to build dreadnoughts in preparation for the coming struggle for the Adriatic. Then a new complication came in, for the Balkan wars doubled the power of Serbia and aroused her ambitions to take not only Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austria but also Fiume and the Croatian and Dalmatian coast and islands, which Italy also covets. So we have the curious situation that Italy proposes to fight on the side of Serbia for territory they both plan to annex.

ITALIA IRREDENTA

The shaded part of the above map shows the territory which Italy demands of Austria under threat of war. It includes South Tyrol or the Trentino, Istria and the Küsten land, the seaport of Fiume and the chain of islands extending down the Dalmatian coast to Montenegro. The Emperor Francis Joseph refuses to make any concessions except the valley immediately north of Lake di Garda, but not including Trent

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Paul Thompson

WILL SIGNOR SALANDRA BE A WAR PREMIER?

ANTONIO SALANDRA BECAME HEAD OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY ABOUT A YEAR AGO, HOLDING THE PORTFOLIO OF THE INTERIOR. HE HAD PREVIOUSLY SERVED TWICE AS UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE TREASURY AND ONCE AS MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

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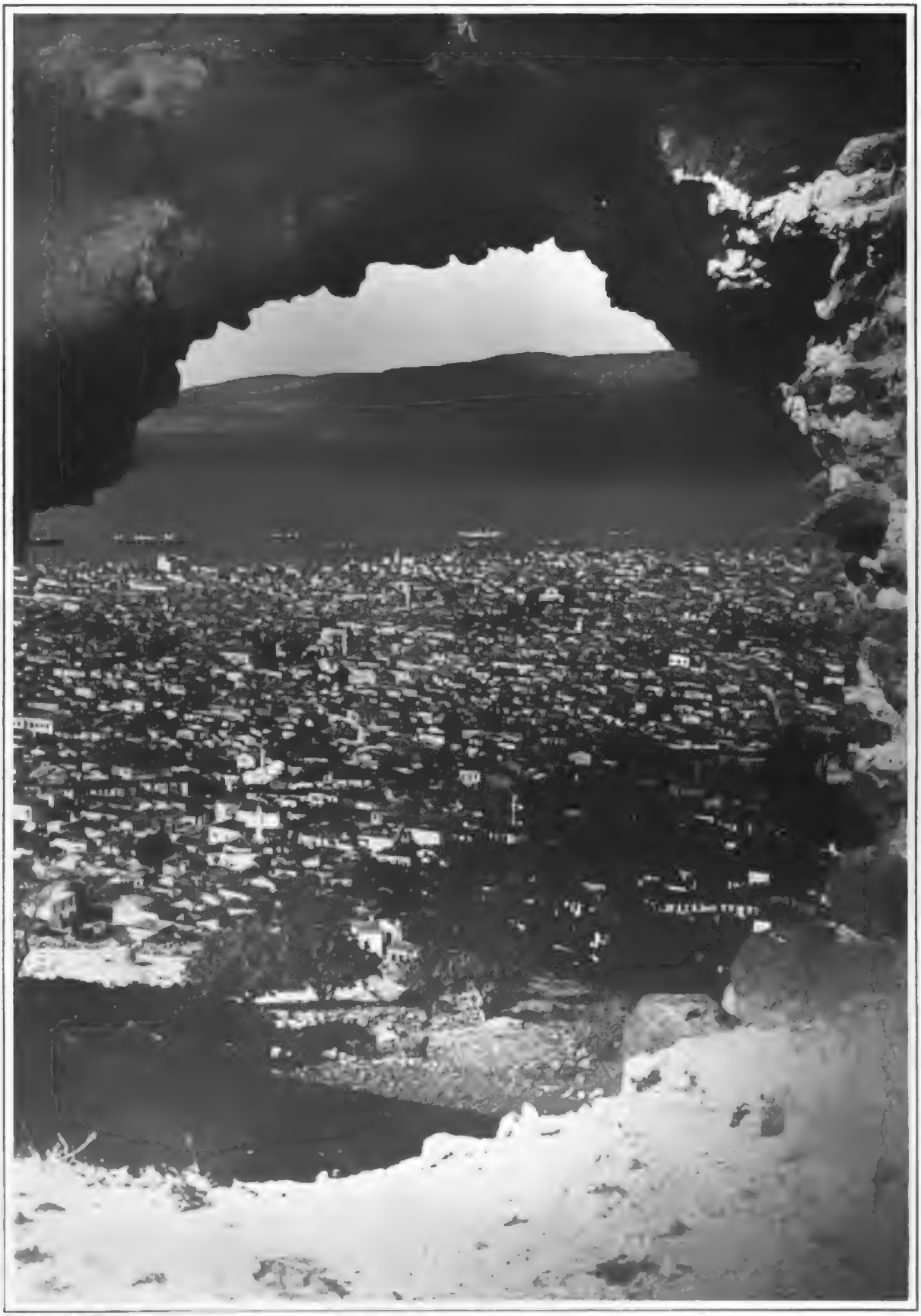

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THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY IN TURKEY

SMYRNA, THE CHIEF SEAPORT OF ASIA MINOR, HAS BEEN UNDER BOMBARDMENT BY THE BRITISH FLEET FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. THIS VIEW IS TAKEN FROM MOUNT PAGOS, THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT GREEK CITY, RENOWNED OF OLD FOR ITS BEAUTY AND WEALTH, AND CONTENDING WITH SIX OTHER CITIES FOR THE HONOR OF BEING HOMER'S BIRTHPLACE

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LIVING ON THE BUDGET PLAN

BY HELEN LOUISE JOHNSON

MOST men and women have a fixed income upon which to live. In many cases this cannot be increased by any amount of effort, because the margin of productiveness has been reached. The theory is that there is no limit to what a man can do. The condition which confronts most of us is that there is a fixed limit to the money we can earn, but no end to the increasing cost of living.

There has always been good reason for the actual study of household expenditures, but the present economic pressure forces the need of this upon our attention to an extreme degree. No woman has any right, in these days and months of war, to avoid the realization of her personal responsibility toward the prosperity of this country, as well as that of the dependence of her family upon her knowledge of values.

Prosperity can be increased only in one of three ways: by producing more efficiently, choosing more wisely, consuming more intelligently. All of these methods must now be used, but of the three the most necessary and effective is consuming more intelligently. Consumption means use. The happiness, the comfort, the welfare, the fortunes of any family depend more upon how its resources are used or consumed than they do upon the amount of these. And many of us believe that our resources can not be used to the best and greatest advantage without a study and use of the budget, a learning how to live on the budget plan.

WHAT THE BUDGET IS

A budget is but a prearranged scheme of expenditure with the purpose in view of getting the most out of one's resources, whether these be money, strength or time. Its fundamental basis consists of some old well-known rules, which have been pushed out of sight into a dusty corner of our mental attic. You cannot spend money, time or strength on this thing and still have it for that other one. If one has just money enough for ordinary living expenses, there is not enough for the extraordinary cost of an automobile. If one has so many belongings it takes all her time to dust them, there is no time for hearing, seeing or doing lovelier things. You cannot "eat your cake and have it too."

It all sounds very commonplace. Perhaps it is, but it is not commonplace to live on the budget plan. Too few people do it. Even being efficient is not remarkably commonplace yet, in spite of all the talking about it.

A budget is a plan. Efficient living, doing, working, is the result of the carrying out of a good plan. And it does not matter in the least whether it is a country, state, city, family or individual, the plan is the thing; some prearranged scheme of expenditure from which the best and happiest results may be secured.

BEGIN THIS WAY

To frame a budget means to take your pencil in hand and first put down your definite yearly or monthly income. Let us say, for the sake of illustration, that you are earning $200 a month or $2400 a year, the average good income of thousands of families of wage-earners all over the United States. Let us further say that you have been receiving this income for the last few years, but until today have omitted to ask the searching question, "What will this income buy?"

You have cheerfully or reluctantly handed over the money required by your wife for the food and clothing of your growing family. You have made an honest endeavor to save. You have preached economy and scolded at the cost of living. If you squarely face the situation, you will probably acknowledge that you have never really ascertained what $200 a month will buy.

Your income must first buy shelter —some kind of a place in which to live. Then it must buy food, clothing and those items which make up operating expenses—the lighting, heating, laundry and so forth. It must pay carfare and water rent, doctor's bills and the dentist's, buy newspapers and magazines, take you on vacations or picnics, give you a seat in church, or at the theater, or the ball game. This sum must provide for every need and want you and your family have developed in the years of your well-planned or thoughtless life. And the strangest thing is that it mainly depends upon you and your wife how many of these things it will get.

If you have lived in the traditionary way, as fast as your income grew your wants grew with it. When you earned $75 a month you lived in a simple way, in a simple little house or flat, but when you began to earn $125 a month you moved. The old house, the old ways, were discarded, and your prosperity did not increase with increased pay because you at once changed your standard of living. You had, or made, no real plan of life.

The question is, how may we get life out of mere living? The difficulty is that it involves thought; some use of arithmetic, and the doing of that avoided thing, the keeping of household accounts. Above all else, it requires a virtue that is quite out of style in this century, one that has laid the bed rock of many a man's prosperity, namely, self-restraint.

Isn't it foolish to talk about self-restraint when a man's $200 a month income will just suffice to get a poor house, sufficient food for a flock of lusty youngsters, some clothes on their backs and the hundreds of shoes they seem to require, with nothing left for that rainy day when measles or the whooping-cough arrives? Nevertheless, we repeat, self-restraint and self-control are the foundation of that success which is measured by material prosperity, and those who have steadily raised their standards of living have done so because they have exercised these traits.

THE BIG THING

We may, however, urge no person to practise these virtues until we give him a good reason for doing so. Into the lives of each family must be brought a Big Thing. Because there are so many Big Things of so many different kinds, students of the budget have named this division "higher life," a comprehensive, indeterminate term under which are grouped some evil as well as many good and beautiful things. For this higher life the other divisions of the budget exist. Rent or shelter, represented by actual payment of rent, or the money paid in taxes and repairs; the amount required for operating or running the house, food and clothes are primary needs. They may be amplified and extended, augmented and increased, but the money paid out for each of these may be easily grouped and accounted for. It is not so easy to plan for the division which is the real purpose of life.

Into "higher life" must come the doctor's and the dentist's bills; the pew rent, life insurance, all savings, all pleasures, money spent for education, books, magazines, music, lectures, the "movies," a trip to Coney Island, any seeming needs, or real wants, outside of the divisions already made.

A SPECIMEN FAMILY

Suppose we grant that Mr. and Mrs. Livewell have a family of three children and the $200 income. That they reside where a sum of $600, or $50 a month, must be spent for adequate housing facilities for this family. This is twenty-five per cent of

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$2400, the yearly income. Let us agree that Mrs. Livewell, not being a trained housekeeper nor a good mathematician, altho considered a good wife and mother, cannot run that house for less than $40 a month, or $480 a year, twenty per cent of the income; nor buy the food with less than $728 a year, $2 a day, a little over thirty per cent of the total income, $2400.

This means that over seventy-five per cent, or $1800 of the $2400, has been used in the first three divisions, leaving but $600 for clothes and higher life. How much higher life can there be after clothes for five people have been purchased out of $600? Perhaps this has never been put to Mr. and Mrs. Livewell in just this way before and consequently they have not seen where their trouble lies.

The percentages of the income which may properly be used for the various divisions of the budget differ in nearly every place. The budget is a very individual affair, naturally modified and affected by the conditions and circumstances surrounding each case. Yet there are certain guiding principles which should help in adjustment. In each case the plan probably will be revised and reformulated many times before the wisest and best basis of division is established. The grouping given here of rent, operating expenses, food, clothes and higher life is about the simplest division which can be made, needing explanation in some details, but capable of such subdivision and rearrangement as seems best for the particular family.

CROWDING THE BIG THING

One thing, however, is almost invariably true. Any extravagance in one or more of the first four divisions is usually subtracted from higher life. Certain other things should be plain to the one who figures it out. If your rent is too high it will probably also take too much to operate it. If you spend all your income for the first four divisions, it is obvious that you are spending yourself in getting a living in place of getting life out of the living. Your prosperity depends upon the wise and proper use of your income, and that primarily means a wise and prearranged plan.

Let us say that in Detroit, Michigan, Mr. and Mrs. Livewell and three children can live comfortably as follows:

Rent, 17½% or $420; operating expenses, 10% or $240; food, 25% or $600; clothes, 17% or $408 = $1668, or 69½% of $2400, leaving 30½, or $732 for higher life.

This means $35 a month for rent; $20 a month for heat, light, soap, starch, matches, etc.; fifty dollars a month for food, and a possible proportionate expenditure for clothes, of $75 for the father, $150 for the mother, $75, $50 and $63 for each child. Under many circumstances, this could easily be reduced and the margin applied to operating expenses. But suppose we leave it and claim this can be done with ease in the city mentioned. Then something happens and the family, accustomed to a measure of comfort, having lived in a decent house in a good street, move to Chicago.

For the standard of living to which they are accustomed, the surroundings in which they feel the children must be reared, they find they must now pay $50 a month rent. Readjustment of the entire budget follows. They find that, as against seventeen and a half per cent, or $420, they must pay twenty-five per cent, or $600, for rent. This necessitates, in place of ten per cent, or $240, fifteen per cent, or $360, for operating expenses. Food remains twenty-five per cent, or $600.

But these three items bring up the cost of living to $1560, leaving but $840 for clothes and higher life. If this family are the traditionary kind they will continue paying the $408 for clothes, or even adding to this in their new environment, and take this amount from the $722 they have been using for education, enjoyment and savings. Using the $408, they have left but $332, and this quickly goes for insurance, newspapers, magazines and incidentals, leaving them nothing at the end of the year. They have begun to be poor on the income upon which they were once well-to-do. And the all too common custom of the day is to begin to abuse the Government, the party in power, the tariff or tinkering with it, the trusts or investigating them, the rich capitalist or the poor immigrant. Anything, everything, is to blame but one's self, when as a matter of sane and undisputed fact the blame lies almost wholly with ourselves and our mistaken ways of living.

THE RIGHT WAY TO DO IT

Let us grant that Mr. and Mrs. Livewell for proper, sanitary and educational reasons must pay the increase from $35 to $50 a month rent, and find $360 a year a necessity to run that rent adequately and properly. Yet in place of permitting poverty and trouble to enter the door, they sit down together and look the future squarely in the face, realizing that the Big Thing for them must be the education, the proper upbringing of their three children. The decision is reached that twenty-five per cent or $600, *must* be kept for "higher life." So that with twenty-five per cent for rent and fifteen per cent for operating expenses, sixty-five per cent is used, leaving thirty-five per cent, or $840, for food and clothes. What will it cost properly to feed and clothe five people, two adults and three small children, in Chicago? What will $840 buy? This is the problem, and it cannot be properly solved without learning and using its factors.

If Mrs. Livewell knows how, she will say to herself, "Twenty cents per day per person should purchase an adequate amount of nourishing food, provided I learn how to buy and use it well. This is a dollar a day, $365 a year, and it leaves $475 a year for clothes. Can I buy the clothes for the five of us while the children are little for $325 a year? Surely I can try."

This is not all of living on the budget plan. It is merely a step in the knowledge of how and why to form a budget, that fundamental necessity for all men and women who assume family responsibilities. The budget is an economic necessity, but it is also an ethical ideal when it is rightly used. If efficiency is the power to produce an *in-*

INCOME $2400—FAMILY 2 ADULTS, 3 CHILDREN

First Adjustment			
Rent	17½%		$420
Operating expenses	10 %		240
Food	25 %		600
Clothes	17 %		408
Higher life	30½%		732
			$2400
Second Adjustment			
Rent	25 %		$600
Operating expenses	15 %		360
Food	25 %		600
Clothes / Higher life	35 %		840
			$2400
Third Adjustment			
Rent	25 %		$600
Operating expenses	15 %		360
Food / Clothes	35 %	20% or $480 / 15% or $360	840
Higher life	25 %		600
			$2400

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tended effect, then the budget is the fundamental to efficient living.

Adjustment of the budget is invariably made with reference to the Big Thing. Countless people find just buying enough food and clothes and shelter to keep body and soul together all there is in life. Others establish wrong ideals because of a method of living for which a most expressive phrase was coined—"Keeping up with Lizzie." We know that two things persistently confront the majority of people, first, the minimum wage or income a man can probably earn. This is not fixed by ideals or needs and wants, by aspirations or even education alone. It is limited by the economic laws of supply and demand; by one's physical or mental ability to produce, on the one side, and the opportunity presented to sell brain or brawn on the other. There are thousands of families whose income never can be more, and it is this fact which so presses upon us the extreme need of knowing how to use that income so that it may yield the utmost return in every line.

The second is that there is an expenditure required for the maintenance of life below which a man cannot go. This may not seem to affect the one whose monthly salary is $200, but it does if his family so squanders that amount that debt and consequent disaster stare him in the face.

It is all important to study the budget because it is the only safe and sure means of adjusting income and outgo so as to keep the family's finances on a solvent basis. You may argue that you know what you have and never exceed it. But the point is not there. To merely live within one's means is not to get the most out of those means, and to get the most one must make and keep to a plan, a budget plan, of life.

Watertown, New York

THE IRON CHANCELLOR

BORN APRIL 1, 1815

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

Above the grave where Bismarck sleeps
  The ravens screeched with strange alarms.
The Saxon Forest in its deeps
  Shook with the distant clash of arms.

The Iron Chancellor stirred. " 'Tis war!
  Give me my sword to lay them low
Who touch my work. Unbar the door
  I passed an hundred years ago."

The angel guardian of the tomb
  Spake of the law that binds all clay,
That neither rose nor oak may bloom
  Betwixt the night and judgment day.

"For no man twice may pass this gate,"
  He said. But Bismarck flashed his eyes:
"Nay, at the trumpet call of fate,
  Like Barbarossa, I shall rise.

"In sight of all God's Seraphim
  I'll place this helmet on my brow,
For lo! We Germans fear but Him,
  And He, I know, is with us now."

The dead man stood up in his might,
  The startled angel said no word.
Thru endless spheres of day and night
  God in his Seventh Heaven heard.

And answered thus: "Shall man forget
  My laws? They were not lightly made,
Nor writ for thee to break. And yet
  I love thee. Thou art not afraid.

"Bismarck, from now till morrow's sun
  Walk as a wraith amid the strife,
And if thou find thy work undone
  Come back, and I shall give thee—life."

With stern salute the specter strode
  Out of the dark into the dawn.
From Hamburg to the Caspian road
  He saw a wall of iron drawn.

He saw young men go forth to die
  Singing the martial songs of yore.
Boldly athwart the Flemish sky
  He saw the German airmen soar.

A thousand spears in battle line
  Had pierced the wayward heart of France,
But still above the German Rhine
  The Walkyrs held their august dance.

He saw the sliding submarine
  Wrest the green trident from the hold
Of her whose craven tradesmen lean
  On yellow men and yellow gold.

In labyrinths of blood and sand
  He watched ten Russian legions drown.
Unseen he shook the doughty hand
  Of Hindenburg near Warsaw town.

The living felt his presence when
  Paternal, blessing, he drew nigh,
And all the dead and dying men
  Saluted him as he passed by.

But he rode back in silent thought,
  And from his great heart burst a sigh
Of thanks. "The Master Craftsman wrought
  This mighty edifice, not I.

"No hostile hoof shall ever fall
  Upon my country's sacred sod;
Tho seven whirlwinds lash its wall,
  It stands erect, a rock of God.

"I shall return unto my bed,
  Nor ask of life a second lease.
My spirit lives, tho I be dead,
  My aching bones may rest in peace."

Up to his chin he drew the shroud,
  To wait God's judgment patiently,
While high above a blood-red cloud
  Two eagles screamed of victory.

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FISHERMEN AND STATESMEN

THE SEVENTH OF A SERIES OF EIGHT ARTICLES

BY PRESTON WILLIAM SLOSSON

ON THE HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE AMONG ENGLISH SPEAKING PEOPLES

THE image of a cod which decorates the capitol of Massachusetts is a symbol of much meaning. Like the "wool-sack" in the British House of Lords it stands for a great industry and the prosperity of thousands of people. When the British first stuffed a cushion with wool for the seat of the Lord Chancellor, England was not as now a nation chiefly concerned with manufacture but the greatest sheep-raising country in Europe; and when Massachusetts honored the cod, New England did not have a population of factory workers but of farmers and fishers. Yet the cod may still feel at home in a legislature, for the proper adjustment of fishing rights has been for over a hundred years and even now continues to be one of the most difficult and important questions for our diplomacy.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Americans were given the most liberal rights of fishing off the coast of British North America. They were allowed to take fish equally with British seamen on the banks of Newfoundland, in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence "and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America," besides the right to dry and cure fish on the shore of any unsettled part of Nova Scotia, Labrador or the Magdalen Islands. But the War of 1812 brought a great change. The British insisted that the war had ended the fisheries agreement as ordinary treaties of that sort are ended by a war between the nations making them; the Americans insisted that the right of their fishermen to frequent the British-American coasts was a permanent grant like the independence of the colonies which England had granted at the same time. The diplomats who framed the Treaty of Ghent at the close of the war could come to no agreement on this point and so the treaty was drawn up without any mention of the question and an entirely new agreement was made in 1818. By this agreement the Americans were restricted to certain definite regions, and outside of these they had to stay at least three miles from the coast to fish and they could not come to shore at all except for shelter from a storm or to make repairs or to get wood or water.

But this "settlement" settled very little. The American and the Canadian fishers could not even agree what the "three marine miles" from the coast meant. Did it mean that Americans could fish inside a bay which was more than six miles wide or should the coast line be drawn from headland to headland of the bay and the three miles measured from that line? The situation was so unsatisfactory, especially for the Americans, that another treaty was made in 1854 by which the American fishermen did not have to keep three miles from shore but could go anywhere in British waters except up the rivers. In return all British fishers were allowed to fish off the American coast as far south as the thirty-sixth degree of latitude. Even under the new agreement it was sometimes hard to tell just where our fishermen were allowed to fish, for along the coast of Prince Edward Island and elsewhere in British America there were inlets of salt water which could be called either "rivers" or "sea creeks," according to whether they were judged by their shape or by their lack of fresh water. An umpire was selected to decide a number of these doubtful cases. After 1866 the treaty came to an end and so all the old disputes about the agreement of 1818 came to life again. Another treaty was made in 1871, but by this the Americans had not only to permit British fishing off part of their coasts and to admit fish and fish-oil free of duty from Canada (Canada agreeing to ask no duties on our fish), but to pay a large sum of money to boot. A commission of three members met at Halifax to decide whether the United States gained more than the British by the treaty of 1871 and, if so, how much the United States should pay to make the bargain an equal one for both parties. Finally it was decided that the United States should pay a sum of five and a half million dollars. This treaty, too, came to an end, but various arrangements and agreements have been made from time to time to extend the privileges granted under the law of 1818 which is still the basis of our fishing rights in British America.

George Grantham Bain

THE PREMIER OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir Edward Morris, who came to New York this winter to make final adjustment of some of the fishing rights which had been under dispute since the award at The Hague in 1910. He said, while here, "There never has been a better feeling toward American fishermen than at present. We have not had a case against an American fisherman in six years."

The question of fishing rights could not be wholly settled by treaty. Every Canadian province has the right to regulate local affairs for itself and this enabled the Canadians to add as many restrictions on American fishing as possible without breaking the treaty. Hours and seasons for fishing were declared. American ships were forbidden to hire foreign crews, harbor dues were charged and severe penalties were laid upon American fishers who came ashore to buy bait or supplies. A number of these questions were brought to The Hague Court of Arbitration in 1910. The judges who determined these points at issue included an Austrian, a Dutchman, an American, a Canadian and a South American. The South American was Drago of Argentina, famous for his protest against the right of any nation to use arms to collect debts. The decision was that the local Canadian authorities could adopt any measures

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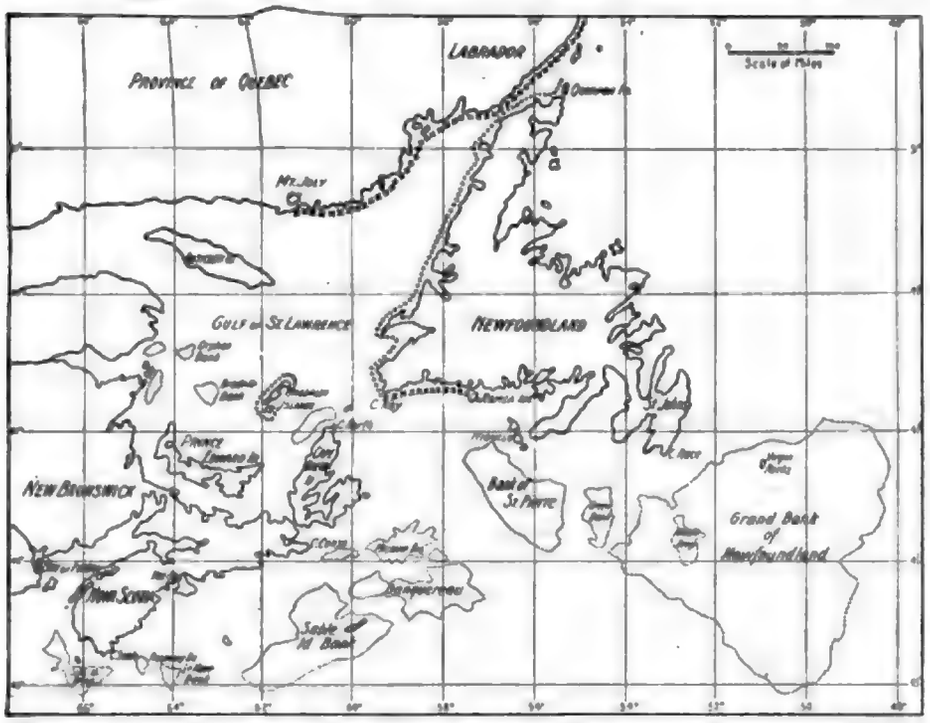

From McFarland's History of the New England Fisheries (University of Pennsylvania)

THE NORTH ATLANTIC FISHING GROUNDS

By the terms of the treaty of 1818 Americans had the right to take fish of every kind on the coasts marked with a heavy dotted line. They had also the right to dry and cure fish in the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks along the coasts marked with crosses

of regulation which applied equally to their own citizens, but could not discriminate against Americans or charge them special harbor dues or make them pay for coming to shore in case of necessity unless they stayed over two days. The fishing regions were more exactly defined and the British doctrine that the "coast line" should include bays within it was confirmed. Unless a bay was more than ten miles wide at its mouth, Americans could not fish within it without special permission, nor within three miles of the mouth.

In the early days of our republic it was always the Atlantic States, and chiefly the New England States, which insisted upon the rights and privileges of American fishermen: the West was quite indifferent. With the gaining of the Oregon country a new field of fisheries was opened to us on the Pacific, and, with the purchase of Alaska in 1867, the question of sealing became as complicated and perhaps as important as any or all of our Eastern fishing rights. When Russia owned Alaska the Government declared a monopoly of all the fur-seal industry for a hundred miles from land. Both the United States and Great Britain protested and so Russia modified the rule to permit a certain amount of seal hunting by men of these two nations as well. When we bought Alaska we acquired a large part of the industry. Seals had already been killed off so recklessly that it was feared that this useful animal might become very rare if something were not done to check the slaughter. Congress, therefore, past laws fixing a close season when no seals might be killed and restricted the number which might be killed in a year. Canadian vessels which entered Bering Sea to kill seals were seized by United States authorities. The British protested that no ship which was more than three miles from land could infringe on any right that Americans had from owning the land, that Bering Sea was part of the general Pacific Ocean and that the United States had no right to act as policeman on the high seas. The United States claimed in return that Bering Sea was a closed sea under Russian rule and that America was entitled to all the powers which Russia had once enjoyed. Besides this, the Americans appealed to the general interests of humanity for the right to prevent unauthorized seal catching. Mr. Bayard, then Secretary of State, estimated that over 130,000 seals were taken every year from the Russian and American islands in Bering Sea, or two-thirds of all the seals killed over the whole earth, and he appealed to all the nations interested in the sealing industry to keep Bering Sea closed as the one great breeding ground of a very important animal. Both nations had so much and, on the whole, such favorable experience of arbitration that they were ready to turn the whole question of America's right to police Bering Sea over to a board of arbitration. Two men were named by the United States, two by Great Britain and one each by the President of France, the King of Italy and the King of Sweden and Norway.

Much of the argument on the fur-seal killing seems rather amusing. The fate of a great industry and the very existence of a species were, or seemed to be, at stake, and yet the question was argued in terms of whether a seal ought to be defined as a "wild animal" or a "domestic animal." The British urged that no wild animal could be treated as specially valuable "property" and that seals were certainly not domesticated animals. The Americans urged in reply that an animal so tame and useful as the seal could not be called "wild" even if it were not attached the year round to a particular master as his property but went at random in the seas. The actual points at issue were decided favorably toward Great Britain when the decision was finally rendered in 1893, but something was done to protect the seals for the future. Fur seals were not to be killed within sixty miles of the Pribylov Islands, Bering Sea was to have a closed season and some methods of killing seals were forbidden as too destructive. Indian natives were allowed to take what seals they needed for their own necessities. The United States paid damages for the ships it had seized outside the three mile limit.

It is hard to realize that such issues as fishing and sealing rights are as apt to strain international relations to the breaking point as questions of boundaries and alliances. But the other questions we consider have received definite settlement at some definite time, while the fisheries question is as old as our nation and may recur at any time in the future. Even this brief account has given some instances of how out of every treaty on the matter arise fresh doubts as to its exact meaning and application which need for their settlement not only good statesmanship but unfailing good will.

REFERENCES

Almost any good history of America will tell something of the story of our fisheries and there are several special works on the subject, such as *A History of the New England Fisheries*, by R. McFarland. J. B. Moore's *International Arbitration*, Vol. 3, pages 426-494 and 703-753, is very complete. A briefer account may be found in J. Foster's *A Century of American Diplomacy*, pages 64-5 and 253-6. For the fur seal question there is no better reference than *International Arbitration*, pages 755 to 961, altho there are special works on this topic also. W. A. Dunning's *The British Empire and the United States* treats of the fisheries' disputes on pages 22-6; 188-91; 261-64; 334-39.

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THE MESSAGE OF LORD BRYCE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THERE is no man in England whose voice the people of this country regard with higher respect and confidence than that of the late British Ambassador, Lord Bryce. At a Washington-Lincoln dinner given by American women in London, Mr. Harry Brittain, chairman of the Over-Seas Committee of the Anglo-American Peace Centenary, read the following message from Lord Bryce to the American people:

The celebration of the Centenary of Peace between Britain and the United States has been like a ray of sunlight across a landscape of gloom and storm. In the midst of the calamities of a war of unprecedented range and suffering, it is a consolation to remember that our two nations, between whom many controversies arose during the last hundred years, settled all those controversies amicably, and that every successive settlement made peace and good will more certain for the future.

May I add that I hope that the American friends whom you are to address will let their friends in America understand that we in England comprehend the difficulty and delicacy of the position in which the Government of a neutral power finds itself, and that we don't complain of its calling attention to questions of international law, such as always have been raised during maritime war. We have the fullest confidence in the sense of justice and in the pacific spirit of the American people, and feel sure that any questions that may have to be discussed will be adjusted by mutual good will.

We appreciate the hearty sympathy which the vast majority of the American people, who have always loved freedom, are giving to the cause which they believe to be the cause of freedom and international right, the cause we are championing at the cost of our best blood.

James Bryce

Another letter from Lord Bryce to President Charles H. Thwing of the Western Reserve University contains these internationally patriotic words:

At such a time as this, it is specially cheering to the friends of peace on this distracted continent to hear of such an association as that over which you preside. The awful calamity of a world-wide war, in which more than half of the human race are involved, compels us to study more earnestly than ever before the means by which war may be averted. Chief among these means are two. One is the maintenance of the faith of treaties as the guarantee of safety to small nations. For those things—the faith of treaties and the rights of unhappy Belgium, England is now fighting, and it is the justice of that cause and compassion for the sufferings of the innocent that have won the sympathy of the vast majority of the American people.

The other means is the setting up of arbitration as the proper method for settling international disputes. Your nation has led the world in this worthy cause; and both America and England have by their resort to this method set many examples and given many proofs of their belief in its value.

I earnestly trust that your association may do much to extend and strengthen the power of this beneficent principle. Let me wish it all success; and let us all hope that the increasing influence of American opinion may be more and more exerted for the promotion of peace and good will thruout the world.

And in the London *Daily Chronicle* of February 29 there is an article by Lord Bryce, from which we quote as follows:

I doubt whether we in England have yet fully realized either the magnitude of the service which the United States Government and its representatives abroad have rendered in protection of British subjects in the belligerent countries or the noble spirit that has animated them in that service.

Their embassies and legations have become enormous business offices, manned mainly by voluntary workers. The looking after our prisoners of war in Germany alone has become a gigantic task.

We have officially exprest our thanks for what has been done by the ambassadors in Berlin and Constantinople as well as for the splendid work of Mr. Herrick in Paris for our nationals at the outbreak of the war. Ever since that moment the Berlin Embassy and the Brussels Legation have been hard at work, and Mr. Morgenthau in Turkey has shown zeal and friendliness in helping British subjects and other Christians there, for which we owe him the warmest gratitude.

Immense labor has been thrown on the American Embassy here in London by having to carry on communications for the release of prisoners and the ascertainment of the condition of our subjects interned abroad. This labor was undertaken with ungrudging cheerfulness, and for it all the belligerents are deeply indebted.

One thing more deserves to be noted: It is the wonderful zeal that has been shown in the efforts to relieve distress and suffering in Belgium, and, indeed, in every region where the war has caused suffering. The liberality shown by the people of the United States in their charitable efforts is beyond all praise. . . .

As for Belgium, it is the contributions and work of Americans that are saving her people from starvation and are recalling the invaders to some slight regard for the elementary duties of humanity. The organization of the Relief Committee has been admirable and its zeal unwearied. Never before has so much voluntary work been done to relieve suffering caused in war and by war. No people exceeds, if indeed any people quite equals, the people of America in compassionate sensitiveness for suffering, and in the open-handed generosity with which they hasten to relieve it. Their love of liberty is equaled only by their sense of human brotherhood.

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The New Books

BELGIUM AND FRANCE

A change is coming over the spirit of the war literature. Books of protest, apology and denunciation, minute analyses of diplomatic documents and sweeping characterizations of national psychology, are fortunately on the decline and we are getting now some descriptions of actual operations, very much needed since almost the only news we have had are the meager and misleading official bulletins.

Fighting in Flanders, by E. Alexander Powell, does not deal with strategy or tactics, but describes chiefly the Belgian people as the wave of invasion rolled over the land. His account of the fall of Antwerp is especially interesting, since he was a witness of Winston Churchill's dramatic entry at the last moment to "save the city." Up to October it was possible for the correspondents to live in Antwerp and "go out to the front" every day as a commuter goes to his office, a strange situation as he says:

> For one whose previous campaigning had been done in Persia and Mexico and North Africa and the Balkans, it was a novel experience to leave a large and fashionable hotel after breakfast, take a run of twenty or thirty miles over stone-paved roads in a powerful and comfortable car, witness a battle—provided, of course, that there happened to be a battle on that day's list of events—and get back to the hotel in time to dress for dinner. Imagine leaving a line of battle, where shells were shrieking overhead and musketry was crackling along the trenches, and mouning, blood-smeared figures who no longer moaned were sprawled in strange attitudes upon the ground—imagine leaving such a scene, I say, and in an hour, or even less, finding oneself in a hotel where men and women in evening dress were dining by the light of pink-shaded candles, or in the marble-paved palm court were sipping coffee and liqueurs to the sound of water splashing gently in a fountain.

The sending of Irvin S. Cobb to Belgium as a war correspondent was criticized on the ground that the battlefield was no place for a humorist. But those who were acquainted with Mr. Cobb's work as a whole knew that he was more than a mere funny man and they are not surprized now to see that he has given in his *Paths of Glory* a very moving and vivid narrative. Like all this group of amateur and professional war correspondents and unlike most war correspondents of the past, Mr. Cobb came back with an ineradicable horror of war in itself regardless of how it is conducted. Also like his associates he found no direct proof of any of the brutalities charged against the Germans by the Belgians, or *vice versa*, but as he rightly says, "Belgium herself is the capsheaf of atrocity of the war" and of her misery and ruin there is no question. Mr. Cobb had a better chance than

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most of the correspondents to get close to the fighting, for he was with the German army at the front, and he tells us many little but important things not mentioned in the dispatches. For instance, the steel arrow dropt by the French aviators, which we pictured in our issue of January 18, is a more effective weapon than has been supposed, according to the account of a Red Cross civilian:

> One dart hit a trooper on top of his head. It went thru his helmet, thru his skull, his brain, his neck, his body, his leg—all the way thru him lengthwise it went. It came out of his leg, split open his horse's flank and stuck in the hard road. I myself saw the man afterward. He died so quickly that his hand still held the bridle rein after he fell from the saddle.

The Duchess of Sutherland, who was in charge of a British ambulance under the French Red Cross at Namur during the siege, tells of her experiences in *Six Weeks of the War*. She, like the rest of the world, is unable to understand why the Namur forts were taken so quickly and why the Belgian General Staff went away and left their troops without officers. She was passed out of the German lines thru the aid of our Minister, Brand Whitlock.

Dr. Charles Sarolea, who was with Mr. Powell at the battle of Malines and came near being captured by the Uhlans, has presented the Belgian cause in a most effective way in *How Belgium Saved Europe*. Besides his experiences as an eye-witness of the first month of war he discusses the past and future of Belgium. He explains how Belgium was made a neutral state in 1831 and debarred from entering into any treaty of alliance or seeking the protection of any single power. He tells how the little Belgian army held back ten times their number of Germans in daily expectation of the arrival of the French and British troops, which had been promised to come to their aid but never came. He has a great deal to say in praise of British generosity and hospitality to the Belgian refugees but not a word about the American.

Mr. Kauffman, in his volume on Belgium, *In a Moment of Time*, is concerned with the bread-line rather than with the firing-line. He makes a strong appeal for American financial aid for "the nation crucified" and will devote all the profits of the book to the relief fund. From the refugees he has gathered abundant evidence of German atrocities, the burning of buildings, the butchering of babies, the outraging of girls and the mutilation of men. Mr. Kauffman was in Antwerp during the siege and in Scarborough during the bombardment.

From the Trenches is the only one of this group of books which attempts to deal with military movements and this part of the volume is of comparatively little value. Mr. Young had exceptional opportunities. He was near the French front on the Marne, the Aisne, the Oise and the Somme, and in Brussels, Louvain, Antwerp, Namur and Paris, but it is impossible to give in diary form any intelligible account of these grand maneuvers and what they mean, especially under the restrictions of the censor. On the other hand, what he says of the attitude of the French and English soldiers, of the conduct of the Belgian and French people, of the appearance of a battlefield and of the mechanism of the modern army, is interesting and often new to us. For instance, we had heard little about the looting of German shops in Paris and harrying of German men, women and children in France at the outbreak of the war.

It is, as we might expect, Mr. Altsheler who gives us the first boys' novel on the war. *The Guns of Europe* begins a new trilogy which should be as popular as his Civil War and Texan Series. In fact it should be better, for Mr. Altsheler is too young to remember the Civil or Mexican wars, while he was on the spot when the European war broke out. The publishers state that "both the story and the illustrations are historically accurate in every particular." But this does not prevent them from publishing as an illustration of a 42-centimeter German gun on a concrete base a 28-centimeter Austrian gun on caterpillar wheels.

It is hard to know how to take *What I Found Out in the House of a German Prince*. The publishers vouch for its genuineness and it is told with seeming sincerity and ingenuousness. But there is no apparent reason why the "English-American governess" should not sign her name, for she gives details enough to identify her and her "German prince," if these are true. If not, we cannot tell how much of the rest is falsified. Then, too, her story reads like the well-made drama or the conventional historical novel. Just those characters appear that we want to see and they behave just as we should expect them to behave from reading the British war literature. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Enver Bey, Bernhardi, Zeppelin, the Krupps, Kluck, Dernburg, Hindenburg, the cast is complete with the exception of the ghosts of Nietzsche and Treitschke. Even the 42-centimeter guns are not missing, and we learn that their concrete foundations at Soissons were prepared under the personal direction of General von Kluck. As for the war games of the children and the toy Zeppelins dropping bombs on London—well, it is lucky for our reputation in England that the authoress never happened upon a group of American children "licking the Britishers."

[1]*Fighting in Flanders*, by E. Alexander Powell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

[2]*The Paths of Glory*, by Irvin S. Cobb. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50.

[3]*Six Weeks at the War*, by Millicent, Duchess of Sutherland. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents.

[4]*How Belgium Saved Europe*, by Charles Sarolea. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

[5]*In a Moment of Time*, by Reginald Wright Kauffman. New York: Moffat Yard & Co. $1.

[6]*From the Trenches*, by Geoffrey Winthrop Young. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.

[7]*The Guns of Europe*, by Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.30.

[8]*What I Found Out in the House of a German Prince*, by an English-American Governess. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

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THE FOE AT THE DOOR

There are probably no more interesting present-day medical questions than those concerning cancer. There are said to be at least half a million deaths a year from this disease among civilized peoples alone. Is it on the increase? Is it inherited? Is it due to certain kinds of food? Is it contagious? Can it be prevented? Can it be cured? Dr. Bainbridge in his comprehensive and valuable book, *The Cancer Problem*, from the latest literature and his own experience gives the answers to these questions as far as they can be given at this time. Cancer is probably not increasing, physicians are better able to recognize it and so more cases are reported. But in spite of all the investigations of recent years and many promising announcements doctors are forced to confess that they do not know its direct cause.

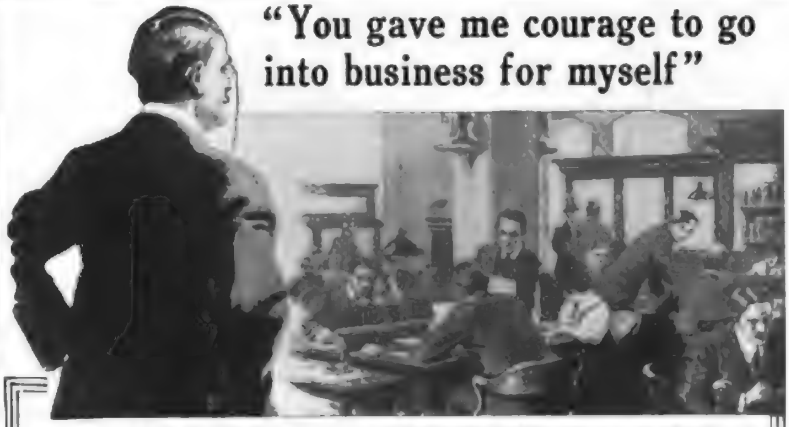
As to cure, only early surgical intervention is of real service. Recent hopes raised by announcements of radium cures have an interesting commentary in the news that one investigator thinks that the reason why the clay pipe is more frequently followed by cancer of the lip than any other form of smoking is that pipe clay gives off radioactive emanations which set up chronic irritation.

With Dr. Bainbridge's book Dr. Keen's *Animal Experimentation and Medical Progress* properly finds a place. Practically all that has been learned of definite value with regard to cancer has come from animal experimentation. Dr. Keen brings out very clearly all the value that experiments on animals have been for medicine and surgery and shows how utterly lacking in good faith have been the opponents of animal experimentation. Dr. Keen dwells on the fact that progress in medicine can only come by experiment. Shall the experiments be made on human beings or on animals? With proper safeguards surely the latter. He calls attention to the fact that every experimental laboratory is open to any one who wishes to visit it, and see that the experiments are humanely performed. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell just before his death visited an anti-vivisection exhibition and assured the committee that they needed just one more exhibit. That should be a dead puppy beside a dead baby with the label, Which?

The Cancer Problem, by William Seaman Bainbridge, M.D. New York: The Macmillan Co. $4.
Animal Experimentation and Medical Progress, by Prof. William Williams Keen, M.D., LL.D., with an introduction by Charles W. Eliot, LL.D. New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.75.

THE GOSPEL OF BIGNESS

Since the days when, fresh from Princeton, Booth Tarkington wrote *Monsieur Beaucaire*, his has been one of the brighter promises of American fiction. In *The Turmoil* the subject is the largest that Mr. Tarkington has yet attempted. He has tried to give a picture of the confusion, recklessness and waste of modern industrial life; to do this not as a "problem," but as the background on which to paint the inevitable romance between two very young people. He is still more the tale-teller than the novelist, for his main char-



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UNEASY NEIGHBORS

With Mexican affairs again at a crisis a dispassionate study of its problems and its leaders would be valuable. But this is hardly the time for such a study, least of all by a Mexican. However Carlo de Fonaro is an enthusiast if not an historian, and his account of *Carranza and Mexico* at least gives an idea of the situation as it appears to one party of the combatants.

Kennerley. $1.25.

POETRY OF THE CHURCH

Every lover of hymns has his favorites and marvels that any collector should omit these. Amos R. Wells includes in his *Treasure of Hymns*, for instance, few from ancient liturgies and other tongues. But he has gathered many of the best known and loved from more modern authors, making each hymn the text for an interesting account of the writer and the lines.

Boston: Society of Christian Endeavor. $1.

THE PETROLEUM BUSINESS

The strategic importance of oil wells is now realized as never before, for the Galician, Caucasian and Persian fields are the centers of fierce conflict and Germany seems likely to lose her mobility for lack of gasoline. To realize the dependence of modern civilization on petroleum products one needs only to read F. A. Talbot's *Oil Conquest of the World*, a fascinating account of the development of the industry and its processes.

Lippincott. $1.50.

NUGGETS HIDDEN IN SAND

Appreciative of life's caviar, especially as it relates to sex and the charm of women, are the leisurely, colorful tales from the odd corners of the earth Frank Harris has grouped together in *The Veils of Isis*. Piecing together bit by bit the romance of a pearl-fishing voyage in the South Seas, or of bohemian life in Paris, Moscow, or Nice, after Conrad's fashion, such stories as *A Daughter of Eve* and *A French Artist* are far superior artistically to any others in the book.

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APRIL, 1865

Seventeen addresses made by prominent men at the time of Lincoln's death are here reprinted in the memorial volume, *Our Martyred President*. These speeches and sermons all have the value of contemporary comment, but that of Dr. Cuyler still vibrates with the feeling of those tragic days, and Dr. Storrs even then pictured that strange, great figure in the proportions in which it is seen today, now that a half century has soothed prejudice and emotion.

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EUROPE IN 1870

Bismarck—*The Man of Iron*—lives in Richard Dehan's book as a personality unique in power and magnetism. Watching by his side the great game of strategy played below, or stumbling over fresh fields of battle with a young war correspondent, absorbing all it horror and agony—one only changes names and dates to see a merciless picture of Today. One does not forget the streets of Berlin after the declaration of war, but one remembers, too, the odd little newspaper editor in England to whom life is a series of headlines. It is a fine piece of work, this blending of fact and imagination in an historical novel of timely significance.

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PEBBLES

HINT TO THE GERMANS AT ST. MIHIEL

"Alas! What boots it with incessant care
To strictly meditate the thankless Meuse?"
—*Punch.*

Whenever a man begins to take himself very seriously everybody with a sense of humor moves up nearer, so as to miss nothing.—*Puck.*

Jessie—Please, auntie, the new lady next door says, her compliments, and will you play very low, because her husband is extremely musical.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Perhaps the most amiable and mischievous type of fool is the one who writes a piece for little children wherein he says: "Yes, Mary, there *is* a Santa Claus."—*E. W. Howe's Monthly.*

"Why does the Senator keep talking in that rambling way? I don't know what he's aiming at; do you?"

"Sure I do. He's filibustering to keep his daughter from singing."—*Puck.*

"What is your idea of the duty of a patriot?" "He ought to be willing to fight for his principles," replied the member of Congress. "What principles?" "That's what I'm going back home to learn from my constituents."—*Washington Star.*

"Young man, what profession do you expect to follow when you grow up?"

"I'm going to be a doctor," answered the young man, taking out a notebook and pencil. "May I count on you to save your appendix for me?"—*Judge.*

She—No, I won't have the fish. I don't like the look of it.

Hawker—No, and yer wouldn't like the look of yerself, missus, if you'd been chivvied abaht by submarines ever since the war started.—*Punch.*

Arthur sat on the front doorsteps crying softly.

"What is the matter, little boy?" asked a kind hearted woman who was passing.

"Ma's gone an' drowned all the kittens," he sobbed.

"What a pity! I'm awfully sorry."

"An' she promised—boohoo—at I c'u'd do it."—*Boston Transcript.*

William Allen White, writing in the Emporia *Gazette*, claims that as a result of Kansas being "dry" there has been a saving of $20 per capita, and he then announces that he can furnish an itemized statement of the manner in which this $20 is spent. He submits the following:

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1000 shares of Mexican mine stock	2.25
2 cakes of scented toilet soap	.15
1 pigs-in-clover puzzle	.10
1 box mail order cigars	1.65
1 copy of *The Life and Times of James A. Garfield*	1.10
Chautauqua season ticket	2.00
For the heathen in Borneo	.10
For the ditto in Formosa	.05
For the ditto in Guatemala	.05
4 bottles of cologne water	.25
Peanuts and chewing gum	6.00
1 Brazilian diamond scarfpin	.10
1 copy of *Night Life in Chicago*	.10
1 copy of *Confessions of an Actress*	.10
Postage on 62 applications for Government documents	.62
Postage on 38 answers to fake advertisements	.76
1 divining rod	2.00
4 pounds of stick candy	.21
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1 genuine Gaurnerium violin (by mail)	2.10
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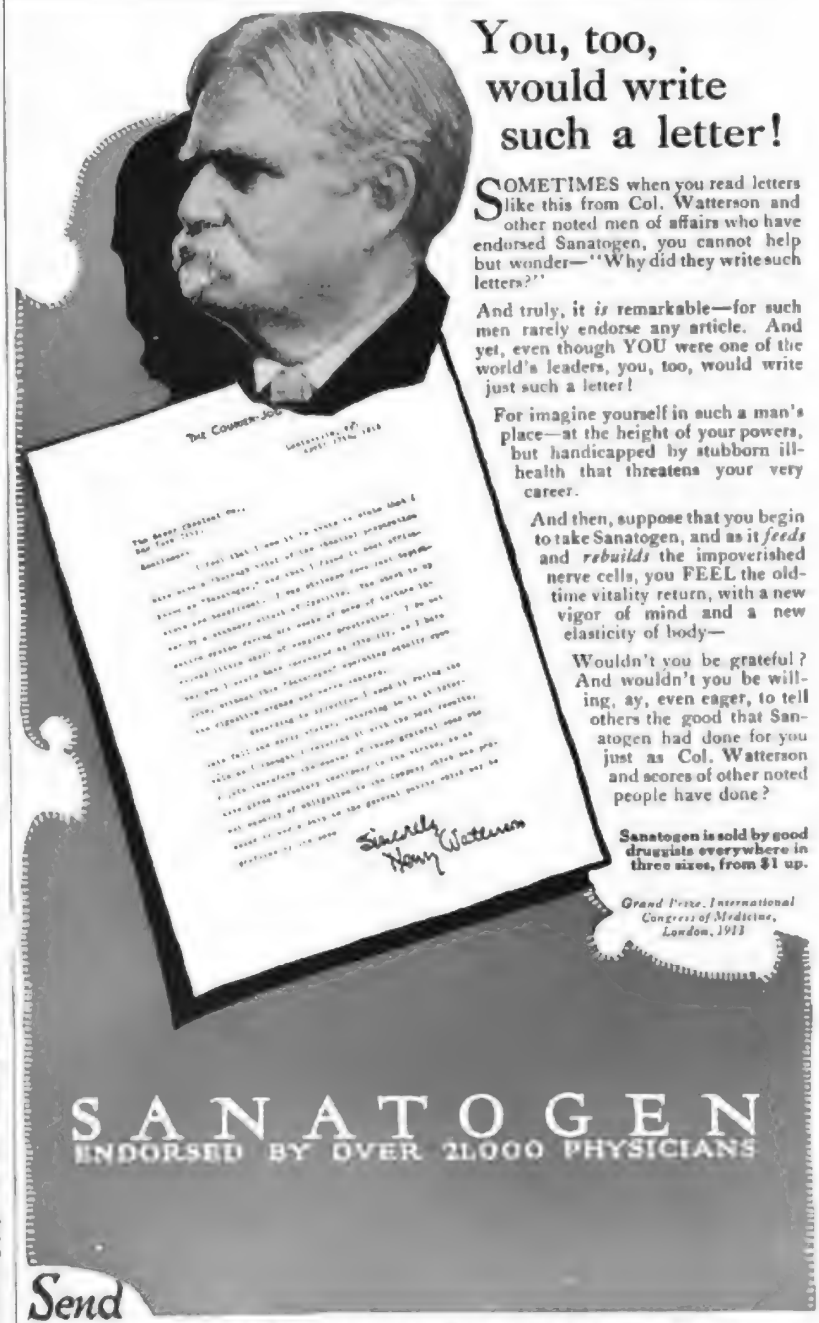

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Write for particulars.

WALTER L. WILLIAMSON
LISBON NORTH DAKOTA

DIVIDENDS

American Telephone and Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Thursday, April 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 31, 1915.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

D. C. HEATH & COMPANY
BOSTON
Preferred Stock

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable April 1, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record March 25, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

WINFIELD S. SMYTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE NIAGARA FALLS POWER CO.
15 Broad St., New York, March 16, 1915.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 16th day of March, 1915, a dividend of $2 per share was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 15th day of April, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of March, 1915.

F. L. LOVELACE, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.
Dividend No. 63.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business March 25, 1915.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation

The Directors of this Corporation have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% (37½c. per share) on the Preferred capital stock and a dividend of 2% (50c. per share) on the Common capital stock, both payable April 5th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1915.

L. A. COOLIDGE, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New York, March 19, 1915.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared payable May 1, 1915, at the office of the Treasurer, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1, 1915.

For the purpose of a Special Meeting of the stockholders of this Company, which will be held April 20, 1915, the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 p. m. April 1, 1915, and reopened at 10 a. m., April 21, 1915.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer

THE MARKET PLACE

FROM THE COTTON FIELDS

If the cotton-growers of the South could have foreseen the Great War they would have sought to reduce last year's output by using a part of their cotton land for other products. With the war at hand they gave to the world's markets the greatest crop ever harvested here. The Census Bureau's report, published last week, shows that the yield was 16,102,143 bales of 500 pounds each, to which may be added 791,461 bales of linters. With this crop may be compared those of the three years immediately preceding. These were 14,156,486 bales in 1913, 13,703,421 in 1912, and 15,692,701 in 1911. No one of these totals had been reached before 1911. The value of last year's great crop, reduced by the war, is now estimated to be about $700,000,000.

For a time after the beginning of the war our exports of cotton, as everybody knows, were very small. In August they were only 21,210 bales. Nearly two-thirds of our cotton is sold abroad, in normal times. But the shipments steadily increased, and in February they amounted to 1,501,701 bales, or nearly twice as much as was exported in February, 1914, and a greater quantity than had been sent out from our ports in any other February. The total for the seven war months, however, is only 5,481,040 bales, against 7,240,765 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. In these seven months the quantity sent to Germany was only 236,000 bales, or less than five per cent of the exports. Shipments have not thus far been considerably reduced by the new sea policy of the belligerents. Last week's total was 254,055 bales.

When the loan pool for the relief of the cotton-growing industry was formed, the cotton planters of the South were urged to reduce acreage for this year's crop. Bankers were advised to withhold credit from those who would not promise to make the proposed reduction. Such methods were commended by prominent officers of the Government. Market conditions and prices improved, the loan pool was not used, and the movement for acreage reduction lost some of its force. But this year's cotton fields are not to be so large as those on which last year's great crop was grown.

An inquiry recently made in Texas and Oklahoma points to an acreage reduction of twenty-five per cent in the first of these states and thirty per cent in the second. The land withdrawn from cotton is used for wheat, corn and oats. Little reduction is expected in the Mississippi valley, it is said, but in states east of the valley the wheat, corn and oats acreage is to be increased largely. In parts of the South there will be more idle land than there was last year, owing to the sale of mules and horses to the European belligerents. Much of the South's agricultural industry depends upon credit. Cotton acreage reduction is restrained, it is said, because bankers, accustomed to finance cotton, are slow to promote the production of grain in the same way. But a considerable reduction of the cotton field area appears to be assured.

LOANS AND WAR EXPORTS

Owing primarily to the large orders for war supplies, but immediately and directly to the volume of bills or drafts offered to the various agencies in connection with payment of the debt, the rate of exchange on London declined again last week, almost to the lowest point reached a few weeks ago. While the debtor foreign governments avoid, so far as possible, the shipment of gold, the receipts of gold here are steadily increasing. Several millions from Canada were engaged last week. Most of this is virtually from the Bank of England. The quantity of gold received since January 1, with the amount now on the way, exceeds $26,000,000.

As the issue of foreign securities in London is prohibited, and the French and German markets are virtually closed, several foreign nations are looking to New York for loans. We spoke last week of the Swiss loan of $15,000,000. It is now said that Brazil seeks here a loan of $15,000,000, and that Uruguay desires to borrow in New York. Our recent loans to Canadian provincial governments, cities and great corporations amount to $56,000,000. The stock of gold in the United States is large. Foreign financiers admit that New York is rapidly becoming the leading international money market of the world. Very little has been heard about the attempt to borrow here for Germany. It is said that a syndicate of bankers has taken $10,000,000 of short-term notes at a price which will yield about six per cent.

Exports thus far in March have been very large. In the second week of the month the reports from the thirteen chief ports, which amount to eighty-six per cent of the total, showed an excess of $47,000,000 of exports over imports. This made a new high record. The excess for March promises to be larger than that of any preceding month. This balance in our favor amounted to more than $411,000,000 in the three months of December, January and February.

As the war goes on, the demand for horses, arms, shrapnel, etc., continues. Altho Italy is not yet in the fight, her expenditures here for war supplies have been large. Last week fifty of her cavalrymen, with six officers, arrived at New York to supervise the shipment of munitions and 10,000 horses. On the

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BUCKETSHOP SALE

[illegible]

ROMER AXES
FOR EVERY CHOPPING NEED

Axe Facts

ROMER Axes are known round the globe. They stand for high development of axe quality, durability and cutting efficiency. [illegible]

The Romer Test is famous—driving an axe through solid iron without seriously injuring its shape or cutting edge. Every axe expert knows what that means: "Not too soft, not too hard."

No home is fully efficient without axes. No camping, hunting or fishing trip is complete without one. No country place, stable, garage, woodshed or work bench is well equipped without one. The Boy Scouts and the Campfire Girls need an axe in their outfits. You may not know when you may need an axe, but when you do you will need it badly and you will want a Romer Axe.

All hardware and sporting goods dealers who sell quality carry Romer Axes. If your dealer does not, send us his name and we will see that he promptly supplies you.

ASK YOUR DEALER

ROMER AXE CO.

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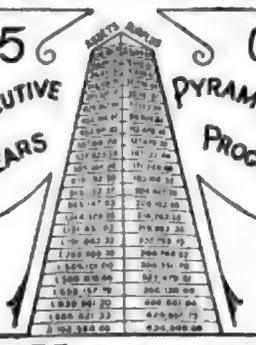
45 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF PYRAMIDAL PROGRESS



NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

4,069,140.67	1,232,267.06
4,310,836.19	1,251,038.28
4,500,404.19	1,322,078.14
4,661,149.81	1,408,681.54
5,196,017.46	1,510,064.23
5,593,270.70	1,578,330.62
5,725,809.34	1,664,904.61
6,097,887.20	1,700,761.60
6,290,526.69	1,703,433.67
6,350,079.09	1,725,713.78

TOTAL LIABILITIES $3,149,365.31

POLICY HOLDERS' SURPLUS $3,200,713.78

January 1, 1915

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.

Atlantic Building, 51 Wall St., New York

Insures Against Marine and Inland Transportation Risk and Will Issue Policies Making Loss Payable in Europe and Oriental Countries

Chartered by the State of New York in 1842, was preceded by a stock company of a similar name. The latter company was liquidated and part of its capital, to the extent of $100,000, was used, with consent of the stockholders, by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company and repaid with a bonus and interest at the expiration of two years.

During its existence the company has insured property to the value of	$27,964,578,100.00
Received premiums thereon to the extent of	287,324,890.00
Paid losses during that period	143,820,874.00
Issued certificates of profits to dealers	90,801,110.00
Of which there have been redeemed	83,811,450.00
Leaving outstanding at present time	6,989,660.00
Interest paid on certificates amounts to	23,020,223.85
On December 31, 1914, the assets of the company amounted to	14,101,674.46

The profits of the company revert to the assured and are divided annually upon the premiums terminated during the year, thereby reducing the cost of insurance.

For such dividends, certificates are issued subject to dividends of interest until ordered to be redeemed, in accordance with the charter.

A. A. RAVEN, Pres.
CORNELIUS ELDERT, Vice-Pres.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, 2d Vice-Pres.
CHARLES E. FAY, 3d Vice-Pres.
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Sec.

MEETING

UTAH COPPER COMPANY

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Utah Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Friday, the 23rd day of April, 1915, at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books of the stock of the Company will be closed at three o'clock p. m., on the 2nd day of April, and reopened at 10 o'clock a. m., April 7, 1915.

SPENCER PENROSE, Secretary.

Dated, New York, March 19, 1915.

Insurance

Conducted by

W. E. UNDERWOOD

This department of The Independent will undertake to furnish on the request of readers any information respecting the business of insurance and the companies transacting it which we have or can procure. We cannot, however, pass upon the debatable comparative differences between companies that conform to the requisite legal standards set up for all, except in so far as the claims made by any of them seem to be inconsistent with the principles of sound underwriting. Address all communications on insurance subjects to the editor of the Insurance Department.

POLICY LOANS AND LAPSES

Altho the aggregate amount of new insurance written in 1914 by the leading life insurance companies was up to the average of recent years, the partial data at hand seems to indicate that the gain in the amount in force disappoints expectations. It is noted that both the lapse and surrender rates are somewhat higher than for five years past.

These unfavorable features are probably due to the growing demands for policy loans. We have here presented to the consideration of the conscientious as well as the capable life underwriter a difficult problem. Opinion is widely divided on the wisdom of the provision in the policy contract which permits the holder to borrow on the security of its reserve. There was a time when the policyholder possest no such privilege. Two factors have changed this: competition and legislation. Companies are aware that, considered solely from their viewpoint, such investments are perfectly secure; and some of them years ago extended the privilege for the purpose of attracting a larger amount of new business. Legislators, reasoning loosely, advocated the custom on the ground that the reserve was the property of the policyholder and should be accessible to him when he needed it.

That the practise is disadvantageous to companies and policyholders is obvious. It promotes lapses, thus depriving the companies in most instances of healthy lives needed to keep the mortality rate within proper boundaries. Uninsurable men will not generally abandon their policies. So it happens that lapses and surrenders are made by those who are, or believe they are, in good physical condition and, to use a trade phrase, "the selection is against the company." It is unnecessary to argue the disadvantages to policyholders in sacrificing, by such lapses, the time and money invested in maintaining a policy for years.

The more thoughtful state commissioners of insurance have given the practise of policy loans considerable

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200	"	"	2.00	"	3.00	" "
100	"	"	2.50	"	4.00	" "
100	"	"	3.00 to 5.00	"	4.50	" "

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All Absolutely Quiet

Two Floors—Agents' Sample Rooms

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ITS HEALTH ITS COMFORT ITS PLEASURE

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CAMPS

CAMP BIG PINE FAIRLEE LAKE, VT. P. O. South Fairlee, Vt., K.R. Station, Ely, Vt. Ideal home summer camp for girls, aged twelve to sixteen years. All camp sports under competent supervision, classes in art metal work, basketry, folk dancing, etc. Special outing trips to White Mountain points. All under personal care of Rev. and Mrs. H. J. Wyckoff, Norwich, Conn. Write to Norwich, Conn., for illustrated booklet.

attention during recent years, and a few of them are convinced that some measure moderating its increasing unfavorable effects will eventually become necessary. Some of the more far-seeing companies have already advanced the interest rate on this class of loans, hoping thereby to discourage them among policyholders.

THE RESERVE IN PRACTISE

A recent statement issued by the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company enables us to use some actual facts and figures to illustrate our explanation of March 8 last, of life insurance reserves. We find that at the end of 1914 the Northwestern Mutual had in force $1,365,299,749 of insurance, against which it held reserves aggregating $296,033,374. By deducting the amount of the reserves from the total insurance in force we will arrive at the net amount at risk. This is found to be $1,069,266,375. So that the mortality portion of the premiums paid by policyholders in 1914 was to carry $1,069,266,375 of risk and not $1,365,299,749.

The total amount thus contributed by policyholders last year was $14,030,193. This was the amount called for by the Mortality Table in use by the company, and it represented the net amount at risk on about $22,000,000 of insurance that would mature by death. But the actual death rate was much lower than that provided for in the Table. It was, in fact, $12,466,635, gross, and it was met by reserve funds in the keeping of the company amounting to $4,628,554, making the net mortality $7,838,081. The difference between the expected and the actual, $6,192,112, constitutes a portion of the dividends to be distributed among surviving policyholders.

To sum up: the outstanding insurance was $1,365,299,749; the accumulated reserve was $296,033,374; thus making the company's total net liability $1,069,266,375. The expected mortality in 1914 was calculated under the Table at $14,030,193. The actual death losses were $12,466,635 under policies which had to their credit $4,628,554 of reserve, leaving the net actual mortality cost $7,838,081.

A careful study of these figures should enable any one interested in the subject to get a clear idea of the use of reserves in an old line level premium company.

J. L. R., Kansas City, Mo.—The company was organized in 1912 and commenced business in January, 1913. It is comparatively small but clean and sound. Its directors and officers are men of ability and integrity. It writes non-participating policies only, for a maximum amount of $5000 on one life. The company is well managed, its investments are sound and you will find it reliable in every particular.

An examination by the California Insurance Department of the Commonwealth Bonding and Casualty Company of Fort Worth, Texas, discloses an impairment of capital which the company promises to make good immediately.

According to the figures of the Philadelphia Fire Insurance Patrol, the losses by fire in that city in 1914 were $2,754,000 as against $2,189,936 in 1913. The insured losses were, respectively, $2,520,000 and $1,920,836.

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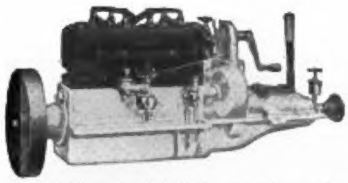
STANDARD Equipment of a Modern Model "C" 4-Cycle Self-Starting Gray Marine Motor as shipped from the factory, a complete unit, ready to install.



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3 to 36 horse power. One, two and three cylinders

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EFFICIENCY QUESTION BOX

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Questions on health, work, business, home and everyday life will be answered by Mr. Purinton, in so far as may be possible, thru the Question Box or by personal letter. Please confine questions to one sheet. When books, institutions, manufactures, and other aids to efficiency are mentioned, they are not necessarily endorsed. The Service, being a clearing-house of information, assumes no responsibility for others.

48. Mr. J. G. H., Chicago. "Does the body serve us most perfectly, and in the most vigorous condition, when we are thinking most or least about it?"

The purely animal functions work best when left alone—the purely human functions work best when completely governed by the human brain. Animal functions include the vital processes that we share in common with our neighbors of the forest—eating, sleeping, bathing, exercizing, and the like. Human functions include the operations of mental or manual skill exacted by our industries and pleasures. Think about your work—don't think about your digestion.

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49. Mr. W. M. B., California. "I am at the head of a department in a concern employing several thousand men. Certain employees under my charge have been with us for years, but do not yet seem able to perform their duties as effectively as they should. Ought I to discharge them, in spite of their faithfulness and good intentions? Is it my responsibility to be just to the men, or to the company?"

You can be just to both—and to neither unless to both. It is estimated that the cost to a company of discharging an old employee is from $25 to $40. If you discharge only three workers you are losing probably $100 to your firm; which amount has to cover the mistakes of the new men, your own time in training them, and the disorganization and readjustment, mental, industrial and financial that new associations in a business always involve.

Each of your unsatisfactory workers may somehow be made efficient. His talent and interest may belong in some other branch of the business, to which he might be transferred; a class in personal or technical efficiency might be formed, and awards voted to the men who make the most improvement in their work; methods of scientific management might be installed. The discharge of a man who tries to do good work is generally an indication of unfitness on the part of his chief.

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50. Prof. C. W. H., Illinois. "How would you force a child, who hates his books, to study a prescribed course, regularly and conscientiously? When a youth fails in a subject, mathematics, for instance, tho he has studied earnestly and long, is it just and right for the officers of the school to hold the pupil back, in view of an apparent inability to master one subject?"

When a child "hates his books," the books are generally to blame. A normal child wants to learn all about life, but must respect and admire the teacher, and must have the subject of study presented in an attractive way. Stupid children are the product of stupid methods of teaching, save in the rare case of "defectives" or other abnormal types. The text-book, the teacher and the school are the first objects to investigate when a child refuses to study. A scheme of rewards for good study, or of merit marks entitling the child to some special privilege on gaining a certain number; or an "honor system" among the pupils themselves, granting prizes to the best scholars and laying penalties on the worst ones—some such plan might be thought out, appealing to the ambition, pride and expectation of even the poorest student. I am not sure that "trading stamps" would not thus perform a noble service.

Your second query may be answered in a word, but the remedy cannot be given in a library of words. When a youth fails in a subject, after doing his best, of course it is unjust, unwise and unpsychological to hold him back in the same grade or class because of this inborn defect of mind. A friend I had in college used to spend three hours a day on "higher mathematics," and he couldn't tell the difference between a logarithm and a cube root. He was "passed" because he was the son of a professor in the college, but for ten years after graduation he used to be haunted by the nightmare of "failure"—he would wake up in a cold sweat, just in the act of being refused his diploma in the scornful view of the assemblage at commencement day exercizes. The teachers of that youth were guilty of intellectual malpractice—they injured his mind as a quack doctor injures people's bodies, and they should have been prosecuted accordingly.

There should be a reliable character analyst on the faculty of every college, to decide what the talent, temperament and character of each freshman would require as a proper course of study; and if one was born to be a blacksmith, a chair in the Honorable, Scientific and Remunerative Art of Blacksmithing should forthwith be established. One of the first duties of a college is to find what a man can do best, and immediately prepare him to do that thing in a scientific and satisfying manner.

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51. Mrs. R. A. L., Maine. "How can the daughter of the house learn domestic science, as you recommend, and at the same time acquire a college education which now is considered an essential for women as well as for men? We should like our daughter to receive both kinds of efficiency training, but do not see how to combine them."

Select a college where the rudiments of home science are now being taught, then let your daughter take a correspondence course in domestic science during her summer vacation. The average college girl is a very proud and haughty person; she will not be greatly attached to humble household tasks, economies or appliances unless they be properly endorsed by one of her favorite college professors. Accordingly, the value of giving her a start in home duties while at college is of great importance.

I am by no means sure that a complete college education is now, or ever will be, "an essential," to either young men or young women, till the college curriculum is so changed as to prepare young people for the active work of real life. Unless your daughter has a professional career in view, such as that of teacher, writer, lawyer or physician, there is reason to believe that two years of ordinary college experience will suffice for both cultural and practical advantages. This belief is personal and may not express the opinion of The Independent.

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52. Mr. E. F., New York City. "Do you regard a dictating machine as the most efficient method of taking business correspondence? A number of these are widely advertised, but I hardly wish to spend $100 on the experiment for our work in a small office, unless the machine is likely to pay for itself."

A business phonograph is economy in some cases, extravagance in others. If most of your important letters are individual and unique, not mere business forms; if the time of the man who dictates them, and of the stenographer who transcribes them, is of exceptional value—and if these two officials are now overworked; if the volume of your correspondence is large and growing, with clients or customers demanding personal attention by mail steadily increasing; or if any dictation of a literary or commercial nature is done at the home of a leading official—you will probably find a dictating machine a wise investment.

Most companies manufacturing these machines will, if you insist, allow you to rent an instrument for a month or two on trial, with the rental payments applied on the purchase price in case you buy.

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53. Mrs. F. P., Ohio. "My husband and children are very fond of fried oysters, potatoes, crullers, and other articles of food cooked in lard. I do not believe that lard should be eaten, but wish to prepare meals acceptable to my family. Is there a way out of the dilemma?"

There is always a "way out." Of course you know that frying should be done in very hot fat, with great rapidity, then the food allowed to drain thoroly, so that "swimming in fat" would be a nautical impossibility. Fried food served not more than once a day and made crisp instead of greasy should not be harmful to people of active life and good digestion. But if you do not wish to use lard, there are several vegetable cooking oils and fats which are palatable and wholesome. See what your grocer has, find what he can get.

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54. Miss R. Y., Tennessee. "I am a high school pupil, and am going to write a paper on 'Our Country Tomorrow,' as a forecast of general improvement and a help to practical patriotism. I will appreciate any suggestion you can give me."

You would probably find material in your nearest public library; ask the librarian. We may suggest *The New Era*, by Josiah Strong (Doubleday); *True and False Democracy*, by Nicholas Murray Butler (Macmillan); *The Promise of American Life*, by Herbert Croly (Macmillan); *Four Aspects of Civic Duty*, by W. H. Taft (Yale University Press); *Christianity and the Social Crisis*, by Walter Rauschenbusch (Macmillan).

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55. Mrs. R. D., Connecticut. "I have lately read the advertisements of a brewing house, claiming that physicians advise the use of beer for digestion, vitality and longevity. While I am in need of such a tonic, I cannot, as an advocate of temperance, indulge in alcoholic beverages. What do you recommend?"

Beer is only slightly alcoholic, but the habit of drinking anything alcoholic tends to both mental and moral deterioration—no matter what may be said in print even by physicians. There are preparations of malt, hops and all the beneficial ingredients of beer to be found in a first-class drug store. The druggist, not the saloon-keeper, should be the dispenser of alcoholic products—if they should be sold at all.

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56. Dr. L. A. S., Michigan. "Does not the question of health underlie the problem of efficiency, and should not a system of health instruction be adopted by the U. S. Government?"

Emphatically yes, to both questions. Write Professor Irving Fisher, New Haven, Connecticut, for particulars of the work of the National Health Committee of One Hundred, and associated endeavors.

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57. Mr. M. M. G., Illinois. "Some teachers of mental science tell us that such emotions as anger are extremely injurious, acting as a poison to the system. Others assert that occasional outbursts of temper (as indignation) act upon the mind and body as a tonic. What seems to you to be the truth?"

The truth, as usual, may be found halfway between.

Anger is a poison. But so are emetics and purgatives—which we sometimes need to counteract the effect of other poisons already in the system. Anger is a powerful antidote for such deadly things as injustice, insincerity, incompetency. To be thoroly indignant because of a wrong is purifying, stimulating, hygienic. But to be "mad" at people is confusing, depressing, suicidal.

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